with hills and valleys, plains and mountains. The soil of the low country, except on the banks of creeks and rivers, is sandy, and comparatively unproductive; but the remainder has a strong, fertile soil, capable of supporting a dense population. The Pacific section is a highly varied country, abounding in wild and majestic scenery, and traversed by magnificent rivers. Much, however, of its interior is desert, and will probably never be inhabited by civilized man. The great California desert, indeed, is one of the dreariest regions of the world, the solitude being relieved only by a few oases in the neighbourhood of streams.

Coasts.] The shores of the United States are washed by three seas: the Atlantic ocean on the E, the gulf of Mexico on the S, and the Pacific ocean on the W. The shore-line on the Atlantic, exclusive of bays, sounds, islands, and lakes, measures 6,861 m.; on the Gulf, 3,467 m.; on the Pacific, 2,281 m. The principal bays and sounds on the Atlantic are Passamaquoddy bay, between Maine and the British prov. of New Brunswick; Massachusetts bay, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; Long Island sound, between Long Island and the coast of Connecticut; Delaware bay, which sets up between Cape May and Cape Henlopen, separating the states of New Jersey and Delaware; Chesapeake bay, which communicates with the ocean between Cape Charles and Cape Henry, extending in a northern direction for 200 m., through the states of Virginia and Maryland; Albemarle sound, and Pamlico sound, on the coast of N. Carolina. There are no large bays or sounds on the coast of the gulf of Mexico. On the Pacific coast, however, there are several excellent bays, but the principal and only one necessary to mention is the bay of San Francisco, in the state of California. It is one of the finest bays in the world.

Lakes.] With the exception of Michigan and Champlain, none of the great lakes of North America lie wholly within the territory of the Unites States; the rest are on the N boundary, where they form a connected chain, extending through a distance of more than 1,200 miles. The first in the chain is Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water on the globe. Few persons are really aware of the magnitude of these great lakes; they are truly inland seas, and navigation is as dangerous, and subjected to all the vicissitudes which are connected with the navigation of the Baltic, the Black sea, or the Mediterranean. The following statement of the extent of these fresh-water seas, with the mean depth of their waters, and their elevation above the sea, is adopted by some recent authorities:—

	Mean length.	Mean breadth.
Lake Superior,	400 m.	80 m.
Michigan,	320	70
Huron,	240	80
Green bay,	100	20
Erie,	240	40
Ontario,	180	35
St. Clair,	20	14

	Area.	Mean depth.	Elevation.
Lake Superior,	32,000 sq. m.	900 ft.	596 ft.
Michigan,	22,400	1,000	578
Huron,	20,400	1,000	578
Green bay,	2,000	1,000	578
Erie,	9,600	84	565
Ontario,	6,300	500	232
St. Clair,	360	20	570

Lake Champlain, lying between Vermont and New York, is 128 m. long, and from 1 to 16 m. wide, and discharges its waters through the Sorel into the St. Lawrence. It is computed that the lakes contain above 14,000 cubic miles of water—a quantity more than five-sevenths of all the fresh water on the earth. The extent of country drained by the lakes, from the NW angle of Lake Superior to the St. Lawrence, including also the area of the lakes themselves, is estimated at 335,515 sq. m.

Rivers.] The principal rivers of the United States may be divided into four classes. 1st, The Mississippi and its wide-spread branches, which drain the waters of the whole country included between the Alleghany and Rocky mountains; 2d, The rivers E of the Alleghany mountains, which, rising from their eastern declivity, water the Atlantic plain, and hence flow into the ocean; 3d, The system of rivers flowing into the gulf of Mexico, which may be subdivided into those flowing from the S slope of the Alleghanies, and those having their source in the NW highlands of Texas; and 4th, Those streams on the W of the Rocky mountains, which flow into the Pacific. The Mississippi—now the great central stream of the United States—rises on the great tableland of Minnesota, in N lat. 47° 47′, amid lakes and swamps; and after a SE course of about 500 m. reaches the falls of the St. Anthony, where it descends perpendicularly 16 ft., and where are numerous rapids. From these falls it pursues at first a SE, and then a S direction; and, after forming the boundary between Iowa, Missouri, and Arkansas, on the W, and Wisconsin, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi, on the E, passes through Louisiana, and discharges itself through a delta of many mouths into the gulf of Mexico. It is nearly 3,200 m. in length, and is navigable, with few obstructions, to the falls of St. Anthony. Its principal tributaries from the E are—1. The Wisconsin, which joins it between the parallels of 42° and 43° N lat;—2. The Illinois, a navigable river, which joins it near lat. 38° 40′ N;—3. The Ohio, which is itself formed by the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers at Pittsburg. It flows in a SW direction for 945 m., separating the NW States from Virginia and Kentucky, and falls into the Mississippi in 37° N. lat. The chief tributaries of the Ohio are the Wabash, the Cumberland, and the Tennessee, which last is formed of several streams from the W parts of Virginia and the Carolinas, which unite a little W of Knoxville, in the state of Tennessee, and runs at first SW into Alabama, where it turns and runs NW, through Tennessee into Kentucky, and joins the Ohio, 10 m. below the mouth of the Cumberland;—and 4. The Yazoo, which rises in the N part of the State of Mississippi, and, running SW, joins the Mississippi, 100 m. above Natchez. The tributaries from the West are—1. The Minnesota or St. Peter's, which joins it about 9 miles below the falls of St. Anthony, after a SE course of several hundred miles;—2. The Des Moines, which joins it near the parallel of 40° N lat., after a SE course of more than 800 m.;—3. The Missouri, which is formed by three branches, called Jefferson's, Madison's, and Gallatin's rivers, all of which rise and unite in the Rocky mountains. The whole length, from the highest point of Jefferson's river, to the confluence with the Mississippi, is, by actual course, about 2,500 m., and to the gulf of Mexico nearly 4,000 m.; during the whole of which distance there is no cataract or considerable impediment to the navigation, except at Great Falls, which are above 2,000 m. from the Mississippi. At these falls, the river descends, in the distance of 18 m., 362 ft. The principal tributaries of the Missouri are the Yellow Stone, which rises in the Rocky mountains, and joins it after a NE course of 600 m.; the Nebraska or Platte, which rises also in those mountains, and, after an E course of 800 m., joins the Missouri, in lat. 41° N; and the Kansas, which joins it near lat. 39° N, after an easterly course of more than 600 m.;—4. The Arkansas, which rises in the Rocky

mountains, and pursuing a SE course, forms, for some distance, the boundary between the Indian Territory and Texas; after which its course lies principally in the state of Arkansas, till it joins the Mississippi in 34° N lat. Its length is more than 1,300 m.;—5. The Red River, which also rises in the Rocky mountains, below Sante Fé, and, after a SE course of more than 1,000 m., falls into the Mississippi in lat. 31° N.

The principal rivers E of the Alleghanies are—1. The Connecticut, which rises in the highlands separating the United States from Canada, and running S, divides New Hampshire from Vermont, and passing through Massachusetts and Connecticut, falls into Long Island sound;—2. The Hudson, which rises W of Lake Champlain, and pursuing a S course of more than 300 m., falls into the bay of New York, after receiving numerous affluents. It is connected with Lakes Champlain, Erie, and Ontario, by means of canals from Albany, and with the Delaware by a canal from Rondout;—3. The Delaware, which rises in New York, and flowing S, separates Pennsylvania from New York and New Jersey, and falls into Delaware bay, after a course of 300 m.;—4. The Susquehanna, which also rises in New York, and, pursuing a S course through Pennsylvania, falls into the head of Chesapeake bay, near the NE corner of Maryland;—5. The Potomac, which rises in the Alleghanies, and, after forming, during its whole course, the boundary between Maryland and Virginia, falls into Chesapeake bay. It is navigable for ships of the largest dimensions to Washington, the federal capital, about 200 m. from the ocean;—6. James river, which rises in the mountains, and falls into the southern part of Chesapeake bay; and—7. The Savannah, which forms the dividing line between S. Carolina and Georgia, and falls into the Atlantic in N. lat. 32°.

The principal rivers which rise S of the Alleghanies, and fall into the gulf of Mexico, are—1. The Appalachicola, which discharges itself into Apalachee bay, in Florida. It is formed by the union of the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, the former of which rises in the N part of Georgia, and flowing S, receives the Flint at the SW extremity of the State. During the latter part of its course, the Chattahoochee forms the boundary between Georgia and Alabama;—2. The Mobile, which discharges itself into Mobile bay. It is formed by two large rivers, the Alabama and Tombigbee, which unite near N lat. 31°, after having pursued each a separate course of many hundred miles. There is another system of rivers flowing into the gulf from the highlands of northern Texas, consisting of the Sabine, Trinidad, and Brazos. The rivers flowing from the Rocky mountains to the Pacific, consist of—1. The Columbia, which rises near N lat. 55°, and running SW, falls into the ocean in N lat. 46° 15′, after a course of 1,500 m. Its principal tributaries are Clark's river, Lewis' river, and the Multnomah or Willamette, all of which join it on its l. bank. This river was discovered in 1792, and settlements were made in the neighbourhood by Americans in 1810. The mouth of the river is obstructed by flats, but vessels of 300 tons can ascend to the distance of 125 m., and large sloops farther;—2. The Sacramento and San Joaquin, emptying into the bay of San Francisco;—3. The Buenaventura, rising in the coast range of the California mountains, empties into Monterey bay;—4. The Colorado, and River Gila (which separates Mexico from the United States), flow from the mountains near Santa Fé, and would, if not received by the gulf of California, empty into the Pacific; they belong, however, to the same system of rivers. On all these several physical features now enumerated, distinct articles will be found in our pages. The snows and fountains of this range, from the 38th to the 48th parallel, feed, with never-failing supplies, the Missouri and its powerful auxiliary streams.

Climate.] In a country so extensive as that of the United States, there must be a great variety of climate. Were latitude alone to determine the temperature of the North American climate, the southern parts would have the same temp. as Morocco, Barbary, and Egypt: the mouths of the Missouri corresponding with those of the Nile, while the New England states correspond with the S of France, the centre of Italy, and European Turkey. America, however, affords a striking instance of the fallacy of analogical reasoning, and proves that the temp. of any region is not determined by the circumstance of latitude alone, but that a number of other circumstances must be taken into account, as modifying it, namely, the high or low situation of the country,—its being bare or woody,—its aspect,—and more particularly, the quantum and direction of its currents of air. The general characteristic of the American climate is its sudden transitions from extreme heat to extreme cold.

Northern climate.] In the northern states, situated between 42° and 45°, and corresponding to the S of France and N of Spain, the ground is sufficiently covered with snow for three or four months in winter, to make the use of sledges general during that period. In New Hampshire, they reckon upon having eight cold months in the year. The therm., at that season, varies from 8° or 10° to 18° below zero. The climate of the Genessee and Oneida tracts, which lie to the S of Lake Ontario, though half a degree farther N than Albany, is much milder in winter than that of the latter on the E of the mountains, where no month of the year is exempt from frost, and where neither peaches nor cherries will ripen. The climate of the territory S of Lake Ontario is milder than that of Philadelphia, 3° farther south; for the winter there does not generally exceed three months, nor do their snows last more than two months. Carver's assertion, that the climate to the W of the Mississippi is much milder than that of the Atlantic coast in the same parallel, is to be taken with great restrictions. Beyond the parallel of 45° it is equally cold with its opposite parallels on the Atlantic coast. There winter commences early in October with great severity; and beyond this parallel, as we advance westward, the cold increases rapidly in intensity. The reason of this phenomenon can only be found in the very high elevation of this place, and the prevalence of the NW wind, which increases in intensity of cold as we advance westward, and blows from the frozen summits of the Rocky mountains. No softening winds from the gulf of California on the SW, or the Pacific on the W, exist to ameliorate or mitigate the cold; these being either chilled during their progress over these frozen summits, or arrested in their passage by the Mexican Alps or on the ranges which form their NW continuation. Near the Rocky mountains, indeed, the SW wind is more cold and violent than that which comes from the NW. The clouds rise suddenly near these mountains, and distribute their contents partially over the neighbouring plains. The same cloud will discharge hail alone in one part, hail and rain in another, and rain only in a third, and all within the space of a few miles; while at the same time it is snowing on the mountains. The intensity of the summer heat in North America is equal to that of the cold in winter, reckoning from the summer solstice, or longest day. There are few years in which the heat does not rise at Salem as high as 30° and 31° R., which is the temp. of the Persian gulf and the Arabian coast.

Central climate.] In the central states, the winters are shorter; but the cold is neither less rigorous nor less piercing. It commonly sets in about the shortest day, and continues very severe for six or seven weeks; but it begins to be felt as early as the end of October. At Philadelphia, in 39° 55′ N lat. or the same parallel with Madrid, Naples, and Valencia, and 1,100 m. S of the parallel of Edinburgh, the therm. is several days every winter at 8° and 10° below 0°. Notwithstanding the motion of a tide which rises and falls 6 ft., the Delaware—here a mile broad—has been frozen over in 24 hours, and continued in that state for 20, 30, and sometimes 40 days. The summer heats are equally intense as the winter cold. From the time of the summer solstice, and even for three weeks before, the heats are so oppressive at Philadelphia, that the streets are deserted from noon to 5 o'clock, and most of the inhabitants go to rest after dinner. At this season, Reaumur's therm. will frequently rise to 25°, and even sometimes to 28° and 30°. But what renders the heat most insupportable is the almost total want of wind, particularly from three o'clock in the afternoon, and the moisture with which the air is loaded on all the coast; so that Volney says, he would infinitely prefer the heat of Grand Cairo, in Egypt, where a constant brisk wind and very dry air contribute to render the heat supportable, to that of Philadelphia. In New York, the therm. never rises higher than 86° of Fahrenheit for 24 hours together, and the mean heat is 65°.

Southern climate.] In the southern states, as Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, the intensity of the cold, and its duration, diminish in pretty regular proportion to the latitude. The course of the Potomac, or more precisely that of the Patapsco, forms a striking line of demarcation in this respect. Here the domain of snow terminates; and the traveller from the north, who has hitherto seen at every house a sledge, sees not another after he has

descended the steep hill which overlooks that river. This coast has, however, pretty sharp attacks of frost during the 40 days succeeding the winter solstice. On the other hand, on all the coast beyond the Potomac, the heat, from a month before the longest day, is so great, that the therm., for the space of four months, commonly rises in the afternoon to 22° or 24° R., or 82° and 86° F., notwithstanding a gentle sea-breeze. It rises even to 32° and 33° at Savannah, which is much greater than in Egypt, where 25° R. or 88° F., is the common term in the shade. From the above facts, we have a scale of variation from heat to cold, in the northern states, of 60° or 66° R.; in the middle states, the variation is 46° or 48°; and in the southern states, 32° or 34° of the same scale. But it is not merely the great intensity of cold in winter and heat in summer that characterises the climate of the American states, in the northern, middle, and southern parts: another peculiarity, and one which is very destructive of health, are the great and sudden variations along the whole tract E of the Alleghanies, and between them and the sea, but more particularly in the middle states. After a day in which the therm. has stood at 90°, it will sometimes fall in a single night to 65°, or even 60°. There are generally few nights in which a fire could be dispensed with, except in the months of July and August.

Western climate.] The climate of the western states, after making every reasonable deduction from the inflated statements of some geographers, is much more mild and genial, and much less subjected to the extremes of cold and heat, and those frequent and sudden variations which characterise the climates of the northern, middle, and southern states. As we advance westwardly from the sea to the mountains, the climate becomes gradually colder, on the same parallel of latitude, just as if we were proceeding northward. Having arrived at the summit of the Alleghanies, where the cold has attained its maximum, a change of temp. commences as we begin to descend, and continues in an opposite ratio, till it becomes warmer on the shores of the Mississippi than in the same lat. on the sea coast. In 1799, when the therm. was at Monticello at 90°, and 96° at Williamsburg, it was at 110° at Kaskaskias. Winter does not commence in the western states and territories till the approach of the solstice; and the cold weather is felt only in the six or seven weeks following; though even then it is not fixed and constant, as there are intervals of temperate and warm days. The therm. does not in general fall lower than 19° or 21° F.; the frosts which at first show themselves a few days in October disappear, but return again toward the end of November, though they do not become settled till towards January, when the brooks, small rivers, and standing waters, freeze, but seldom continue frozen over more than from 3 to 15 days. The Wabash is frozen almost every winter, but only from 3 to 15 days. Throughout Kentucky and the basin of the Ohio, snow commonly remains only from 3 to 8 or 10 days, and seldom falls deep. Spring brings on rain and showers, with NE and NW winds; but in about six weeks after the vernal equinox, the heats commence, and exist in all their intensity, during the 60 or 70 days that succeed the summer solstice. The therm. is then between 90° and 93°. At the autumnal equinox rains come on, with winds from the NE, SE, and even NW. The whole of the autumn is more serene, pleasant, and temperate, than the other two seasons; for, strictly speaking, throughout the continent of North America there is no spring. Such is the climate of Kentucky, and all the basin of the Ohio; and we must proceed as high as the Upper Mississippi, in N lat. 45°, before we perceive any sensible difference in it. Even as high up as Niagara, it is still so temperate, that the cold does not continue with any intensity more than two months. In Ohio, according to Fearon's account, the therm. ranges from 85° to 105°, in the months of July and August. On the S this temperature extends no farther than the 35th degree of N lat.; beyond this it is subjected to the same common law as that of the Atlantic states. The annual and mean quantity of rain that falls in the United States is much greater than in most countries of Europe, certain mountainous regions and heads of gulfs excepted. No observations have as yet been made, to determine the annual and mean quantity of rain in the western states; the following table, therefore, is restricted to the eastern:

At Charleston, according to Dr Ramsay, in 1795,	71.8
At Charleston, at a medium from 1750 to 1759,	41.75
At Charleston, from 1797 to 1807,	49.3
The greatest quantity in one of the years immediately above,	83.4
The least quantity in one of the years immediately above,	38.6
The greatest monthly quantity in any one of the 10 years immediately above,	12.9
At Williamsburg, Virginia, (Jefferson),	47
At Cambridge, near Boston, (Williams),	47.5
At Andover, in Massachusetts, (ditto),	51
At Salem, (ditto),	35
At Rutland, in Vermont, (ditto),	41
At Philadelphia, (Rush),	30

The habitual dryness of the American climate increases as we advance W and NW from the Missouri, where there frequently is not a drop of rain for six months. This is owing to the greater distance from any sea,—the superior elevation,—and the comparative want of timber, combined with the greater intensity and longer duration of the NW wind, which sweeps with unobstructed force over the naked plains. Upon the whole, it appears that more rain falls in fewer days, in America, than in Europe; and that there are fewer cloudy days, more fair days, and quicker evaporation.

There are, strictly speaking, only three seasons throughout the whole of North America, summer, autumn or fall, and winter. Winter does not really commence till the middle of December, or a little before the shortest day; and it is preceded by several grand crises in the atmosphere, before a general change of temperature is accomplished by the NE or NW winds driving back those of the S. In February the greatest snows fall, and the most piercing cold is experienced. In March, or the approach of the vernal equinox, it is cold and tempestuous, with snowy blasts from the NW and NE. The predominance of these winds at this period, combined with the coldness imparted to the earth by the snows, retard vegetation so much that April passes away and leaves the ground as bare as March. It is not till the beginning of May,—even in Virginia, in the latitude of 36° and 37°, —that the forests are re-clothed with foliage, though the solar rays are insufferably hot from the middle of April. Hence it follows that there is no spring in America, but a sudden transition from severe cold to severe heat, with the incongruous circumstances of a freezing wind and a scorching sun, a winter-landscape and a summer-sky. When vegetation at last bursts forth, its progress is so rapid, that the flowers are quickly succeeded by the fruit, which latter also ripens more speedily than in Europe. Very perceptible changes have taken place in the American climate, and have displayed themselves in proportion as the land has been cleared. These changes were long ago observed by different writers and travellers, from La Hontan, down to those of the present day: they are to be ascribed to the clearing of the land, and the extensive openings made through the woods. The settler has scarcely cleared a few acres of the forest, before the ground, exposed to all the action of the solar rays, acquires, at the depth of near a foot, a heat of 10° or 12° beyond that of the land still covered with wood. But though a change has taken place in the climate, it is questionable still whether it has improved; because, though the winters are shorter, the summers longer, and the autumns later, yet these advantages seem to be fully overbalanced by the increasing variations of the temperature, which are more injurious to the human constitution than long-continued cold or heat.

Soil and produce.] In a country so extensive as that of the United States, every diversity of soil, not less than of climate, is to be found—from that which mocks the industry of man, up to the highest degree of fertility. Taken on a large scale, the soil of the old states may be divided into two regions distinct from each other, namely: the lands between the sea and the Alleghanies, and those beyond them. The lands bordering on the Atlantic are seldom good; whilst those W of the Alleghanies, in Lower and part of Upper Louisiana, are in general not exceeded by the best in Europe, and have besides the advantage of being nearly all virgin soil, and easily cultivated. In the northern states, or those of New England, including Vermont, one description of trees predominating in each soil has originated the descriptive names of 'oak-lands,' 'chestnut-lands,' 'pine-barrens,' 'cedar-swamps,' &c., &c. The best lands produce walnut and chestnut; the next, beech and oak; the third, fir and pitch pine; the fourth, whortleberry and barberry bushes; and the last or poorest produces nothing but marshy shrubs. The soil of the New England states is, however, much more adapted for grazing than for grain; and the former is pursued with great industry and success. The soil of the central states does not materially differ from that of the northern states, unless in the back parts of the state of New York, where it is much more productive, as in the Genessee, Onondaga, and Oneida tracts. The soil of the southern states is in general better than that of the central and northern states, except on the coast, where in many places almost absolute barrenness prevails. Wheat and tobacco are the chief articles of agricultural produce; but the labour is chiefly managed by slaves, and the plantations are too extensive to be well-cultivated.

Nothing in all the western territory equals in fertility the banks of the Ohio, where the soil is a true vegetable earth, produced by the thick bed of leaves which are annually collected on the ground, and are soon converted into mould by the humidity prevalent in these sequestered forests. The best lands in Kentucky and Western Tennessee yield

abundant harvests; but there the trees do not attain a bulk or an elevation comparable to those on the Ohio. Along the banks of the Missouri, as far as the confluence of the river Platte—a space of above 600 miles by the windings of the river—the land is well timbered, and esteemed among the best in America, in point of fertility. The soil is a deep black vegetable mould. Along the Platte, it is still richer, and has the advantage of better and more abundant streams of water. Between the Osage and the Kanzas rivers, the soil is perhaps preferable to any in the United States, if taken in connection with the climate, for the purpose of settling. The watershed of the Pacific presents but a comparatively small portion of cultivable land. A barren lava covers the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains. To the W of the Cascade Range, we meet with some rich tracts of land lying along the Willamette, the Sacramento, and the San Joaquin.

Agriculture.] The science of agriculture is less understood in the central states than in the New England states. Wheat is there the staple article. Pennsylvania is a good grazing country, where large dairies are kept. The richness of the staple compensating for the small quantity of the productions, the southern planters prefer their own agricultural system to that of the northern states, which is more conformable to the European method. The cultivation of the tobacco-plant is much more troublesome than that of wheat, and very prejudicial to the soil. More attention, indeed, has of late years been paid in the south to rearing wheat; but still, as the wheat is to be raised from an exhausted soil, the produce cannot be equal to that even of the central and northern states. The system of slave-labour is vastly prejudicial both to the population and agriculture of the southern states; and it may be remarked that, in the southern Atlantic states, the kind of agricultural produce being almost entirely regulated by foreign demand, at one time the soil is devoted almost exclusively to the cultivation of tobacco; at another, to the cultivation of rice, at another, to the cultivation of wheat and Indian corn; at another, to that of indigo; and finally, to that of sugar and cotton. The subjoined statement exhibits the number of bushels of wheat, Indian corn, and potatoes raised in each of the southern or slave states, in the year 1848, according to the estimate of the commissioner of patents:—

	Wheat.	Indian corn.	Potatoes.
Delaware,	450,000	3,850,000	200,000
Maryland,	5,150,000	8,800,000	1,000,000
Virginia,	12,250,000	38,000,000	3,500,000
North Carolina,	2,450,000	26,000,000	3,200,000
South Carolina,	1,400,000	13,500,000	4,200,000
Georgia,	2,100,000	27,000,000	2,000,000
Alabama,	1,300,000	28,000,000	2,500,000
Mississippi,	550,000	17,000,000	2,600,000
Louisiana,	...	10,600,000	1,800,000
Tennessee,	9,000,000	76,600,000	3,000,000
Kentucky,	6,500,000	65,000,000	2,200,000
Missouri,	2,900,000	28,000,000	1,200,000
Arkansas,	500,000	8,000,000	800,000
Florida,	...	1,250,000	500,000
Texas,	1,300,000	1,800,000	800,000
Total Southern states,	44,950,000	353,400,000	29,000,000
Total Northern states,	81,414,000	234,750,000	85,475,000

It will be seen by this table that in these three articles the North is not so far in advance of the South. The three leading articles of food—those upon which man most depends—are much more equally divided in the cultivation between the North and the South than is generally imagined. Taking the value of these articles, the North shows a preponderance.

SOUTHERN STATES.

	Bushels.	Price.	Value.
Wheat,	44,950,000	1 00 dol.	44,950,000 dol.
Indian corn,	353,400,000	50	176,700,000
Potatoes,	29,000,000	1 00	29,000,000
Total,			250,650,000

NORTHERN STATES.

	Bushels.	Price.	Value.
Wheat,	81,414,600	1 00 dol.	81,414,600 dol.
Indian corn,	234,750,000	50	117,375,000
Potatoes,	85,475,000	1 00	85,475,000
Total,			284,264,600

This shows an excess in favour of the North of 33,614,600 dollars in the three leading articles.

The following table shows the preponderance of the agricultural over the other interests of America, if reckoned according to the number of persons employed, according to the census of 1840:

Geographical Divisions.	Pop.	No. of Persons employed in Agricul.	Com.	Manu.
New England states,	2,234,822	414,138	17,157	187,258
Middle states,	5,118,076	808,633	50,077	333,947
Southern states,	3,333,483	955,729	12,962	87,955
South-western states,	2,245,602	650,546	14,496	37,899
North-western states,	4,131,370	890,905	22,315	144,690
Total,	17,069,453	3,719,951	117,607	791,749

It appears from official tables, that the several states of the American union produced in 1840 the following quantities of agricultural produce:—Wheat, 84,823,272 bushels; oats, 123,071,341 bushels; Indian corn, 377,531,875 bushels (between four and five times the quantity of wheat produced in the same year). Of "neat cattle" there were 14,971,586; also 26,301,293 swine; 790,479,275 lbs. of cotton; and 219,163,319 lbs. of tobacco. Virginia and Kentucky were the two chief tobacco-growing states, producing upwards of 128,800,000 lbs. out of the above-named quantity. Ohio was the greatest wheat-growing state, producing in the one year named 16,571,661 bushels; and Pennsylvania the next, producing 13,213,077 bushels in the like period. New York state, however, nearly equalled the latter, its amount of wheat being 12,286,418 bushels. It is remarkable how little wheat is grown, however, in some of the states. The area of the states, estimated in 1840 at 690,747,040 acres, gave an average of between 40 and 41 acres to each person living in those states, while the average in Great Britain was little more than 3 acres to each person. According to the census of 1850, the quantity of improved land in the United States, by which is meant such only as produces crops, or adds in some way to the productions of the farmer, is reported at 118,457,622, or about 7⅛ acres to each inhabitant. But, if it be assumed that two-fifths of the pop. are engaged in other pursuits than that of agriculture, the average extent of improved land to be assigned to each person working and occupying it is not less than 12 acres. In the New England states the average for the whole pop. was in 1850 a little more than 4 acres to each person; in New York and Pennsylvania, 3·9 acres; in the other middle states, the same. In Virginia the proportion was about 7 acres; in S. Carolina, 6 acres; in Kentucky, 12 acres; and in Tennessee, 5 acres. The value of the farms in the United States was returned at 3,270,733,093 dollars in 1850. The average value of land attached to farms and plantations, both improved and unimproved, is given at 10 dols. 79c. an acre.

The agricultural products of the United States, in 1844 were as follows:

Wheat,	95,307,000 bushels.
Barley,	3,672,000 —

Oats,	172,247,000	—
Rye,	26,450,000	—
Buck wheat,	9,071,000	—
Indian corn,	421,953,000	—
Potatoes,	99,493,000	—
Hay,	17,715,000	tons.
Flax and hemp,	22,800,000	lbs.
Tobacco,	161,705,000	—
Cotton,	872,107,000	—
Rice,	311,759,000	—
Silk,	396,790	—
Sugar,	210,107,000	—

From the report of the census commissioners for 1850, we find that, in the years from 1840 to 1850, the number of cattle had increased from 14,971,586, to 18,355,287, rather more than 20 per cent. During those 10 years the production of Indian corn rose from 377,531,875 bushels in 1846, to 592,326,612 in 1850, an increase of nearly 60 per cent.; while the pop. of the Union had increased only 35 per cent. As regards wheat the progress has not been so remarkable. It rose from 84,823,272 bushels in 1840, to 100,503,899 in 1850, but the crop of 1849, to which the return of 1850 relates, was far below the average in some of the largest wheat-growing states; so that we must not look upon the last decennial increase as a fair measure of the progress of agriculture. Compared with the production of Indian corn, the quantity of wheat seems so small as hardly to afford enough for home consumption; but we must remember, that throughout the greater part of the Union Indian corn is the staple article of food. The increase in the production of wheat between 1840 and 1850 was confined mainly to the Western states. In 1840, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Wisconsin, contributed only 9,800,000 bushels to the general aggregate; in 1850, those four states produced upwards of 25,000,000 bushels. The total produce of all kinds of grain in the United States, in 1850, was in round numbers 108,000,000 quarters; or rather more than double the estimated annual produce of the United Kingdom, for a pop. nearly five millions larger. One remarkable item in the agricultural statistics of the United States is the large number of horses and horned cattle. In that respect, America presents a great contrast to this country. So far as can be ascertained from Parliamentary returns and other sources of information, it appears that there are altogether only about 1,500,000 horses in Great Britain. In the United States there are 4,335,358; nearly three to one. This great disparity is mainly owing, no doubt, to the wide extent of country over which the pop. is dispersed, and the consequent distance of markets. In horned cattle there is a still greater superiority. In Great Britain the total number is estimated at about 5,220,000; in the United States there are, according to the last census, no fewer than 18,355,287. Assuming that the same proportion is annually slaughtered in America as in this country, and that the carcasses are about the same weight, the consumption of animal food must be about three or four times greater than it is in England. As regards mutton the comparison is in our favour. The number of sheep in the United States was 21,721,514 in 1850; in Great Britain, taking the commonly received estimates, the number of sheep is about 40,000,000; so that the larger quantity of mutton which this indicates will partly make up for the deficient consumption of beef.

Wheat.] The most important grain crops of the United States, next to maize or Indian corn, is wheat. The entire amount produced in 1849, the year to which the last census returns apply, was 100,503,899 bushels, being an increase over that of 1839 of 15,645,378 b. In the six New England states the culture of this grain appears to be declining, as the crop has fallen off, in 10 years, 50 per cent. In the six old wheat producing states, from New York to Virginia, including both, there was an increase of 6,140,000 b., equal to 15·27 per. cent. This portion of the Union seems better adapted, from the character of its soil and climate, to the permanent culture of the grain. In the four principal states of the NW the wheat crop was augmented, during the 10 years, from about 10,000,000 to 25,000,000 b. It is from this district that the largest supplies for export are derived. The crop of 1849 was a short one, particularly in the NW states. The exports of flour, wheat, and breadstuffs from the United States, it will be seen from the tables in our paragraphs on the commerce of the United States, have declined since 1846, but it appears that the cause of this has been rather the cessation of an extraordinary demand than any diminution in the ability of the country to supply. The aggregate amount of grain convertible into breadstuff or its substitutes annually produced throughout the Union is estimated at 900,000,000 bushels, of which nearly one-half is Indian corn, while the total of all kinds required for home-consumption does not exceed 300,000,000 b. The quantity of wheat is supposed to be about 100,000,000 b. With regard to the amount of water contained in the various sorts, the results obtained by Professor Beck give 16 to 20 per cent. for Algerian, 14 to 17 per cent for English, 12 to 14 per cent. for American, and 9 to 11 per cent. for African and Sicilian. In relation to the amount of gluten in various samples of flour from different parts of the United States and Europe, the preference is awarded to the Kubanka variety.

Rye.] The production of rye had decreased in 1849, 4,457,000 b, in the aggregate; but in New York it was greater than in 1840 by about 40 per cent. Pennsylvania, which is the largest producer, had fallen off from 6,613,373 to 4,805,160 b. During the year ending June 1, 1850, there were consumed, of rye, about 2,144,000 b. in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors. According to the census returns of 1840 the product of the country was 18,645,567 b.; in 1850, 14,188,637 b.

Indian corn.] The most universally cultivated crop of the United States is maize or Indian corn. It is a principal product of the farm in nearly every state of the Union. It is a favourite article of food with numerous classes of the people, and is used in all parts of the country for the subsistence and fattening of stock. According to the census of 1840, the maize crop of the United States was 377,531,875 b.; in 1849 it was 592,326,612 b., an increase equal to 56 per cent. The production of New England had advanced from 6,993,000 to 10,277,000 b., showing an increase of nearly 50 per cent. In the production of this crop no state has retrograded. Ohio, which in 1840 occupied the fourth place as a corn-producing state, now ranks as the first, Kentucky second, Illinois third, Tennessee fourth. The crop of Illinois had increased from 22,000,000 to 57,500,000 b., or at the rate of 60 per cent. in 10 years. The rate of production is from 30 to 140 b. per acre. More than 11,000,000 b. of Indian corn were consumed in 1850 in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors.

Oats.] The crop of oats increased from 123,071,344 b. in 1840 to 146,678,000 in 1850. It is a crop which does not enter into the foreign commerce of the country.

Barley.] In 1840 there were produced 4,161,504 bushels of barley; in 1850, 5,167,016 b. The consumption of barley in the manufacture of malt and spirituous liquors amounted in 1849 to 3,780,000 b.

Potatoes.] The production of the commonest species of this root, called 'the Irish potato,' though indigenous to the American continent, has fallen off since 1840. The crop of 1849 was 65,796,000 b., supposed to be about 18,000,000 b. less than that of 1839, although the exact truth cannot be ascertained, as, in the tables of 1840, the two varieties of the common and the sweet potato were included in the same statement. The crop of sweet or Carolina potatoes increased from an estimated quantity of 25,000,000 b. in 1839, to 38,000,000 b. in 1849.

Flax and Hemp.] The census returns of 1840 show that there were raised in the United States 95,251½ tons of flax and hemp; in 1849, 25,093 tons of hemp and 7,715,961 lbs. of flax. The correctness of the returns as to hemp, in the seventh census, has not yet been perfectly verified. If the returns are allowed to stand without reduction, it would appear that the cultivation of hemp and flax has not materially changed since 1840. The capacity of the United States to produce flax and hemp is almost without limit. Efforts are now making to introduce Mr. Claussen's method for the separation of the fibre of flax from the woody and useless parts of the plant into the flax-growing districts of the country, and, should they succeed, the returns of the next census will prove the cultivation and manufacture of flax to be one of the most important interests in the United States.

Rice.] The production of rice increased from 80,841,472 lbs. in 1840 to 215,312,710 lbs. in 1849. The present culture of rice in the United States is chiefly confined to S. Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississipi, Louisiana, and Texas. The yield per acre varies from 20 to 60 b., weighing from 45 lbs. to 48 lbs. when cleaned. Under favourable circumstances as many as 90 bushels to an acre have been raised. The consumption of rice is increasing in the United States, and the exportation is rather decreasing.

Tobacco.] According to the census returns of 1840, the amount of tobacco raised in the United States was 219,163,519 lbs.; in 1849, 199,752,646 lbs., showing a decrease in its culture of 19,410,673 lbs. It seems probable that this crop, hitherto a most important staple, will gradually decline until it ceases to be a leading article in the agricultural and commercial statistics of the United States.

Cotton.] Cotton was raised in gardens in the U. S. before 1764, which was the first year in which it was cultivated by planters

as a crop. In 1791, the whole export of this article was under 200,000 lbs. According to the census returns, the cotton crop of 1839 was 790,479,275 lbs.; of 1849, 987,449,600 lbs.; showing an increase of 196,970,325 lbs. It appears that the culture of cotton is rapidly diminishing in Virginia and N. Carolina. In those states it is doubtless giving place to other productions of the soil. There has been a very heavy falling off also in Louisiana, and no appreciable increase in Mississippi; but the diminution in the former state, and the failure of any advance in the latter, are accounted for by the terrible inundations of the Mississippi and its tributaries. The cotton zone of the United States, Professor Wilson informs us in his special report, may be considered as extending from the Atlantic to the Rio-del-Norte, and includes the states of Georgia, S. Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, those portions of the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas that lie below 35° N lat., all the state of Florida above the 27th parallel, and all the state of Texas between the gulf of Mexico and the 34th parallel. This region occupies an area of upwards of 450,000 sq. m., but it is estimated that, from various causes, more than two-thirds of the territory in each state mentioned is not adapted to the advantageous growth of cotton. In 1852 there were 6,300,000 acres of it under cultivation, and the total cotton crop raised amounted to 3,150,000 bales of 400 lbs. each; of which Alabama produced 750,000 bales, and Georgia 740,000 bales. The number of labourers employed to produce this crop was 787,000. There was, besides, an unemployed area of 39,200,000 acres, suitable for the growth of cotton, on which might have been grown an additional crop of 19,600,000 bales of 400 lbs. each, giving employment to 4,900,000 additional labourers. The labour is estimated at an average of one man to each 4 bales; and the land is estimated at 200 lbs. produce per acre, or 8 acres to each labourer. The cost of producing cotton necessarily varies according to the soil, climate, season, and skill employed. It appears from the most reliable estimates that it averages from 4·7 cents to 6 cents per lb.; and that the net profit to the producer may be taken at from 10 to 20 per cent. upon his capital. Professor Wilson states that the per cent. increase of the production of cotton in the United States has been regularly diminishing since the commencement of the present century. The total increase per cent. for the first 20 years of the century may be taken at 177, or 8·85 per annum; for the next 15 years it was 119, or 7·66 per annum; for the next 10 it declined to 58, or 5·95 per annum; for the five years ending 1850 it reached only 15, or 3 per cent. per annum. In the same time the rate of home consumption has been increasing until it has reached 9 per cent. per annum. The per cent. increase in the production of the world has fallen in the last five years as low as 1·8 per cent. per annum, while the gross percentage of increase in consumption has been just 3·8 per cent. per annum. Commercially speaking, two distinct kinds of cotton are cultivated in the states, the long staple and the short staple. The first generally commands a considerably higher price than the latter, and the finest quality, 'Sea Island,' often brings a price very much exceeding the top market price. The long staple yields from 75 lbs. to 150 lbs. of cleaned fibre to the acre; and the short staple averages from 150 lbs. to 250 lbs. to the acre. The cultivation of the long staple is confined to Georgia, S. Carolina, and Florida. Twenty years ago there were retained for home consumption in the United Kingdom 208,987,000 lbs. of cotton wool. Ten years ago there were retained 672,000,000 lbs. During the last ten years the increase has been less rapid, being not more than that which the following table indicates:

1839,	1,054,000 bales.
1840,	1,293,000
1841,	1,150,000
1842,	1,193,000
1843,	1,388,000
1844,	1,426,000
1845,	1,566,000
1846,	1,599,000
1847,	1,105,000
1848,	1,505,000

Yet even this rate of progression, it is clear, far outstrips the rate of extended cultivation which the capital and labour of America afford. And were it not for the supplementary supplies drawn from other quarters, there can be little doubt that ere this the evils of an inadequate market for the raw material would have been much more severely felt than they have yet been. The consumption of America herself, also, begins to form an important item in the general calculation. In 1832 but 173,000 bales were retained for domestic consumption in the United States; whereas there were last year retained 500,000 bales, or one fifth of the entire crop of 1848. Supposing the American demand to proceed during the next few years at anything like this rate, it is manifest that either our cotton manufacture must become factitiously contracted within dimensions wholly irrespective of its natural capabilities, or the wants of the world; or new and additional cotton-fields must be found whence the raw material may in future be derived. It may, perhaps, not be out of place here to show the great fluctuations that have heretofore marked the growth of cotton in the United States:—

Growth of Cotton in the United States.

1823—24,	309,158 bales.
1833—34,	1,205,394
1839—40,	2,177,835
1840—41,	1,634,945
1841—42,	1,683,574
1842—43,	2,378,875
1843—44,	2,030,409
1844—45,	3,394,503
1845—46,	2,100,537
1846—47,	1,778,651
1847—48,	2,347,634
1848—49,	2,728,596
1849—50,	2,096,706
1850—51,	2,355,257
1851—52,	3,015,257
1853—54,	3,262,882

Silk.] The attempt to introduce the silk culture into the United States has been a failure. In 1840 there were produced 61,552 lbs. of cocoons; in 1849 but 14,763 lbs. The decrease dates from an earlier period than 1840.

Sugar.] The cultivation of sugar is carried on in Louisiana, Texas, Florida, Alabama, and to some extent in Georgia and California. It is now a very important interest, and is rapidly increasing. Hitherto the amount of sugar and molasses consumed in the United States has exceeded the quantity produced; consequently there has been no direct occasion for their exportation. In 1815, it was estimated that the sugar made on the banks of the Mississippi alone amounted to 10,000,000 lbs. In 1818, the entire crop of Louisiana was only 25,000,000 lbs.; in 1849, it had reached the enormous quantity of 226,001,000 lbs. besides about 12,000,000 gallons of molasses. According to the census of 1840, the amount of cane and maple sugar raised in 1839 was 155,100,809 lbs., of which 119,947,720 lbs. were raised in Louisiana. By the census of 1850 the cane-sugar made in the United States in 1849 was 247,581,000 lbs., besides 9,700,606 gallons of molasses; maple sugar, 34,249,888 lbs., showing an increase, in 10 years, of 126,730,077 lbs.

Domestic animals.] According to the census returns of 1840, there were in the United States in 1839, 4,335,669 horses and mules, 14,971,586 neat cattle, 19,311,374 sheep, and 26,301,293 swine; in 1849, the numbers were 4,335,358 horses, 359,229 asses and mules, 28,360,141 horned cattle (including 6,392,044 milch-cows, and 1,699,241 working), 21,721,814 sheep, and 30,316,608 swine. The number of horses has not increased with the same rapidity as other kinds of stock, for the reason that the great extension of railroads in the northern states, between 1840 and 1850, had superseded the necessity for a large proportion of those employed for travelling purposes. In the new states of the NW, into which at the date of the census railroads had not been generally introduced, the increase of horses had kept pace with the pop. There is one horse to each 5 persons in the United States. The 500,000 asses and mules returned are almost confined to the southern states, where the climate is better adapted to this animal than to the horse. In 1850, there were returned 18,355,287 milch-cows, working oxen, and other kine, being an increase of 3,383,701 for the 10 years since 1840, or about 20 per cent. The amount of butter produced in 1850 was 313,266,962 lbs., and of cheese, 105,535,219 lbs. The average value of the exports of these two articles from the United States during 10 years has been 1,000,000 d.; during the last five years of the period, it has been 1,400,000 d.

Sheep and wool.] There was between 1840 and 1850 an increase of 2,309,108 in the number of sheep in the United States. In New England there has occurred a remarkable decrease in their number. There were in that division of the Union, in 1840, 3,811,307; in 1850 the number had declined to 2,164,432; being a decrease of 1,646,855, or 45 per cent. In the five Atlantic middle states—New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland—there was a decrease from 7,402,851 to 5,641,391, equal to 1,761,460, or about 22½ per cent. In Pennsylvania there was a gain, however, during this period of 155,000. While there has been a positive diminution of 3,408,000 in the states above-named, there has been an augmentation of 5,717,608 in these S of Maryland and W of New York. Ohio has gained most largely, having been returned as pasturing, in 1839, 2,028,401; in 1849, 3,942,929; an increase of 1,914,528, or nearly 100 per cent. In each of the states S and W of the lines above indicated there has been a large proportional increase in this kind of stock; and there is reasonable ground for the opinion, that the hilly lands of Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, Tennessee, and the prairies of Illinois, Iowa, and Texas will prove highly favourable for the rearing of sheep for their wool and pelts. New Mexico has the extraordinary number of 377,271 sheep, or more than 6 to each inhabitant; proving the soil and climate of that new territory to be well adapted to this description of stock, and giving promise of a large addition from that quarter to the supply of wool. But there is no reason to expect that the American Union will produce wool for export for many years to come. The average amount imported annually, from 1840 to 1850, was 14,000,000 lbs., mostly from South America, and the quantity is rapidly increasing. In 1831, the importation amounted to 32,548,693 lbs. The growth of wool in 1849 is returned at 52,789,174 lbs., being an increase on the production of 1840 of nearly 17,000,000 lbs., or about 46 per cent. In 1840 the average weight of the fleece yielded by each sheep was 1·84 lb. In 1850 it was 2·43 lb., exhibiting an increase in the average product of each sheep of 32 per cent., and thus affording an indication of a great improvement in the breeds of sheep in the United States. This improvement is

chiefly manifested in the returns relative to Vermont, Massachusetts, and New York. The value of the live stock in all the states and territories is returned at the considerable amount of 513,969,420 dollars.

The aggregate of the value of the leading products of the United States in 1840 and 1850 is thus stated:—

	1840.	Value.
Wheat, bushels,	84,823,272	69,840,000 d.
Corn, "	377,531,875	94,333,000
Cotton, bales,	1,976,198	59,285,940
Sugar, lbs.,	155,100,809	10,500,000
Hay, tons,	20,248,108	11,240,546
Dairy,	—	33,787,008
Wool,	35,862,114	11,740,634
Coals, tons,	359,686	3,680,000
Total,		293,497,162 d.

	Value.	1850.
Wheat, bushels,	104,799,230	83,839,384 d.
Corn, "	591,586,053	147,896,513
Cotton, bales,	2,474,214	97,968,540
Sugar, lbs.,	350,403,263	17,897,755
Hay, tons,	13,605,384	68,026,920
Dairy,	—	37,412,303
Wool,	52,422,797	15,726,839
Coals, tons,	4,000,000	16,000,000
Total,		384,768,254 d.

The following table exhibits the number of acres of improved and unimproved land in each state of the Union in 1849; the average cash value per acre; the produce of wheat and Indian corn in bushels of each state; the number of sheep, and the value of the live stock in each state, and the total value of the home-made manufactures, all founded on the returns made to the census commissioners in 1850:—

States and Territories.	Acres of improved land.	Acres of unimprov. land in farms.	Average cash value per acre.	Wheat, bushels.	Ind. Corn, bushels.	Sheep.	Value of live-stock.	Value of home-made manuf.
Maine,	2,039,596	2,515,797	12 04 d.	296,259	1,750,056	451,577	9,705,726 d.	513,599 d.
New Hampshire,	2,251,488	1,140,926	16 28	185,658	1,573,670	384,756	8,871,901	393,455
Vermont,	2,601,409	1,524,413	15 36	535,955	2,032,396	1,044,122	12,643,228	267,710
Massachusetts,	2,133,436	1,222,576	32 50	31,211	2,345,490	188,651	9,647,710	205,333
Rhode Island,	356,487	197,451	30 82	49	539,201	44,296	1,532,637	26,495
Connecticut,	1,768,178	615,701	30 50	41,762	1,935,043	174,181	7,467,490	192,252
New York,	12,408,968	6,710,120	29 00	13,121,498	17,858,400	3,453,241	73,570,499	1,230,333
New Jersey,	1,767,991	984,955	43 67	1,601,190	8,759,704	160,488	10,679,291	112,781
Pennsylvania,	8,628,619	6,294,728	27 33	15,367,691	19,835,214	1,822,357	41,500,053	749,132
Delaware,	580,862	375,282	19 75	482,511	3,145,542	27,503	1,849,281	38,121
Maryland,	2,797,905	1,836,445	18 81	4,494,680	11,104,631	177,902	7,997,634	111,828
District of Columbia,	16,267	11,187	63 03	17,370	65,230	150	71,643	2,075
Virginia,	10,360,135	15,792,176	8 27	11,232,616	35,254,319	1,310,004	33,656,659	2,156,312
N. Carolina,	5,453,977	15,543,010	3 23	2,130,102	27,941,051	595,249	17,717,647	2,086,522
S. Carolina,	4,072,651	12,145,049	5 08	1,066,277	16,271,454	285,551	15,060,015	909,525
Georgia,	6,378,479	16,442,900	4 19	1,088,534	30,080,099	560,435	25,728,416	1,838,968
Florida,	349,049	1,236,240	3 99	1,027	1,996,809	23,311	2,889,058	75,582
Alabama,	4,435,614	7,702,067	5 30	294,044	28,754,048	371,880	21,696,112	1,934,120
Mississippi,	3,444,358	7,046,061	5 22	137,990	22,446,552	304,929	19,403,662	1,164,020
Louisiana,	1,590,025	3,939,018	13 71	417	10,266,373	110,333	11,152,275	139,232
Texas,	639,107	14,454,669	1 09	41,689	5,926,611	99,098	10,266,880	255,719
Arkansas,	781,531	1,816,684	5 88	199,639	8,893,939	91,256	6,647,969	638,217
Tennessee,	5,175,173	13,808,849	5 16	1,819,381	52,276,223	811,591	29,978,013	3,137,810
Kentucky,	11,368,270	10,972,478	6 91	2,140,822	58,675,591	1,102,121	29,591,387	2,458,128
Ohio,	9,851,493	8,146,000	19 93	14,487,351	59,078,695	3,943,929	44,121,741	1,712,196
Michigan,	1,929,110	2,454,780	11 83	4,925,889	5,641,420	746,435	8,008,734	340,947
Indiana,	5,046,543	7,746,879	10 66	6,214,458	52,964,363	1,122,493	22,478,555	1,651,039
Illinois,	5,039,545	6,997,867	7 99	9,414,575	57,646,984	894,043	24,209,258	1,155,902
Missouri,	2,938,425	6,794,245	6 50	2,981,652	36,214,637	762,511	19,892,580	1,674,705
Iowa,	824,682	1,911,382	6 09	1,530,581	8,656,799	149,960	3,689,275	221,292
Wisconsin,	1,045,499	1,931,159	9 58	4,286,131	1,988,979	124,892	4,897,385	43,624
California,	62,324	3,831,571	99	17,328	12,236	17,574	3,351,058	7,000
Minnesota Territory,	5,035	23,846	5 61	1,401	16,725	80	92,859	—
Oregon do.	132,857	299,951	6 58	211,493	2,918	15,382	1,876,189	—
Utah do.	16,333	30,516	6 65	107,702	9,899	3,262	546,968	1,392
New Mexico do.	166,201	124,370	5 69	196,516	365,411	377,271	1,494,629	6,033
Aggregate,	118,457,622	184,621,348	av. 10 79 d	100,503,899	592,326,612	21,721,814	513,960,420 d.	27,481,399 d.

Zoology.] The wild animals of the United States nearly correspond with those of Canada. The class mammalia, in North America, as far as known, includes 118 quadrupeds, and 28 cetacea. In the countries between the Missouri and the Atlantic, their numbers are constantly decreasing, in proportion as the population is increasing. The Moose-deer is becoming very rare, and will probably be soon extirpated, as the wolf and wild boar have been in Britain. The buffaloes have almost all crossed the Mississippi and Missouri, and taken refuge in the vast plains of Louisiana. Among the animals common to North America, are six kinds of squirrels, which greatly injure the maize-plantations and the fields of wheat. The species called the Carolinian squirrel is grayish, and a little larger than the European one. Vast numbers of antelopes frequent the plains of the Missouri. Beyond the Mandan villages, and from thence to the Rocky mountains, are found large herds of those animals which, by the French and natives, are called wild or mountain-sheep; but they little resemble sheep, except in the head, horns, and feet. They are of a dun colour, except on the belly and round the rump, where they are white. In size, they are somewhat larger than a deer; they have fine soft hair, and very large horns, especially the males. The European animals which have been naturalized in America are the cow, horse, ass, hog, sheep, goat, and dog; and these have multiplied to such a degree, as to exceed the native quadrupeds greatly in number. The finest horses in the United States are those of Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Kentucky, which, by their mien and the elegance of their form, may be compared with the best in Europe. Their beauty arises from crossing the English and Spanish breeds. Vast numbers of wild horses are to be found in Louisiana and Mexico. Merino, or Spanish sheep, have been lately introduced into the United States. Of all the domestic animals, pigs are the most numerous, in the western states: every inhabitant keeps some, and several have as many as 150 or 200. These animals never quit the forests, where they always find food, particularly in autumn and summer. Sometimes they penetrate into the recesses of the forests, and do not re-appear for several months; they are, however, accustomed to return to the plantations occasionally, by feeding

them with maize once or twice a-week. The American hare is not above 18 inches long, and seldom weighs above 2 lbs. Of amphibious animals, many different species are to be found in the lakes and rivers of the United States; the Missouri, in the lower part of its course swarms with alligators; as also a number of its tributary streams, and all the rivers of the southern states. Of serpents, Dr. Morse enumerates near 40 kinds in the United States. Virginia, in particular, produces great numbers. The rattle-snake is the most dreadful. Among the fish are most of those esteemed in Europe; and among those that are peculiar may be mentioned the large species of white trout found in the lakes, and the cat-fish in the Ohio, Mississippi, and Missouri, some of which weigh above 100 lbs. The quantity of fish in the Missouri and its tributary streams is astonishing. Charles Lucien Bonaparte has arranged the birds of the United States into 28 families, 81 genera, and 362 species, viz.: 209 land and 153 water-birds. Of these 81 genera, 63 are common to Europe and America, while 18 have no representatives in Europe. Pheasants and partridges do not exist on the American continent. Vast numbers of wild turkeys are to be met with in the western territory and Louisiana; but as a bird of sport, the turkey is no longer found on the E side of the Appalachian chain.

Mineralogy.] The gold region of the Atlantic states is chiefly confined to a narrow belt or strip of schistose rocks, extending from the Rappahannock in Virginia, to the Coosa river in Alabama, varying in width from a few yards to several miles, with its continuity often interrupted by intruding rocks of a more ancient date. The general course of this belt from Virginia to Georgia is NE and SW. After entering the latter state, it bends somewhat more to the W, until all traces of it are lost in the state of Alabama. It may be said to extend, however, to Canada on the N, gold having been found at Canaan, N.H., and in the state of Maine; also at Middle Haddam, on the Connecticut river. Up to the present time in the states of Virginia, N. and S. Carolina, and Georgia only have gold mines been worked. The gold-bearing rocks *par excellence* are the talcose and talco-micaceous slates, rocks belonging to the metamorphic series of geologists, ranking next in age to the granite, greasy to the feel, and of all degrees of hardness and shades of colouring. Gold is also found in gneiss, sienite, hornblende, mica slate and granite. Occasionally it is disseminated throughout the rock, but most generally occurs in veins of quartz, oxide of iron, copper or iron pyrites. It is usually in a state of minute division, some of the best ores giving no external indications of the richness, the gold only becoming visible on pulverising the specimen, and carefully washing off the sand. The yield of the mines in the Atlantic states became important first in 1824, and the first supply of California gold was in 1848. The deposits from all these sources at the mines, down to July 31st, 1852, were as follow:

	Atlantic mines.	California.	Total.
1824 to 1847,	12,808,575	—	12,808,575
1848,	851,374	45,301	896,675
1849,	927,784	6,151,360	7,079,144
1850,	665,217	36,273,097	36,938,314
1851,	602,380	56,938,232	56,540,612
1852,	702,263	53,794,700	54,506,963
1853,	508,564	55,113,487	55,622,051

Silver ore has not been extensively wrought in the older states. There is however every reason to expect it in New Mexico and on the Rio Gila; and very rich quicksilver mines occur at New Almaden in California. Indications of silver are also said to occur on the Little Missouri, a small stream that runs into the Washita.—Copper is found in the state of Massachusetts. Within a few miles of New York is a rich copper mine, yielding from 60 to 70 lbs. of fine copper per cwt. Rich copper mines are found in New Jersey along the course of the rivers Passaik and Rariton. Other mines of the same mineral occur in Virginia, and near Lake Superior; at Copper-harbour, in the state of Michigan, on the shores of Lake Superior, a company in Boston has secured what they consider the richest copper mines in the world, extending over 250,000 acres. The metallic copper is found in lamina of varying thickness in the rocks on the S shore of Lake Superior, in the Keeweenaw district, where considerable mining operations are carried on. The entire produce of copper within the United States, in 1854, was nearly 4,000,000 lbs. The Michigan mines produced 2,000 tons. Associated with the metallic copper, silver has been found, sometimes in the copper or attached to the exterior of the mass, and at others in small distinct nodules or irregular masses. Lumps, or nuggets of larger size, have been met with in the debris of the rocks, accompanied by lumps of metallic copper. Zinc has been discovered in Pennsylvania. Lead appears on the banks of the Connecticut, in the state of New York, New Hampshire, Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. A rich and extensive vein of lead retches along the E bank of the Missouri, from the mouth of Rocky river, more than 100 m. upwards; but the most valuable lead-mines are found in Upper Louisiana, near the banks of the Marrammeg, which falls into the Missouri between St. Louis and St. Genevieve. They cover an area of more than 3,000 sq. m., and are said to be the most extensive on the globe. The number of mines is 165, in which 1,100 men are employed, producing annually 3,000,000 lbs., valued at 120,000 d. The entire yield in 1853 was 33,000,000 lbs.

There is abundance of iron ore, of various qualities, in the United States. In the state of Maine, the founderies are supplied with bog-ore. There are iron mines in Rhode island, and in S. Carolina. Pennsylvania also abounds in this mineral, and immense quantities of iron ore are found in various parts of Massachusetts, Maryland, Tennessee, and Kentucky. The number of furnaces, forges, and bloomeries, in 1810, was 530, and the value of the iron manufactured annually was estimated at from 12,000,000 to 15,000,000 dollars. The production of iron in 1844 was 700,000 tons; in 1854, 1,000,000 tons. The census of 1850 represents the capital invested in the iron manufacture of the United States as follows:

I. Capital invested in manufacture,	17,348,000 d.
Raw metal consumed,	7,000,000
Cost of labour,	5,066,000
Value of products,	12,740,000
Hands employed,	20,458
II. In the manufacture of cast iron:	
Capital invested in manufacture,	17,456,000 d.
Raw material,	10,346,000
Labour,	7,000,000
Value of product,	25,000,000
Number of hands,	20,507

In 1821 the value of imported iron into the United States was 1,213,000 d.—in 1850, 9,150,000 d.—in 1851, 9,000,000 d. The subjoined statements show the value of iron and articles which are wholly or in part composed of iron imported into the United States in 1851 and 1852:—

	1851.	1852.
Pig,	950,660 d	1,142,717 d.
Railroad,	7,397,466	10,650,194
Manufacture of cast iron,	1,437,133	1,219,202
" wrought,	2,273,089	3,469,112
" not specified,	3,427,186	2,319,280
Cutlery,	1,274,838	1,607,158

Other manufactures composed of steel in part,	668,531	916,889
Old,	202,099	311,444
	17,635,507 d.	21,626,393 d.

30,000 men are employed in the United States in iron castings; 25,000 in the manufacture of pig-iron; and 14,000 in wrought iron.

According to Professor H. D. Rogers, the Eastern or Great Appalachian coal-field extends from the N limits of Pennsylvania to the central part of Alabama, having a length of about 750 m., and widening out in some places to a breadth of 180 m. He estimates the entire area at about 63,000 sq. m. The Great Western coal-field, so far as it has been well identified, occupies the largest portion of the state of Illinois, a considerable portion of Indiana, and a small area of the state of Kentucky. The late surveys of Dr. Owen have, however, shown that in Iowa and Missouri this same coal-field has a much greater extension than had been previously supposed, which would give reasonable grounds for believing that it occupies even a greater area than the Eastern or Great Appalachian field. The portion lying E of the Mississippi is assumed to be equal to the entire Appalachian field, while that lying west is fully half as much more. Following Dr. Owen's report, and taking its extreme width from Green river in Kentucky to Des Moines river in Iowa, its range will be seen, in that direction, to be between 500 and 600 m.; while in an E and W direction, across the states of Illinois and Missouri, its greatest breadth will be fully 400 m.; and from its N termination in Iowa to its present fixed S limits on the Osage river, its range is more than 300 m. Still further S in Arkansas, a coal-field of considerable extent is known to exist. In Michigan the existence of a large coal deposit has been for some time well known, though hitherto it has been allowed to remain unproductive. In Rhode island also, irregular detached masses of a highly disturbed coal formation are met with and worked economically, though only to a limited extent. As may be supposed, these enormous areas are intersected and traversed by several of the large rivers, such as the Mississippi, the Missouri, the Ohio, Illinois, Wabash, Des Moines, and others, which offer great facilities for transportation to their produce, and open up communication with even the most distant markets." [*Professor Wilson's Report.*] The coal product of the world for 1853 is estimated by able statisticians at 75,000,000 tons, of which amount 40,000,000 tons are produced by Great Britain, 9,000,000 by the United States, France 4,500,000, Prussia 3,500,000, Austria 700,000 tons, and Belgium 5,000,000. It will thus appear that the United States ranks second among the coal producing countries, although her mines, especially the anthracite, are but the discovery of yesterday, comparatively speaking. It is generally believed that because Pennsylvania furnishes by far the largest quantity of coal for consumption and export, that her coal fields are the most extensive in the Union: this, however, is far from being the case. Out of twelve coal-producing states, she only ranks eighth on the list, having the smallest coal area of all except four: yet by diligence, skill, and enterprise she mines at least two-thirds of the whole that is dug in the United States. The following is a table of all the coal-fields of the United States:—

States.	Area of State.	Coal areas.	Proportion of coal.
1. Alabama,	50,875 sq. m.	3,460 sq. m.	1-14th.
2. Georgia,	58,266	150	1-388th.
3. Tennessee,	44,720	4,390	1-40th.
4. Kentucky,	39,015	13,500	1-31st.
5. Virginia,	61,080	21,195	1-3d.
6. Maryland,	10,829	550	1-20th.
7. Ohio,	38,850	11,900	1-3d.
8. Indiana,	34,800	7,700	1-5th.
9. Illinois,	59,130	44,000	3-4ths.
10. Pennsylvania,	43,969	15,437	1-3d.
11. Michigan,	60,820	5,000	1-20th.
12. Missouri,	60,324	6,000	1-10th.

It will be seen that the aggregate area in the 12 states is about 565,000 sq. m., of which 133,000 m., or nearly one-fourth, are composed of coal-beds. More of these beds are bituminous than anthracite; for example, all in Virginia are bituminous, and all in Pennsylvania W of the Alleghany mountains; while nearly all E of the mountains is anthracite; and this latter is the mineral that supplies the cities of Philadelphia and New York, and finds its way to tide-water for export. Some idea of the advantages of this vast mineral treasure to the country and its future importance, will be seen by the rapid increase of production, for several periods since 1840, including the imports of foreign coal:—

	Anthracite.	Cumberland.	Imports.
1840.	865,414 tons.		162,877 tons.
1845.	2,023,052	24,653 tons.	85,776
1848.	3,089,238	79,571	196,188
1850.	3,556,899	196,848	198,213
1851.	4,395,209	257,769	180,439
1852.	4,996,130	534,178	183,015
1853.	5,195,151	533,380	147,000
1854. (Estimat.)	5,600,000	650,000	175,000

The above figures only represent what was actually brought to tide-water, not taking into view the consumption of the interior. An increase of ten per cent. per annum will show a demand for anthracite coal in 1870 of 27,573,065 tons. The great scarcity in the eastern markets, and consequently high price of bituminous coal, has been the means of opening several coal fields W of the Alleghanies. Hitherto nearly all the gas coal consumed in the eastern markets have been imported from England and the British North American provinces.

Limestone is rare to the E of the Blue ridge. From Milton, near the foot of South mountain, a vein of limestone, formed like schist, and placed between layers of perfect slate never more than 10 ft. thick, but frequently less, stretches 220 m. in a NE and SW direction. This limestone, when calcined, makes excellent lime. Abundance of marbles are found in the western states; the beautiful red serpentine, of which the pipes of the Indian chiefs are made, comes from the W of the Mississippi. Plumbago or black lead, aluminous slate, and asbestos, are found in Massachusetts. Zinc occurs in Connecticut and New York. Fine basalt, talc, white and yellow quartz, gray and green *lapis ollaris*, and *petrosilex*, occur in various parts of the United States. The Indian hatchets were formerly made of fine basalt; their knives of quartz and *petrosilex;* their kettles of *lapis ollaris*, as also their tobacco-pipes; but the calumets, or pipes of peace, were made of a species of fine serpentine. Of precious stones, properly so called, there are few or none in the United States, with the exception perhaps of topazes, which are said to have been found in Connecticut. Georgia contains no minerals whatever, except a bank of oyster-shells, 90 miles from the sea. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, is found in the state of New York; and it is supposed that immense beds of it exist on the high grounds to the west of the Washita; it is also found in several places in the vicinity of the Missouri. White pipe stone clay, marle, red and yellow ochre, and fuller's earth, are found in the northern states.—That useful mineral, salt, is found in various parts of the United States, but not yet in such quantities as fully to supply the home-consumption. The eastern states are chiefly supplied

with this necessary article from the salt springs of Onondago and Cayuga. The salt works of Onondago are in the state of New York, about 5 or 6 m. N of Onondago village, in the village of Salina, which is situated on a bank 50 ft. above the creek and marsh in front. The country in the immediate vicinity appears to be a stiff barren clay; and wood, from the vast consumption of the furnaces, has already become scarce. The salt springs are found on the margin of an extensive marsh not unlike in appearance to the salt marshes of Hoboken. The total produce of the district in 1797 was 25,474 bush.; in 1853, 5,404,524 bush. Salt springs are much more abundant in the western states than in those to the E of the Alleghanies. There are 12 in the single state of Kentucky, between the Great Sandy and Cumberland rivers. These springs are called *licks*, from the earth about them being furrowed out in a curious manner by the buffalo and deer, which lick the earth on account of the saline particles with which it is impregnated. According to all accounts, the water of these licks or salt-springs, is not so strong as sea-water; as it requires 400 gallons to make one bushel of salt, which is more by one-half than would be wanted of sea-water to produce that quantity. The springs at the Great Kanhaway are far superior to any other in the western country, both with respect to the strength of the water, and the quantity and quality of the salt, as it requires only from 90 to 130 gallons of salt water to produce a bushel of that useful mineral. There are salt springs on the Wabash; and more salines to the W of the Missouri than would be sufficient to supply the wants of a pop. double that of the United States. About 4 m. below St. Genevieve is a copious salt spring, where all the salt used in the Illinois and Indiana territories is made. On the banks of the Washita, under the parallel of 34° N, are two remarkably strong salines, where the water oozes from a bed of quick-sand, as saline and bitter as the water of the ocean. The country on the S of the Arkansas abounds in salines to such a degree as to induce an almost complete sterility of soil for some hundred miles in the upper part of its course. Saltpetre is also very abundant in this quarter.

The aggregate value of the whole mineral produce of the United States, in 1839-40, was as follows:—

Cast iron,	286,903 tons	22,952,240 d.
Bar iron,	197,233 „	16,364,805
Lead,	31,239,453 lbs.	917,183
Anthracite coal,	863,489 tons.	6,406,167
Bituminous do.,	27,603,191 bushels.	6,900,797
Salt,	6,179,174 „	1,539,793
Granite and other stone,		3,695,884
Gold,		529,605
Other metals,		370,614
Aggregate value in dollars,		59,768,088

Manufactures and commerce.] The territories now composing the American confederation, were, when originally discovered, in their physical aspect and productions, vastly different from those which tempted the cupidity of the Spanish adventurers. They possessed neither gold nor silver; and the appearance of the country convinced the first settlers that they had exchanged their native home for no paradise. The difficulties of the colonists impelled them to habits of active and laborious exertion. The country, though wild and wooded, was gradually cleared; and provisions were at length procured in such abundance as not only to supply their own necessities, but even enable them to procure some of the conveniences and luxuries of their neighbours. The parent-state, at that time rising into commercial eminence, soon began to perceive that her once-despised colonies would become to her a source of extensive trade; and to secure this market for herself, prohibition succeeded prohibition; and the interests both of Britain and the colonies were often sacrificed to short-sighted maxims of policy, and the narrow views of a few selfish traders. A report laid before the house of commons in 1732, by the board-of-trade, represents New Hampshire as manufacturing a small quantity of linen-goods for its own use, and trading in naval stores, lumber, and fish. Massachusetts, it was stated, manufactured a small quantity of woollen and linen-goods, but not nearly sufficient to supply its own consumption. Some iron-works had been established in that state, which did not supply one-twentieth of the demand, and ships were sometimes built there, and exchanged with the French and Spaniards for molasses, wines, rum, and silks. No manufacture deserving of notice existed in the state of New York in 1720; its commerce consisted in furs, whalebone, oil, pitch, tar, and provisions; and it received from the West Indies rum, sugar, molasses, cocoa, indigo, and cotton. The commerce of New Jersey, in 1720, chiefly consisted in the export of provisions to New York and Pennsylvania. Pennsylvania exported provisions and lumber, but at that time possessed no manufactures. In 1731 some coarse woollen and linen-goods were made in the last-mentioned state for home-consumption, and a few small vessels were built for the West India market. Rhode Island had no manufactures, but possessed a few iron-works: one-fourth of the metal, however, necessary for its own consumption, was not produced. Connecticut seems to have equalled, if not surpassed, any of the other provinces in trade and industry; its inhabitants exported all kinds of lumber, grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, cattle, and horses. The West Indies was their chief market, whence they received, in return, sugar, molasses, and rum. The Carolinas were in their infancy at the period referred to; but S. Carolina had begun to export rice. Such were the humble beginnings of North American commerce. England, however, had now become fully alive to its importance, and spared no pains to monopolize the whole; but in spite of restrictions imposed for this purpose, it continued rapidly to increase. The trade of the Spanish and Portuguese colonies was at this period confined, by their respective parent-countries, to particular ports, and allowed to be carried on only by particular ships; the British colonies, on the contrary, were not only allowed to trade with every part of the mother-country indiscriminately, but—what was to them of vast importance—they were not obliged to bring the whole of their exported produce to Britain. A few articles—on this account denominated 'enumerated commodities'—could be carried only to Britain; all other 'non-enumerated commodities' might be carried any where at first, and afterwards to any port S of Finisterre. This privilege was the more valuable, because, among the non-enumerated commodities were several which constituted the staple of the commercial states, as grain, lumber, salt provisions, and fish. The intercourse of the colonies with each other however was always entirely free; and this single advantage of free mutual intercourse amongst a people whose numerical population was rapidly increasing, even though their foreign commerce had been more shackled than it was, could not fail of insuring future wealth and power to the Americans. The trade of the colonies consequently continued to increase annually, till their political separation from Great Britain. That event flattered them with a degree of prosperity much greater than they had ever enjoyed; but a little experience convinced them that their hopes were too sanguine. The first congress had not power to mark out such rules of national trade as were necessary to establish the general interest of the states. Each province consulted its own emolument; and none of them evinced so much patriotism as to be above enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbours. The French revolution, which desolated every continental state, and burst asunder every tie which had hitherto bound together the various members of the European commonwealth, communicated a mighty impulse to American commerce. The annihilation of the French commerce, and eventually that of all the other European states, with the exception of Britain herself, combined with the awful catastrophe of St. Domingo, which drove the remaining planters to America, was to the United States a source of wealth and prosperity. By the destruction of the Dutch commerce, she obtained the carrying-trade of Europe; and the inability of France, either to support her own colonies, or to import their produce, transferred to the United States all her colonial commerce. These advantages America enjoyed till the abuses which the Americans made of the neutral flag, led to disputes with Great Britain, which terminated in a war that deprived them of the carrying-trade and foreign commerce. America, deprived of her foreign commerce, was now necessitated to pay more than usual attention to domestic manufactures, in order to supply the absence of European but especially British manufactures. The following branches of manufacture were among the earliest established, and now supply, in several instances, the greater, and in all a considerable part of the consumption of the United States, namely: iron and ironware, manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, hats, paper, printing-types, printed books, spirituous and malt-liquors, hemp-manufactures, gunpowder, window-glass, jewellery, clocks, lead, straw-bonnets, candles, leather, soap, and sugar. The great obstacles to the introduction and improvement of manufactures, in the present state of things, may be reduced to the three following, namely: high wages,—deficiency of capital,—and the want of the subdivision of labour. The first is occasioned by the scarcity of hands, and the great number requisite for agricultural purposes; America has not yet a surplus population for manufacturing purposes, nor can she have for a long time to come. While good land remains to be cleared and settled, people will continue to emigrate. While agriculture and clearing new lands continue to be still the most profitable way of employing capital, little of it will receive any other direction.

Cotton manufactures.] The suspension and non-intercourse acts of the American government, de-

priving the Americans of the usual market for their cotton wool, and of the accustomed importations of cotton-goods, induced them to pay redoubled attention to the cotton-manufacture, both to supply their own consumption, and to avail themselves as much as possible of the superabundance of the raw material. But this attempt was successful at first only for a short interval, being forced upon them by an unnatural state of circumstances. The return of peace crushed their cotton manufactures, and ruined nearly all the individuals concerned in these branches. The first cotton mill was erected in the state of Rhode Island, in 1791; another succeeded in the same state, in 1795; and two more, in Massachusetts, in 1803 and 1804. During the three succeeding years, ten more were erected in the state of Rhode Island, and one in Connecticut; making 15 cotton mills in all, erected before the year 1808, working at that time about 8,000 spindles, and producing 300,000 lbs. of yarn annually. In 1808, the cotton mills were increased to 87 in number, before the end of that year; 62 of which (48 water and 14 horse-mills) were in operation, and worked at that time 34,000 spindles: 25 more were in operation, in 1811, making a total of 80,000 spindles. The capital vested in these mills was estimated at 4,800,000 d.: the cotton wool employed at 3,600,000 lbs.; value, 720,000 d.: yarn spun, 2,880,000 lbs.; value, 3,240,000 d.; and persons employed, 4,000; namely, 500 men, and 3,500 women and children. It must be observed, however, that the yarn made was very coarse, and the goods manufactured of the same description. The number of bales of cotton manufactured from 1800 to 1815 were as follows: 1800, 500 bales; 1805, 1,000 bales; 1810, 10,000 bales; 1815, 90,000 bales. The whole yearly value of the manufactures of cotton, in 1815, was 24,000,000 d., and of the capital employed in manufacturing cotton by machinery, 40,000,000 d. At that period the value of the manufactures of cotton in England might be estimated at 95,000,000 d. In 1835, the cotton manufactures in America amounted to from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 d.; while those of England might be about 170,000,000 d. The capital embarked in manufacturing cotton by machinery within the States, in 1835, was estimated at 80,000,000 d. The following table exhibits the statistics of this manufacture in 1849:

States.	No. of estab. in operation.	Capital invested.	Value of raw material.	No. of hands employed.	Value of entire products.
Maine,	12	3,329,700 d.	1,573,110 d.	3,739	2,596,356 d.
New Hampshire,	44	10,950,500	4,839,429	12,122	8,830,619
Vermont,	9	202,500	114,415	241	196,100
Massachusetts,	213	28,455,630	11,289,309	28,730	19,712,461
Rhode Island,	158	6,675,000	3,484,579	10,875	6,447,120
Connecticut,	128	4,219,100	2,500,062	6,186	4,257,522
New York,	86	4,176,920	1,985,973	6,320	3,591,989
New Jersey,	21	1,483,500	666,645	1,712	1,109,524
Pennsylvania,	208	4,528,925	3,152,530	7,663	5,322,262
Delaware,	12	460,100	312,068	838	538,439
Maryland,	24	2,236,000	1,165,579	3,022	2,120,504
Virginia,	27	1,908,900	828,375	2,963	1,486,384
North Carolina,	28	1,058,800	531,903	1,619	831,342
South Carolina,	18	857,200	295,971	1,019	748,338
Georgia,	35	1,736,156	900,419	2,272	2,135,044
Florida,	—	80,000	30,000	95	49,920
Alabama,	12	651,900	237,081	715	382,260
Mississippi,	2	38,000	21,500	36	30,500
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	—
Texas,	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas,	3	16,500	8,975	31	16,637
Tennessee,	33	669,600	297,500	891	510,624
Kentucky,	8	239,000	180,907	402	273,439
Ohio,	8	297,000	237,060	401	394,700
Michigan,	—	—	—	—	—
Indiana,	2	43,000	28,220	95	44,000
Illinois,	—	—	—	—	—
Missouri,	2	102,000	86,446	155	142,200
Iowa,	—	—	—	—	—
Wisconsin,	—	—	—	—	—
California,	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia,	1	85,000	67,000	144	100,000
Total,	1,094	74,501,031	34,835,056	92,286	61,869,184

The following list shows the amount of dividends paid by the largest cotton-spinning and weaving establishments in New Hampshire, for a series of years:

	Capital.	Years.	Dividends.
Nashua company,	1,000,000 d.	10	85 per cent.
Jackson company,	480,000	10	120 ...
Stark company,	1,250,000	8	73 ...
Merrimac mills,	1,200,000	7½	— ...
Cocheco company,	1,200,000	10	40 ...
Great Falls company,	1,500,000	9	90 ...
Exeter company,	162,000	10	55 ...
Salmon Falls company,	1,000,000	4	41 ...
Newmarket company,	600,000	10	44 ...
Portsmouth steam mills,	537,000	7½	— ...
Columbian company,	180,000	21	153 ...
Pittsfield company,	150,000		2 div. in 13 years.
Portsmouth company			
South Berwick,	183,000	15	40 per cent.
Total,	8,612,000 d.		

The average dividend is less than 6 50-100 per cent. per annum. If the difference between the cost of the stocks and their present market value be taken from the amount of the dividends, the rate will be less than 5 per cent. per annum. To show the great reduction that has taken place in the prices of cotton fabrics manufactured in the United States, and the vigilance required by our manufacturers to keep pace with their Transatlantic brethren, it may be stated that in 1828 Amoskeag

tickings were sold at 27½ c. and 23 c. a yard, the same as are now sold at 11 c. and 9¼ c. Merrimac prints fell from 17 c., in 1837, to 9-28 c. in 1849. Cocheco prints, in 1837, were 14 14-100 c., and now 8 92-100 c. Printing-cloths, which in 1835 were sold at 10 c., are now at 5 c. to 6 c. The prices of Newmarket cottons in 1837 were 12, 13, and 11½ cents; they are now 7½, 6½, and 6 cents. The Boott and Suffolk drillings in 1836 were sold at 14 cents, and now at 7 cents. Neither has this reduction been sudden, but has gone on steadily to the present time. The following table indicates the price of cotton to the manufacturer, for the undernoted years; and also the cost of the cloth per pound during the same time. It embraces two qualities of cotton as well as of cloth:

	Fine cotton.	Coarse.	Fine cloth	Coarse.
1835,	20.5	18.36	35.39	28.12
1836,	21.6	19.36	43.9	29.22
1837,	19.8	17.44	43.86	26.92
1838,	13.26	11.55	36.19	19.67
1839,	16.5	14.53	34.08	23.66
1840,	11.	9.78	33.33	18.12
1841,	12.5	10.58	29.55	18.31
1842,	11.	9.2	28.21	16.90
1843,	8.	6.88	25.52	13.57
1844,	9.5	8.71	21.48	14.91
1845,	7.25	6.05	22.49	12.43
1846,	8.12	7.01	22.37	15.42
1847,	10.4	10.4	21.69	18.26
1848,	9.34	8.	23.62	15.12
1849,	8 to 11¼	7 to 11.6 mos.	20.36 mos.	14.65

Showing that the reduction in the price of cotton has been 10 and 9 c., while in the cost of cloth it has been 15.03, and 13.47 c. a pound, or rather less, if carried out for the whole of 1849.

Woollen manufactures.] In addition to the high prices of labour, a principal obstacle to the extension of woollen manufactures in America was for a length of time the want of wool, which was also very deficient in quality, little attention having been paid to the rearing of sheep. The woollen imported for consumption in 1826 was estimated at 8,000,000 d.; and it was then calculated that about two-thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, and of the house and table-linen worn and used by the inhabitants of the United States, who did not reside in cities, was the produce of family-manufacture. Mallory estimated the capital invested in the manufacturing of woollen, in 1827, at 40,000,000 d.; and the agricultural capital invested in raising the supply of wool, at 40,000,000 d. more. The following table shows the statistics of the woollen manufactures of the United States in 1849:—

States.	No. of estab. in operation.	Cap. invested.	Value of raw material.	No. of hands employed.	Value of entire products.
Maine,	36	467,600 d.	495,940 d.	624	753,300 d.
New Hampshire,	61	2,437,700	1,267,329	2,127	2,127,745
Vermont,	72	886,300	830,684	1,393	1,579,161
Massachusetts,	119	9,089,342	8,671,671	11,130	12,770,565
Rhode Island,	45	1,013,000	1,463,900	1,758	2,381,825
Connecticut,	149	3,773,950	3,325,709	5,488	6,465,216
New York,	249	4,459,370	3,838,292	6,674	7,030,604
New Jersey,	41	494,274	548,367	898	1,164,446
Pennsylvania,	380	3,005,064	3,282,718	5,726	5,321,866
Delaware,	8	148,500	204,172	140	251,010
Maryland,	38	244,000	165,568	362	295,140
Virginia,	121	392,640	488,899	668	841,013
N. Carolina,	1	18,000	13,950	30	23,750
S. Carolina,	—	—	—	—	—
Georgia,	3	68,000	30,392	78	88,750
Florida,	—	—	—	—	—
Alabama,	—	—	—	—	—
Mississippi,	—	—	—	—	—
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	—
Texas,	1	8,000	10,000	8	15,000
Arkansas,	—	—	—	—	—
Tennessee,	4	10,900	1,675	17	6,310
Kentucky,	25	249,820	205,287	318	318,819
Ohio,	130	870,220	578,423	1,201	1,111,027
Michigan,	15	94,000	43,402	129	90,242
Indiana,	33	171,545	120,486	246	205,802
Illinois,	16	154,500	115,367	178	206,572
Missouri,	1	20,000	16,000	25	56,000
Iowa,	1	10,000	3,500	7	13,000
Wisconsin,	9	31,225	32,630	25	87,992
California,	—	—	—	—	—
District of Columbia,	1	700	1,630	2	2,400
Total,	1,559	28,118,650 d.	25,755,988 d.	39,252	43,207,555 d.

Iron manufacture.] The iron manufacture of this country is one of the most important branches of domestic industry. The census returns of the manufacture of iron castings exhibit the following results:—

	Establishments.	Capital.	Tons pig iron.	Products.
Alabama,	10	216,625 d.	2,348	271,126 d.
California,	1	5,000	75	20,740
Columbia Dist.,	2	14,000	545	41,696
Connecticut,	60	580,800	11,396	981,400
Delaware,	13	373,500	4,440	267,462
Georgia,	4	35,000	440	46,200
Illinois,	29	250,400	4,818	441,185
Indiana,	14	82,900	1,968	149,430
Iowa,	3	5,500	81	8,500
Kentucky,	20	502,200	9,781	744,316
Louisiana,	8	205,000	1,600	312,500
Maine,	25	150,100	2,591	265,000
Maryland,	16	349,100	7,220	685,000
Massachusetts,	68	1,499,050	31,134	2,235,635
Michigan,	63	195,450	2,494	279,697
Mississippi,	8	100,000	1,197	117,460
Missouri,	6	187,000	5,100	236,485
N. Hampshire,	26	232,700	5,673	371,710
New Jersey,	45	393,250	10,666	686,430
New York,	323	4,622,482	108,945	5,921,980
N. Carolina,	5	11,500	192	12,867
Ohio,	183	2,063,650	37,555	3,009,350
Pennsylvania,	320	3,422,924	69,501	5,354,881
Rhode Island,	20	428,800	8,918	728,705
S. Carolina,	6	185,700	169	87,683

Tennessee,	16	139,500	1,682	264,325
Texas,	2	16,000	250	55,000
Vermont,	26	290,720	5,279	460,831
Virginia,	54	471,160	7,114	674,416
Wisconsin,	15	116,350	1,371	216,196
Total,	1,391	17,416,361 d.	345,553	25,108,155 d.

Whale fishery.] The importance of this fishery to the United States will be shown by the annexed statement of the vessels employed in the trade, and the quantities of oil brought by them to each port in 1850; as also for the previous nine years. The towns now engaged in the trade are, with the exception of New York, all in the New England states, and include those ports from whence whaling was carried on in the last century, which, though first commenced by the colonists in boats and in sight of their own homes, now employ upwards of 140,000 tons of shipping in every quarter of the globe:—

	Ships.	Brigs.	Schs.	Barrels Sperm.	Barrels Whale.
New Bedford,	65	0	0	38,059	92,144
Nantucket,	10	1	0	16,095	980
Fairhaven,	9	0	0	8,561	9,979
New London,	14	0	0	2,149	28,862
Sag Harbour,	11	1	0	635	25,205
Greenport,	1	0	0	500	800
Westport,	6	1	0	3,697	333
Boston,	4	2	0	2,680	200
Providence,	2	0	0	107	3,353
Edgartown,	1	0	0	2,000	150
Warren,	1	0	0	1,035	0
New York,	1	1	1	2,054	1,310
Mattapoisett,	3	1	0	2,702	81
Mystic,	3	0	0	500	2,500
Stonington,	7	0	0	766	14,927
Provincetown,	0	5	15	2,751	165
Holmes' Hole,	3	0	0	982	4,890
Sippican,	1	0	0	43	1,453
Cold Spring,	1	0	0	0	1,600
Wareham,	1	0	0	200	2,800
Yarmouth,	0	1	0	68	13
Dartmouth,	0	1	0	33	7
Truro,	0	1	0	130	0
Beverly,	0	2	0	410	0
Total,	144	17	16	86,157	191,752
Receipts in 1849,	165	9	14	99,455	256,183
1848,	178	12	6	108,531	245,876
1847,	214	28	11	121,410	320,545
1846,	158	30	11	92,877	219,763
1845,	207	19	16	158,484	274,843
1844,	—	—	—	138,585	267,082
1843,	194	28	13	167,134	295,861
1842,	162	38	7	163,697	163,816
1841,	171	42	9	157,643	205,164
1840,	165	42	6	156,445	203,441

Whalebone also forms an important item in the products of the fisheries. The quantities imported into the United States during ten years have been as follows:—

1850,	2,242,012 lbs.
1849,	1,990,640
1848,	1,755,892
1847,	2,450,124
1846,	2,723,939
1845,	3,116,100
1844,	2,015,145
1843,	1,933,321
1842,	1,329,294
1841,	1,942,885

Domestic exports.] The following table shows the value of the exports of domestic produce, &c., for the year ending 30th June, 1852:—

Produce of the sea,	2,282,342 d.
Produce of the forest,	7,864,220
Produce of agriculture and of animals,	6,323,439
Vegetable food,	19,886,588
Cotton,	87,965,732
Tobacco,	10,031,283
Hemp,	18,649
Other agricultural products,	780,752
Miscellaneous,	6,957,280
Cotton piece goods,	7,672,151
Miscellaneous,	46,815,811
Articles not enumerated,	4,073,434 d.
Total amount,	192,368,984

The subjoined table shows the value of the exports of domestic produce each year since 1840:—

Year ending on	Specie and bullion.	Produce and manfs.	Total.
1840, 30th Sept.	2,235,073	111,660,561	113,895,634
1841,	2,746,486	103,636,236	106,382,722
1842,	1,170,754	91,799,242	92,969,996
1843, 9 months, June 30,	107,429	77,686,354	77,793,783
1844, year,	183,405	99,531,744	99,715,179
1845,	844,446	98,455,330	99,299,776
1846,	423,851	101,718,042	102,141,893
1847,	62,620	150,574,844	150,637,464
1848,	2,700,412	130,203,709	132,904,121
1849,	956,874	131,710,081	132,666,955
1850,	2,046,679	134,900,233	136,946,912
1851,	18,069,580	178,620,138	196,689,718
1852,	37,437,837	154,931,147	192,368,984

The exports of the U. S. for the fiscal year from 30th June 1853 to 30th June 1854 were in detail as follows:—

I. PRODUCT OF THE SEA.

Fisheries:—			
Oil, spermaceti,		1,418,845 d.	
Oil, whale and other fish,		223,247	
Whalebone,		1,063,705	
Spermaceti candles,		112,600	
Dried or smoked fish,		371,607	
Pickled fish,		89,409	
			3,279,413 d.

II. PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.

Wood:—			
Staves, shingles, hewn timber, &c.,	2,578,145 d.		
Other lumber,	123,743		
Masts and spars,	129,628		
Oak bark and other dye,	118,894		
Manufactures of wood,	2,294,122		
Naval stores, tar, pitch, rosin, and turpentine,	1,406,488		
Ashes, pot and pearl,	334,311		
		6,985,345	
Ginseng,		153,813	
Skins and furs,		796,101	
			7,915,219

III. PRODUCT OF AGRICULTURE.

Of Animals:—			
Beef, tallow, hides, and horned cattle,	2,214,554 d.		
Butter and cheese,	862,343		
Pork (pickled), bacon, lard, and live hogs,	6,202,324		
Horses and mules,	246,731		
Sheep,	17,808		
Wool,	26,567		
		9,570,327	
Vegetable food:—			
Wheat,	4,354,403		
Flour,	14,783,394		
Indian corn,	1,374,077		
Indian meal,	709,974		
Rye meal,	34,186		
Rye, oats, and other small grains, and pulse,	165,824		
Biscuit or shipbread,	454,020		
Potatoes,	102,569		
Apples,	107,283		
Rice,	1,657,658		
		23,793,388	
			33,363,715
Cotton,			109,456,404
Tobacco,			11,319,319
Hemp,			18,195
Other agricultural product:—			
Flax-seed,		7,719	
Hops,		40,054	
Brown sugar,		33,856	
Indigo,		36	
			81,663
Manufactures:—			
Wax,		113,602	
Refined sugar,		375,770	
Chocolate,		10,230	
Spirits from grain,		141,173	
" molasses,		329,321	
Molasses,		17,582	
Vinegar,		20,443	
Beer, ale, porter, and cider,		64,677	
Linseed oil,		15,468	
Spirits of turpentine,		347,492	
Household furniture,		714,506	

Hats,		91,261
Saddlery,		48,229
Tallow candles and soap,		681,342
Snuff and tobacco,		1,671,500
Leather, boots and shoes,		673,708
Cables and cordage,		103,216
Gunpowder,		180,048
Salt,		119,729
Lead,		5,540
Coaches and other carriages,		184,497
Iron—pig, bar, and nails,		181,998
... castings,		226,420
... all manufactures of,		2,097,234
Copper and brass, all manufactures of,		108,205
Medical drugs,		327,073
		8,844,404
Cotton piece goods:—		
Painted or coloured,	1,086,167	
Uncoloured,	6,926,485	
Cotton thread and yarn,	22,594	
All manufactures of,	733,648	
	8,768,894	
Flax and hemp:—		
Cloth and thread,	2,924	
Bags and all manufactures of,	13,860	
Wearing apparel,	239,733	
Earthen and stoneware,	53,685	
Combs and buttons,	31,395	
Brushes of all kinds,	6,612	
Billiard tables and apparatus,	1,673	
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades,	6,183	
Morocco and other leather, not sold by the pound,	6,448	
Fire engines and apparatus,	9,662	
Printing presses and types,	32,250	
Musical instruments,	52,397	
Books and maps,	142,604	
Paper and stationery,	122,212	
Paints and varnish,	83,020	
Glass,	170,561	
Tin,	22,988	
Pewter and lead,	14,064	
Marble and stone,	47,628	
Gold and silver, and gold leaf,	11,873	
Gold and silver coin,	23,548,535	
Artificial flowers and jewellery,	66 397	
Trunks,	27.148	
Brick and lime,	32,625	
		33,515,361
Coal,		336,003
Ice,		175,056
Articles not enumerated:—		
Manufactured,		3,788,700
Raw produce,		1,324,205
Total,		213,417,697 d.

About two-thirds of the total value, it will be perceived, is composed of the four great staple products—cotton, wheat, tobacco, and gold; but nearly one-half of the whole is cotton. The exports in 1858 amounted to 293,758,279 d., in which cotton alone amounted to 131,386,661 d.—The subjoined table gives the export of domestic manufactured articles, and of wheat, for a period of 21 years:—

	Manufactures.	Wheat.
1831,	5,804,199 d.	10,461,715 d.
1832,	5,421,014	4,974,123
1833,	6,888,229	5,642,802
1834,	6,013,385	4,580,797
1835,	6,937,999	4,446,182
1836,	6,915,748	3,574,561
1837,	7,811,848	3,014,415
1838,	9,010,358	3,617,724
1839,	8,019,271	7,069,361
1840,	10,613,767	11,779,098
1841,	10,775,586	8,582,527
1842,	9,769,851	8,292,308
1843,	7,354,726	4,027,182
1844,	9,680,534	7,232,898
1845,	11,007,121	5,735,372
1846,	11,482,854	13,360,644
1847,	11,847,288	32,183,161
1848,	14,711,175	15,863,284
1849,	12,947,705	21,037,430
1850,	17,145,203	7,742,315
1851,	22,209,262	11,543,063
Total,	214,376,329 d.	186,740,962 d.

This statement shows an excess of manufactured articles over the exports of wheat of nearly 26,000,000 d. in the space of 21 years, being an annual average of more than 1,200,000 d. The annexed statement of the amount, value, and average price per pound of cotton exported from the United States, from 1821 to 1858 inclusive, is valuable as showing the fluctuations in the price of that important staple, also the increase both in the quantity exported and its aggregate value. This vast increase is to be mainly attributed to the rapid growth of the cotton manufactories of Great Britain, as nearly two-thirds of the whole quantity exported has been brought to this country.

	Sea Island. Lbs.	Other. Lbs.	Total. Lbs.	Value. Dollars.	Aver. per lb. Cts.
1821,	11,344,066	113,549,339	124,893,404	20,257,048	16·2
1822,	11,250,635	133,424,460	144,675,095	24,035,058	16·6
1823,	12,136,688	161,586,582	173,723,270	20,443,520	11·8
1824,	9,525,722	132,843,941	142,369,663	21,947,401	15·4
1825,	9,665,278	166,784,629	176,449,907	36,846,649	20·9
1826,	5,972,852	198,562,563	204,535,415	25,025,214	12·2
1827,	15,140,798	299,169,317	294,310,115	29,359,545	10·
1828,	11,288,419	179,302,044	210,590,463	22,487,229	10·7
1829,	12,833,307	252,003,879	264,837,186	26,575,311	10
1830,	8,147,165	290,311,937	298,459,102	29,674,883	9·2
1831,	8,311,762	268,668,022	216,979,784	25,289,492	9·1
1832,	8,743,373	313,471,749	322,215,122	31,724,682	9·8
1833,	11,142,987	313,565,617	324,698,604	36,191,105	11·1
1834,	8,085,937	376,631,970	384,717,907	49,448,402	12·8
1835,	7,752,736	379,606,256	387,358,992	64961,302	16·8
1836,	7,849,597	415,781,710	423,631,307	71,284,225	16·8
1837,	5,286,971	438,924,566	444,211,537	63,249,169	14·2
1838,	7,286,340	588,665,957	595,952,297	61,556,811	10·3
1839,	5,107,404	408,516,808	413,621,313	61,238,982	14·8
1840,	8,779,609	735,161,392	743,941,061	69,870,307	9·5
1841,	6,257,424	523,966,676	530,204,100	54,330,341	10·2
1842,	7,254,099	577,462,918	584,711,017	47,593,464	8·1
1843,	7,515,079	784,782,027	792,297,105	49,119,805	6·2
1844,	6,099,076	657,534,379	663,633,455	54,063,501	8·1
1845,	9,389,625	863,515,371	872,905,996	51,739,643	5·92
1846,	9,388,533	538,169,522	547,558,055	42,767,341	7·81
1847,	6,293,973	520,925,985	527,219,958	53,415,848	10·34
1848,	7,724,148	806,556,283	814,274,431	61,998,294	7·61
1849,	11,969,259	1,014,633,010	1,026,602,269	66,396,967	6·4
1850,	8,236,403	627,145,141	635,381,604	71,984,616	11·3
1851,	8,299,655	918,937,433	927,237,089	112,315,317	12·11
1852,			1,093,230,639		8·9
1853,			1,111,570,370		9·8
1854,			987,833,106		9·5
1855,			1,008,424,601		8·74
1856,			1,351,451,761		9·49
1857,			1,048,282,475		12·55
1858,			1,118,624,012		11·70

General Imports and Exports.] In 1774, the whole of the American commerce, both exports and imports, amounted only to 13,000,000 d. In 1784, it had risen to 21,500,000 d.; in 1794, to 67,043,725 d. In 1806, American commerce reached its acme during the period of the great war: the exports being 103,000,000 d., of which 60,283,236 d. were for foreign produce, exclusive of freight and charges. Her imports, in the same year, amounted to 108,000,000 d., making a total of £47,500,000. This extensive foreign commerce employed upwards of 1,500,000 tons of shipping, and 100,000 sailors. The whole exports of America, in 1826, amounted to 78,000,000 d., of which 6,000,000 were domestic manufactures, being more than double the exports of domestic manufactures in 1821. The exports of domestic produce, in 1828, amounted to £11,050,000; and of manufactures to £1,600,000; the exports of foreign produce and manufactures to £5,398,750. The total value of the exports of the United States, for the year ending the 30th September, 1828, was £18,048,750. The total value of the exports of domestic produce, in the year ending 30th June, 1846, was 102,141,893 d.; of which 23,507,483 d. was carried in foreign, and the remainder in American vessels. On the other hand, the value of the imports of foreign merchandise was 121,691,797 d., of which 11,346,623 d. was afterwards exported; leaving the balance 110,345,174 d., and showing an excess of imports over exports for the year of 8,203,281 d. Of the total imports, 15,683,624 d. was brought in foreign vessels. The proportions in which the trade of the

country was carried on with the various parts of the world, in 1846, appears from the following summary of the principal items of exports to, and imports from, different countries:—

	Exports.	Imports.
Great Britain and Ireland,	45,501,957 d.	45,150,025 d.
Great Britain, dependencies of,	12,691,358	4,516,397
France and her dependencies,	14,277,286	24,330,882
South American states,	6,622,032	13,408,502
Spain and her dependencies,	5,931,310	12,376,482
Hanse towns,	4,008,315	3,149,864
Holland and her dependencies,	2,469,883	1,971,680
Belgium,	1,632,607	836,372
China,	1,178,188	6,593,881
Hayti,	1,114,013	1,542,962
Austria,	1,104,468	379,719
Denmark,	1,057,198	753,927
Italy,	942,263	1,189,786
Russia,	535,388	1,570,054
Sweden and her dependencies,	500,913	730,150
Prussia,	396,210	31,584
Sicily,	319,441	513,235
Sardinia,	283,283	—
Portugal and her dependencies,	192,581	547,474
Turkey,	126,193	760,998
Africa, generally,	544,467	475,045
Asia, generally,	202,232	361,988
South Seas and Pacific ocean,	278,765	153,029
Sandwich islands,	—	243,034
Morocco,	—	4,554

In the year ending 30th June 1858, the total exports to Great Britain and Ireland amounted to 168,095,848 d. The total exports to all countries, in that year, amounted in value to 321,644,421 d., whereof 293,758,279 d. consisted in domestic produce. The item of grain amounting to 35,924,948 d.; of tobacco, 17,009,767 d.; of cotton, 131,386,681 d. The amount of goods and merchandise imported into and exported from the states during 1851 with foreign countries, and of the relative value of each article of merchandise was as follows:

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom,	£19,551,643	£24,572,086
France,	6,607,407	5,885,864
Cuba,	3,551,444	1,359,192
British North America,	1,394,400	2,503,109
Hanse Towns,	2,085,076	1,259,885
Brazil,	2,401,105	781,857
China,	1,471,905	517,768
Holland and Belgium,	922,987	1,051,496
Spain,	450,536	1,157,206
British West Indies and Guayana,	218,351	968,291
Italy, with Sardinia and Sicily,	600,130	467,597
Chili,	569,739	394,855
Argentine republic,	680,288	223,910
British East Indies,	695,070	145,414
New Granada,	144,918	633,504
Hayti,	393,743	378,602
Porto Rico,	516,735	212,212
Venezuela,	495,895	217,609
Mexico,	375,995	329,538
Austria,	152,248	520,097
Russia,	290,163	335,769
Other countries,	1,477,081	1,583,640
Total,	£45,046,859	£45,497,501

Imports in 1851.	Value.
Silk manufactures,	£5,838,806
Cotton do.,	4,775,228
Woollen do.,	4,064,023
Iron and steel, raw and manufactured,	3,932,658
Sugar,	2,884,571
Coffee,	2,677,306
Linen manufactures,	1,878,928
Hides and skins, raw,	1,242,675
Specie and bullion,	1,136,165
Tea,	999,584
Tin and manufactures thereof,	827,301
Wool,	798,574
Molasses,	772,413
China, earthenware, &c.,	695,963
Tobacco, raw and manufactured,	643,609
Leather,	586,598
Watches and parts thereof,	585,281
Copper and manufactures thereof,	562,241
Spirits,	547,471
Other goods,	9,597,464
Total,	£45,046,859

Exports in 1851.	Value.
Home Produce and Manufactures:—	
Cotton, raw,	£23,399,024
Gold and silver coin,	3,764,496
Grain and flour,	3,032,549
Tobacco, raw and manufactured,	2,158,916
Cotton manufactures,	1,508,584
Wood, manufactured and unmanufactured,	979,229
Bacon, pork, &c.,	910,003
Fish, fish oil, bone, &c.,	686,394
Iron manufactures,	469,937
Rice,	452,276
Beef, tallow, hides, and cattle,	352,075
Other goods,	3,263,540
	£40,977,023
Foreign Produce, &c.:—	
Bullion and specie,	£2,375,661
Grain and flour,	366,104
Tea,	276,794
Other goods,	1,501,919
	£4,520,478
Total,	£45,497,501

The following table exhibits the imports, exports, custom-house duties, average percentage of duties, and proportion of imports per head during each 10 years since the commencement of the government, and for the last five years, ending June 30, 1854. It shows the increased rate of consumption in 1850-1854, as compared with the previous 10 years, when the business of the country was managed with more discretion than since the gold discoveries in California:—

	Imports.	Exports.	Excess Imports.
1789 to 1799,	500,592,686 d.	410,997,338 d.	89,595,348 d.
1800 — 1809,	933,516,278	751,150,299	182,365,979
1810 — 1819,	819,069,274	586,958,905	232,110,369
1820 — 1829,	802,206,480	761,590,913	40,615,567
1830 — 1839,	1,266,411,483	1,034,105,465	232,306,018
1840 — 1849,	1,196,786,983	1,240,747,504	43,960,521
1850 — 1854,	1,184,071,983	810,380,606	69,128,996
Total,	6,712,655,167 d.	5,595,931,030 d.	802,161,756 d.

	Customs.	Average per cent.	Pop.	Proportion of imports to each inhabitant each year.
1789 to 1799,	50,321,525 d.	10½	3,929,827	12·74 d.
1800 — 1809,	120,957,109	13	7,239,814	12·90
1810 — 1819,	157,411,864	19½	9,638,131	8·50
1820 — 1829,	191,606,399	23 7-8	12,866,020	6·23
1830 — 1839,	213,126,802	16 5-8	17,069,453	7·42
1840 — 1849,	217,497,496	18	23,267,498	5·14
1850 — 1854,	259,162,591	22	26,511,384	8·93
Total,	1,210,083,786 d.	18		

The subjoined table shows the exports of the produce and manufactures of the U. S. in 1851, not only as a total, but also to each particular country. It will be seen that nearly two-thirds of the whole amount are sold to the British empire:—

	In American vessels.	In Foreign vessels.	To each country.
Russia,	1,187,116 d.	278,588 d.	1,465,704 d.
Prussia,	5,152	75,317	80,469
Sweden and Norway,	198,269	562,531	760,800
Swedish W. Indies,	58,924	2,233	61,157
Denmark,	2,913	89,344	92,257
Danish W. Indies,	804,909	97,778	902,687
Hanse Towns,	550,542	4,855,414	5,405,956
Holland,	711,724	1,199,391	1,911,115
Dutch E. Indies,	168,226	36,204	204,430
Do. W. Indies,	34,397	25,501	366,898
Do. Guayana,	85,491	—	85,491
Belgium,	2,335,077	374,316	2,709,393
England,	72,200,571	32,921,250	105,121,921
Scotland,	2,004,306	1,806,697	3,811,003
Ireland,	203,335	395,353	598,688
Gibraltar,	91,606	86,288	177,904
Malta,	60,261	3,800	64,061
British E. Indies,	454,670	58,236	512,906
Cape of Good Hope,	158,666	3,225	161,891
Mauritius,	—	16,882	16,882

Honduras,	190,507	23,299	213,806
British Guayana,	384,266	156,288	540,554
Do. West Indies,	2,292,923	1,650,637	3,943,560
Canada,	3,585,571	2,250,263	5,835,834
Brit. Amer. Colonies,	492,627	2,731,926	3,224,553
France on Atlantic,	23,864,292	702,775	24,567,057
Do. Mediterranean,	588,172	146,846	735,018
French W. Indies,	217,319	72,260	289,579
Miquelon and other French fisheries,	3,715	—	3,715
French Guayana,	45,693	—	45,693
Bourbon,	16,607	3,246	19,853
Spain on Atlantic,	759,853	198,860	958,713
Do. Mediterranean,	87,638	4,369,693	4,457,331
Teneriffe and other Canaries,	8,765	4,775	13,540
Manilla and Philippine Islands,	125,544	—	125,544
Cuba,	5,039,718	199,558	5,239,726
Other Span. W. Indies,	861,286	100,124	961,410
Portugal,	83,945	83,397	167,342
Madeira,	68,474	26,115	94,589
Fayal and other Azores,	15,411	4,829	20,240
Cape de Verdes,	57,476	—	57,476
Italy generally,	906,791	830,043	1,736,834
Sicily,	3,305	38,438	41,743
Sardinia,	136,361	174,527	310,888
Trieste & other Austrian Adriatic ports,	1,465,822	793,751	2,265,573
Turkey, Levant, &c.,	162,204	—	162,204
Hayti,	1,380,447	298,925	1,679,372
Mexico,	916,173	98,517	1,014,690
Central Republic of America,	217,691	5,611	223,302
New Grenada,	2,413,568	94,133	2,507,701
Venezuela,	757,003	97,776	854,779
Brazil,	2,841,983	286,973	3,128,956
Cisplatine Republic,	25,804	6,907	32,711
Argentine do.,	463,535	196,317	659,852
Chili,	1,581,798	27,079	1,608,877
Peru,	186,320	63,440	249,760
China,	2,111,029	44,916	2,155,945
West Indies generally,	68,761	8,175	76,936
S. America do.,	36,119	—	36,119
Asia do.,	70,586	—	70,586
Africa do.,	1,175,049	70,312	1,245,361
South Seas and Pacific Ocean,	601,146	—	601,146
Total.	137,934,539 d.	58,755,179 d.	196,689,718 d.

The *New York Herald* contains a very interesting table of the movements of bank-operations in the United States, and the progress of foreign trade in each of the last 26 years, during which four different tariffs have been in operation,—two protective, one compromise, and one revenue tariff. The bank-returns are made up to the 1st January, and the trade-returns up to the 30th of June each year. The table is as follows:—

	Loans and Discounts.	Imports.	Exports.
1830,	200,451,214 d.	70,876,920 d.	73,849,508 d.
1831,	215,631,784	103,191,124	81,310,583
1832,	238,165,587	101,029,266	87,176,943
1833,	267,951,684	108,118,311	90,140,433
1834,	324,119,499	126,521,332	104,336,973
1835,	365,163,834	149,895,742	121,693,577
1836,	457,506,080	189,980,035	128,663,040
1837,	525,115,702	140,989,217	117,419,376
1838,	485,631,687	113,717,404	108,486,616
1839,	492,278,015	162,092,132	121,028,416
1840,	462,896,523	107,141,519	132,085,946
1841,	386,487,662	127,946,177	121,851,803
1842,	323,357,569	100,162,087	104,691,534
1843,	254,544,937	64,753,799	84,346,480
1844,	264,905,814	108,435,035	111,200,046
1845,	288,617,131	117,254,564	114,646,606
1846,	312,114,404	121,691,797	113,488,516
1847,	310,282,945	146,545,638	158,648,622
1848,	344,476,582	154,998,928	154,032,131
1849,	332,323,195	147,857,439	145,755,820
1850,	364,204,078	178,138,318	151,898,720
1851,	413,756,789	220,778,355	218,388,011
1852,	475,500,000	212,612,282	209,641,625
1853,	550,000,000	267,978,647	280,452,250
1854,	607,287,428	304,562,381	278,241,064

The following table exhibits the value of the exports of domestic produce from each state and territory in 1840 and in 1850; and the total exports of domestic and foreign produce, and of imports in 1850:—

	Exports of domestic produce. 1840.	Exports of domestic produce. 1850.	Tot. exports of American and foreign produce.	Total imports in 1850.
Maine,	1,009,910 d.	1,536,818 d.	1,556,912 d.	856,411 d.
N. Hampshire,	20,761	8,722	8,927	49,079
Vermont,	305,150	404,749	43,906	463,092
Massachusetts,	6,268,158	8,253,473	10,680,763	30,374,684
Rhode Island,	203,006	206,299	215,265	258,303
Connecticut,	518,210	241,262	241,930	372,390
New York,	22,676,609	41,502,800	52,712,789	111,123,524
New Jersey,	14,883	1,655	1,655	1,494
Pennsylvania,	5,736,456	4,049,464	4,501,606	12,066,154
Delaware,	37,001	—	—	—
Maryland,	5,495,020	6,589,481	6,967,353	6,124,201
Dist. Columbia,	751,429	80,388	80,588	59,819
Virginia.	4,769,937	3,413,158	3,415,646	426,599
N. Carolina,	387,484	416,501	416,501	323,692
S. Carolina.	9,981,016	11,446,892	11,447,800	1,933,785
Georgia,	6,862,959	7,551,943	7,551,943	636,964
Alabama,	12,856,694	10,544,858	10,544,858	865,362
Mississippi,	—	—	—	—
Louisiana,	32,998,059	37,698,277	38,105,350	10,760,499
Ohio,	991,954	217,532	217,632	582,504
Kentucky,	—	—	—	190,987
Tennessee,	—	—	—	27,966
Michigan,	162,229	132,045	132,045	144,102
Florida,	1,895,634	2,607,968	2,628,624	95,709
Missouri,	—	—	—	359,643
Illinois,	—	17,649	17,699	15,705
Texas,	—	24,958	24,958	25,650
Total.	113,895,654	136,946,912	151,898,720	178,138,316

Inspection of these tables shows that in most of the states of the union the domestic exports have steadily increased. In the western states of Ohio and Michigan we find a great increase in the exports to the Canadas. The greatest increase of exports has been in New York. In 1858, of the total value of exports from the states, amounting to 324,644,421 d., 108,340,924 d. were from New York, and 88,875,995 d. from Louisiana.—A Washington statistician, while estimating the comparative resources of the free and the slave-holding states of the Union, or of the western and the southern states, calculated the value of such articles of agriculture produced in the south as will always command a foreign market, for the three years, from 1847 to 1849, as follows:—

	1849.	1848.	1847.
Cotton,	95,250,000 d.	74,620,000 d.	72,905,000 d.
Tobacco,	6,616,741	8,756,360	11,098,200
Rice,	3,841,964	3,575,895	3,091,215
Naval stores,	1,624,190	1,864,319	1,798,612
	107,332,895	88,816,574	88,803,027
To the above may be added sugar and molasses,	18,417,500	16,486,000	22,746,430
Total agricultural productions of the slave states,	125,756,395	105,302,574	111,549,457

Of which there were exported to foreign countries, during the same period, according to official returns, viz.:—

	1849.	1848.	1847.
Cotton,	66,396,967 d.	61,998,294 d.	53,415,878 d.
Tobacco,	5,804,207	7,551,122	7,242,086
Rice,	2,569,362	2,231,824	3,605,896
Naval stores,	845,161	752,303	759,221
	75,615,700 d.	72,633,543 d.	65,023,051 d.

The value of imports into the U. S. for three years, distinguishing the proportions received at the north and at the south, was on the same authority, as follows:

	1849.	1848.	1847.
New York,	92,737,497 d.	94,525,141 d.	84,167,352 d.
Boston,	26,327,874	28,647,797	34,477,008
Other Northern ports,	14,716,030	14,200,043	11,161,667
Total North,	133,780,361 d.	137,372,891 d.	129,806,027 d.

New Orleans,	8,077,910	9,380,439	9,222,969
Charleston,	1,310,591	1,485,299	1,580,658
Other Southern ports,	4,688,577	6,760,298	5,934,978
Total South,	14,077,078 d.	17,626,036 d.	16,738,605 d.

The following is a summary of the value of exports of such articles as were produced by the free states, or from abroad by the capital of such as are identified with the interests of the free states, viz:—

	1849.	1848.	1847.
Fisheries,	512,177 d.	718,797 d.	795,850 d.
Oil and Whalebone,	1,876,074	1,075,327	2,480,716
Candles,	159,403	186,839	191,467
Skins, furs, and ginseng,	839,194	770,427	811,612
Lumber and articles manufactured from wood,	3,718,033	5,066,877	3,896,341
Ashes,	515,603	466,477	618,000
Provisions—estimate,	10,000,000	8,800,000	7,300,000
Breadstuffs, —	19,000,000	18,000,000	42,000,000
Miscellaneous, —	1,800,000	1,500,000	1,200,000
	38,420,484	36,584,744	59,203,986
Add manufactured goods, — estimate,	12,000,000	11,000,000	9,000,000
	50,420,484 d.	48,584,744 d.	68,203,984 d.

Another authority in Washington gives the following as the value of southern agricultural products exported from the U, S. for the under-named years:—

	1845.	1847.	1849.
Naval stores,	1,085,712 d.	759,221 d.	845,164 d.
Rice,	2,564,991	3,605,896	2,569,362
Tobacco,	8,478,270	7,242,086	5,804,207
Cotton,	42,767,341	53 415,848	66,396,967
Sugar,	7,235	25,483	24,906
Southern states,	54,903,549	65,048,534	75,640,606
Total exports,	102,141,893	150,637,464	132,666,955
Northern states,	47,238,344 d.	85,588,930 d.	55,026,349 d.

An able political pamphlet known to be written by a distinguished citizen of Virginia, and designed to exhibit the superiority in amount and value of the commercial products of the southern states over those of the north, and the superior commercial advantages of the south, states the exports of southern and northern domestic produce as follows:

I. SOUTHERN EXPORTS.

	Cotton.	Tobacco.	Rice.
1790-1800,	19,105,755 d.	49,311,260 d.	27,554,109 d.
1801-1810,	88,073,500	54,773,730	21,592,660
1811-1820,	156,726,604	50,051,999	23,021,144
1821-1830,	256,554,294	57,788,204	20,070,244
1831-1840,	528,506,110	74,457,223	22,257,791
1841-1845 (June 30),	256,846,765	42,605,511	9,886,144
1846,	42,767,341	8,478,270	2,564,991
1847,	53,415,848	7,242,086	3,605,896
1848,	61,998,294	7,551,122	2,331,824
1849,	66,396,967	5,804,207	—

II. TOTALS OF SOUTHERN EXPORTS FOR THE SAME PERIODS.

	Total of cotton, tobacco, and rice.	Southern share of the other domestic exports in ratio of pop.
1790-1800,	95,971,124 d.	104,071,190 d.
1810,	164,439,890	126,860,890
1820,	229,799,747	111,706,852
1830,	334,412,742	97,488,201
1840,	625,191,124	118,215,517
1845,	309,338,410	71,041,660
1846,	53,810,603	21,000,000
1847,	64,263,830	37,736,170
1848,	71,881,240	26,203,943
1849,	75,000,000	24,500,000

III. TOTAL SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN EXPORTS.

	Total exports of southern produce.	Total exports of northern produce.
1790-1800,	200,042,314 d.	111,248,511 d.
1801-1810,	291,300,780	133,071,866
1820,	541,506,599	121,194,689
1830,	431,990,943	104,204,980
1840,	743,407,467	149,482,842
1845,	389,380,070	95,781,386
1846,	74,810,603	27,331,290
1847,	102,000,000	48,637,464
1848,	98,085,183	34,878,938
1849,	99,500,000	32,210,081

IV. IMPORTS.

	Actual imports into the South.	North.
1790-1800,	244,000,000 d.	570,845,454 d.
1801-1810,	232,000,000	695,663,510
1811-1820,	202,000,000	606,119,274
1821-1830,	135,475,119	663,158,283
1831-1840,	220,382,975	1,082,295,107
1846,	13,435,111	108,256,686
1848,	17,628,137	137,370,791

The following is an extract from a table showing the gain of the northern imports and exports of foreign produce and exports of domestic produce, and the consequent loss upon southern capital employed in product and consumption:—

	On exports of domestic produce.	On imports.	On exports of foreign produce.
1790-1800,	29,500,650 d.	153,000,000 d.	64,078,520 d.
1801-1810,	29,225,666	399,680,000	100,444,140
1811-1820,	65,645,323	389,119,274	68,484,313
1821-1830,	121,434,846	508,158,283	158,303,657
1831-1840,	66,976,981	864,293,107	128,062,554
1846,	17,382,459	75,956,686	7,631,940
1848,	22,150,613	97,446,825	13,875,389

Trade with Great Britain.] In 1740 the imports of New York from Great Britain were £72,390, and the exports £171,000; but in 1836 the value of the imports in that city was estimated at £23,000,000, of which probably above £11,000,000 consisted of British manufactures and commodities. The 16,000,000 of our American brethren were better customers for our manufactures than France and Germany with a pop. of 70,000,000, and as the latter countries are approaching or have reached a state in which the progress of manufactures is more strikingly displayed than that of agriculture, they are daily becoming our rivals in the manufacturing markets, while in the United States industry is still most profitably employed in developing the resources of agriculture, and we, by our advancement in non-agricultural industry and arts, materially assist them in the rapid creation of wealth from the cultivation of the soil. The following facts show the proportions in which the commercial interests of the two countries were blended: In 1821 the proportion which the trade with England bore to the foreign trade of the United States was 35 per cent.; in 1835 it was 41 per cent. The proportion which the trade with the United States bore to the foreign trade of England was 17 per cent. in 1821, and 22 per cent. in 1835. In 1805 the proportion was 28 per cent., but in the interval our aggregate trade with all other countries had increased in a greater ratio than that with the United States. The proportion of British to American shipping which entered the ports of the United States averaged 9½ per cent. annually from 1822 to 1830, but from 1831 to 1836 the average was 35½ per cent. Professor Tucker, of Virginia, estimated, on the basis of the census of 1840, that the annual productions of his country amounted to 965,413,650 d. The commissioner of patents made the amount in 1849, 2,330,000,000 d. Making use of the estimate of Professor Tucker as the smallest, and referring to official returns of exports, the proportion taken by Great Britain, as compared with the whole, is as follows:—

	Annual value.	Exports to Great Britain.	Total Exports.
Agriculture,	654,387,507 d.	73,495,549 d.	111,039,378 d.
Manufactures,	239,836,224	541,540	11,809,501
Mining,	42,358,761	194	378,154
Forests,	16,835,060	1,649,819	5,917,994
Fisheries,	11,996,008	843,053	2,547,654
Total,	965,413,650	76,534,295	131,710,981

According to the estimate of the professor, one-seventh of the annual production in 1840 was exported, according to that of the commissioner one-twentieth. The imports of manufactured goods, according to the first, are one-fifth of those manufactured at home; and, according to the commissioner, one-tenth. The British returns give £247,000,000 as the annual value of the production of great Britain in 1840, and £9,564,902 as the export thence to the United States. Reducing these sums to dollars, the following comparison has been made of the mutual interchange of each other's industry:—

	Great Britain.	United States.
Annual production,	1,185,600,000 d	965,413,650 d.
Annual total export,	187,200,000	131,719,081
British export to U. S.,	45,949,926	
U. S. export to Great Britain,		76,530,205 d.

Assuming the pop. of Great Britain at 31,000,000, and that of the United States at 20,000,000, the consumption in each of domestic and imported goods per head was as follows:—

British consumption.		United States consumption.	
Home goods,	30.13	Home goods,	41 73
United States' goods,	2.50	British goods,	2.25
Total,	32.63	Total,	43.98

By which it appears that of the British consumption 8 per cent. only was produced in the United States; and of the consumption of the United States 5 per cent. was the produce of British industry.

The following table shows the value of British and Irish produce and manufactures exported to the United States; and of the amount of raw cotton imported into the United Kingdom from the United States, according to British official returns, between the years 1820 and 1853:—

	Declared value.	Cotton imported.
1820,	—	89,999,174 lbs.
1821,	—	93,470,745
1822,	—	101,031,766
1823,	—	142,532,112
1824,	—	92,187,662
1825,	—	139,908,699
1826,	—	130,858,203
1827,	£7,018,272	216,924,812
1828,	5,810,315	151,752,289
1829,	4,823,415	157,187,396
1830,	6,132,346	210,885,358
1831,	9,053,583	219,333,628
1832,	5,468,272	219,756,753
1833,	7,579,699	237,506,758
1834,	6,844,989	269,203,075
1835,	10,568,455	284,455,812
1836,	12,425,605	289,615,692
1837,	4,695,225	320,651,716
1838,	7,585,760	431,437,888
1839,	8,839,294	311,597,798
1840,	5,283,020	487,856,504
1841,	7,098,642	358,240,964
1842,	5,528,027	414,036,779
1843,	5,013,514	374,738,520
1844,	7,938,079	517,218,022
1845,	7,142,839	626,650,412
1846,	6,830,460	401,949,393
1847,	10,974,161	364,599,291
1848,	9,564,909	600,247,488
1849,	11,971,028	634,504,650
1850,	14,891,961	493,153,112
1851,	14,362,976	596,638,962
1852,	16,567,737	763,630,544
1853,	—	658,451,794

Currency and Banks.] All the banks now established in the United States are joint-stock companies incorporated by law, with a fixed capital, a portion of which is sometimes vested in public stocks, but this is not obligatory. The business of these banks consists in receiving money on deposit, in issuing bank-notes, and in discounting bills of exchange. The capital of the state-banks existing in 1830, amounted to nearly 110,500,000 d. The total amount of the paper currency on 1st January 1830, was estimated at 63,500,000 d. There are no means of ascertaining correctly what portion of this sum consisted of the precious metals. In 1850, the whole number of banks and branches in operation in the Union was 824. The total capital paid was 217,317,211 d.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts,	364,204,078 d.
Stocks,	20,606,759
Real estate,	20,582,160
Other investments,	11,949,568
Due by other banks,	41,631,853
Notes of other banks,	16,303,245
Specie funds,	11,603,289
Specie,	45,379,345

LIABILITIES.

Circulation,	121,366,520 d.
Deposits,	109,586,585
Due other banks,	36,717,459
Other liabilities,	8,835,309
The circulation and deposits,	240,953,121
Aggregate immediate means,	114,917,234

The Eastern states had	297 banks	with 61,882,154 d. capital.
Middle states	293	75,933,881
Southern states	87	38,873,251
South-western states	73	31,923,250
Western states	74	9,604,667

The circulation and deposits in the several sections were as follows:—

	Circulation.	Deposits.
Eastern,	29,000,000 d.	14,923,000 d.
Middle,	41,862,000	64,764,000
Southern,	25,220,000	9,678,000
South-western,	20,819,000	16,384,000
Western,	14,635,000	5,586,000

A report of the secretary of the treasury has lately been published, giving an account of the condition of the banks in the United States for a series of years. The following table shows some curious facts:—

I. LIABILITIES.

	Banks.	Capital.	Circulation.	Deposits.	Total.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1834,	506	200,005,944	71,957,299	75,666,986	869,448,084
1835,	704	231,250,337	100,815,209	83,081,865	437,156,148
1836,	713	251,875,292	132,710,548	115,104,440	538,204,670
1837	783	290,772,091	151,969,860	127,397,185	610,292,735
1838,	829	317,636,778	153,990,871	84,691,184	613,731,130
1839,	840	327,132,512	170,981,428	90,240,146	622,111,799
1840,	907	358,442,692	132,465,294	75,696,857	595,011,801
1841,	784	313,608,959	114,631,651	69,786,327	534,622,516
1842,	692	260,171,797	72,187,704	62,408,870	421,577,164
1843,	691	228,821,948	53,404,283	56,168,028	359,189,574
1844,	696	210,872,056	65,474,277	84,550,785	379,067,189
1845,	707	206,045,369	80,140,021	88,029,646	392,250,205
1846,	707	196,894,309	94,498,168	96,913,070	411,012,402
1847,	715	203,070,622	93,864,620	91,702,533	407,789,669
1848,	751	204,838,175	118,089,622	103,226,177	456,594,860
1849,	782	207,309,361	106,108,715	91,178,628	439,731,639
1850,	824	217,317,211	118,984,142	109,586,595	474,325,141
1851,	879	227,807,553	140,106,408	128,957,712	529,313,728
1852,	992	237,164,895	156,137,654	162,273,856	692,987,433
1853,	1098	249,726,816	172,885,924	178,807,535	680,257,530
1854,	1208	301,376,071	190,274,494	188,188,744	765,836,165

II. RESOURCES.

	Banks.	Notes, Bills of exchange, &c.	Specie.	Real estate.	Total.
		Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
1834,	506	331,956,241	26,641,753	10,850,090	369,448,084
1835,	704	382,078,356	43,987,625	11,140,167	437,156,148
1836,	713	483,990,701	40,019,594	14,194,375	538,204,670
1837,	783	553,312,944	37,915,340	19,064,451	610,292,735
1838,	829	544,638,414	35,184,112	38,908,604	613,731,130
1839,	840	560,371,294	45,132,673	16,607,832	622,111,799
1840,	907	533,524,727	35,105,155	29,181,919	595,811,301
1841,	784	465,487,662	34,813,958	34,320,896	534,622,516
1842,	692	359,794,753	28,440,423	33,341,988	421,577,164
1843,	691	302,846,961	33,515,806	22,826,807	359,189,574
1844,	696	306,648,057	49,898,929	22,520,863	379,067,189
1845,	707	325,831,693	44,241,242	22,177,270	392,250,205
1846,	707	349,901,307	42,012,095	19,099,000	411,012,402
1847,	715	351,437,188	35,132,516	21,219,865	407,789,669
1848,	751	389,094,140	46,369,765	20,530,955	456,594,860
1849,	782	372,540,716	43,619,868	23,571,575	439,731,659
1850,	824	408,863,630	45,379,345	20,582,166	474,325,141
1851,	879	460,422,856	48,671,048	20,219,724	529,313,728
1852,	992	527,863,521	53,167,429	21,256,483	602,287,433
1853,	1,093	604,129,867	54,011,288	21,716,375	680,257,530
1854,	1,208	684,058,440	59,410,253	22,367,472	765,836,165

It appears by this that the number of banks has nearly doubled since 1844; their capital has increased 40 per cent., their circulation nearly 200 per cent., and their deposits over 100 per cent., while their specie has increased only 18 per cent., and their real

estate has actually diminished. Their notes, &c., in 1854, were 684,000,000 against 306,000,000 in 1844.

For the ten years ending with 1850, as between Europe and the United States, the exports of specie were far below the imports, as the subjoined table will demonstrate:—

	Imported.	Exported.
1841,	4,988,633 d.	10,034,382 d.
1842,	4,087,016	4,812,539
1843,	22,320,835	1,520,791
1844,	5,830,429	5,454,214
1845,	4,070,242	8,606,495
1846,	3,777,732	3,905,268
1847,	24,121,280	1,907,739
1848,	6,360,224	15,841,620
1849,	6,651,240	5,404,648
1850,	4,628,792	7,522,994
	86,835,932 d.	65,011,640 d.

Coins.] The metallic currency of the United States forms scarcely one-tenth part of the amount of the general circulation. Its copper coinage consists of a *half-cent*—the circulation of which is studiously prevented—and a *cent*, or *penny*, as it is termed, in value about the same as the English halfpenny, 100 of which go to the dollar. The silver is composed of 5 cent and 10 cent pieces, and 25 and 50 cent pieces, the *quarter* and the *half-dollar*; the latter of which are comparatively numerous. The gold coinage is the *quarter eagle* = 250 cents; the *half eagle* = 500 cents; and the *eagle* = 1,000 cents. The American dollar contains 371¼ grains of pure silver, or 416 grains of standard silver. The American eagle of the old coinage, previous to the 31st of July, 1834, contained 247½ grains of pure gold. The American eagle of the new coinage contains 232 grains of pure gold. The British sovereign, when coined, contains 113 grains, and 18-1214th parts of a grain of pure gold, worth, according to our present mint valuation, 4·87 7-120th dollars. The Spanish doubloons should, according to the regulations which have nominally prevailed since the year 1772, contain 376 grains of pure gold, which would, at the American mint valuation, be worth 16 dollars 20 cents; but, according to assays made at the London and Philadelphia mints, previous to the year 1829, Spanish doubloons contained only from 360 to 362 4-10th grains of pure gold. This would make their average value 15·56½ ds.

The following are the respective values, in dollars and cents, of the foreign coins circulating in the U. S. as fixed by law in assessing duties:—

	d. c.
Franc of France and Belgium,	0 18 6-10
Florin of the Netherlands,	40
Florin of Southern states of Germany,	40
Guilder of Netherlands,	40
Livre Tournois of France,	18½
Lira of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom,	16
Lira of Tuscany,	16
Lira of Sardinia,	18 6-10
Milrea of Portugal,	1 12
Milrea of Azores,	82½
Marc Banco of Hamburgh,	35
Pound sterling of Great Britain,	4 84
Pound sterling of British provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Canada,	4 00
Dollars of Mexico, Peru, Chili, and Central America,	1 00
Pagoda of India,	1 84
Real Vellon of Spain,	5
Real Plate of Spain,	10
Rupee (Company's),	44½
Rupee of British India,	44½
Specie dollar of Denmark,	1 05
Rixdollar or thaler of Prussia and the Northern states of Germany,	69
Rixdollar of Bremen,	78½
Rouble, silver, of Russia,	75
Specie dollar of Sweden and Norway,	1 06
Florin of Austria,	48½
Ducat of Naples,	80
Ounce of Sicily,	2 40
Tael of China,	1 48
Leghorn livres,	16

The amount of the U. S. coinage up to August 1852 was—

	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
1793 to 1820,	7,431,545 d.	10,898,431 d.	18,420,976 d.
1821 to 1851,	172,752,745	66,972,977	289,725,722

In the 5 years from 1850 to 1854 inclusive, the total average of gold was 256,750,915 d.; of silver, 21,646,893 d.; and of copper, 304,432 d. And the total coinage of the republic up to Jan. 1, 1855, was 442,854,650 d., of which 80 per cent. was gold; and 76 per cent. of this gold coinage was the result of the last 5 years.

Commercial navy.] The total merchant tonnage of the United States, corresponding to the British registered tonnage, amounted, in 1826, to 1,534,000 tons, being an increase of 11,070 tons within the year, and more than double the increase in any one of the twelve preceding years. That of the United Kingdom, in 1827, was 2,105,605 tons. The aggregate tonnage of the Union for 1829 was 1,260,798 tons, of which 650,143 was employed in foreign trade, and 610,655 in coasting trade and fishery. In 1831 the amount of tonnage was stated at 1,191,776, of which the registered tonnage was 576,475 tons, and the enrolled 615,301. The amount of the mercantile tonnage in 1845 was 2,417,002 tons, of which the enrolled and licensed tonnage amounted to 1,321,829 tons. The latter tonnage is almost exclusively engaged in the coasting-trade, or in the cod or mackeral fisheries; it also includes the steamers on the rivers. In 1848, the sum total of the commercial tonnage was 3,154,051 tons, being an increase of 56 per cent. in 10 years. In 1852-3, the tonnage had reached 4,407,010 tons. The total tonnage in 1854 was 4,802,903 tons; in 1858 it had increased to 5,049,808 tons. The return of clearances shows that foreigners have a large share in the carrying trade. The total clearances for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1850 was 4,361,002.* The total number of vessels was 18,195; of which 8,379 were American, and 9,816 foreign. The tonnage of those cleared in New York was 2,149,096; the number of American vessels being 3,610; of foreign, 3,693. In the year ending 30th June 1858, 4,490,033 tons of American shipping, and 2,312,759 tons of foreign shipping, cleared for foreign countries. The returns for 1850, compared with those of 1849, were as follows:—

	1850.	1849.
Tonnage—American,	2,632,788	2,753,724
Foreign,	1,728,214	1,675,709
Vessels—American,	8,379	11,466
Foreign,	9,816	8,047
Deduct tonnage of California, 180,128 tons, from the aggregate Foreign and American this year, and we have a balance of		4,180,874
Compare with last year,		4,429,433
Showing a falling off of		248,559
Also a decrease of American tonnage of		120,936
An increase of foreign tonnage,		52,505

The number of men and boys clearing as crews in 1850 and 1858 was as follows:—

Crews.	1850.	Total.	1858.	Total.
Men (American vessels),	102,888		144,617	
Boys,	3,865		465	
		106,753		145,082
Men (foreign vessels),	86,886		102,476	
Boys,	2,232		1,047	
		89,118		103,824
		195,871		248,906

Steam navigation.] The first steam-boat successfully used in the United States was constructed by Robert Fulton in 1807. It plied on the Hudson river, with an engine of only 18 horse-power, and made the passage between Albany and New York (from 150 to 155 m.) in 33 hours. Her engine was manufactured in England by Boulton and Watt. In March 1811, the first steam-boat built by Fulton, in Pittsburg, called the New Orleans, was launched on the Ohio, and commenced, in December of the same year, to make regular trips between Natchez and New Orleans. The time required to make the trip of 300 m. between the two places was 3 days down stream, and 7 to 8 days up. The boat performed in a year only thirteen trips up and down, or 7,800 m. On the 6th of May 1817, the first steam-boat went up the Mississippi and Ohio, from New Orleans to Louisville, and arrived there on the 30th of May, or in 25 days. In 1818, the first steam-boat was launched on the great North-western lakes; in 1835, they were navigated by 25 steam-boats; in 1838, the number of steam-boats was 70. The largest ship-yards for building steam-boats, are at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore; at Louisville, New Albany, Cincinatti, Pittsburg, and St. Louis. In 1848, there were 8 lines of steam-packets with 28 steam-ships, and 58 regular lines of sailing vessels, going to almost every part of the world, comprising 188 vessels, besides 50 line or 179 vessels whose times of sailing were not regular. In addition to these, there were the Cunard line, the Collins line, the New York and Liverpool, New York and Bremen, New York and Hayre, two Havana, Aspinwall's Panama and Oregon, and

the Charleston and Havana lines, comprising some of the largest and finest steam-ships. The total steam-tonnage in 1853 amounted to 514,094 tons; and in 1858 to 729,390 tons. The number of steamers built in 1853 was 271; in 1858, 226, of a total tonnage of 242,286 tons.

Canals.] It appears from official statistics that, on the 1st of January 1843, the extent of canals in actual operation amounted to 4,333 m., and that there were then in progress 2,359 m., a considerable portion of which has since been completed, so that it is probable that the actual extent of artificial water communication now in use in the United States considerably exceeds 5,000 m. The average cost of executing this prodigious system of artificial water-communication was at the rate of £6,432 per mile, so that 5,000 m. would have absorbed a capital of above £32,000,000. This extent of canal-transport, compared with the pop., exhibits in a striking point of view the activity and enterprise which characterize the American people. In the United States there is a mile of canal-navigation for every 5,000 inhabitants, while in England the proportion is 1 to every 9,000 inhabitants, and in France, 1 to every 13,000. The ratio, therefore, of this instrument of intercommunication in the U. S. is greater than in the United Kingdom, in proportion to the pop. as 9 to 5; and greater than in France in the ratio of 3 to 5.

Railways.] In 1840, railways had been introduced into 24 states of the Union: and the number of railways, either completed or in progress, were 179, with a total length of 9,378 m., of which however, only 3,430 m. was in operation or nearly completed. An official statement concerning the railroads of the United States gives the number of miles of railroad in operation on the 1st of January 1852, as 10,814 m., and on 1st January 1859 at 27,857 m. Many of the new lines projected have been substituted for plans for the construction of canals and turnpike roads. The cost of the railroads in the six New England states is about £9,000 per mile; in New York, Pennsylvania, and Maryland it is about £8,000. In the southern states, and in the valley of the Mississippi, it is about £4,000 per mile. The railroad system in the U. S. was commenced in 1830. The first road in operation was built for the transportation of ice from a small lake to the sea in the state of Massachusetts. The length of this road was 4 m. In the same year, the state of S. Carolina caused to be commenced a railroad from Charleston, its principal port, to Augusta, in the state of Georgia. The distance is 135 m., and the road was completed in 1833, at the remarkably small cost of about £267,000. The longest continuous line in the country, and that in the building of which the greatest natural obstacles have been overcome, is that which extends from the Hudson river, through the southern counties of New York, to Lake Erie. Its length is 469 m., and its branches are in the aggregate about 68 m. The aggregate cost of this important road was about £4,716,000, or about £8,666 per mile. Grading operations were commenced in 1833, and it was completed in May 1851. The state of New York advanced £1,200,000 towards the work, and afterwards released the company from obligation to pay the loan. In the infancy of the American railroad system, and for ten years thereafter, it was the rule to extend to every important enterprise of the kind the assistance of the state through which the road was to pass. In 1850, congress passed an act, after a protracted discussion, granting to the state of Illinois about 2,700,000 acres of public lands to aid in the construction of the central railroad above mentioned; but the precedent is not likely to be followed.—The following table presents, in a convenient form, some of the principal facts connected with railroads in the U. S., drawn from official sources in May 1852:—

	Miles of railroad complete.	Miles of railroad in progress.	Area of sq. m. in whole state.	Inhabitants to sq. m.
Maine,	315	127	30,000	19.44
New Hampshire,	489	47	9,280	34.26
Vermont,	380	59	10,212	30.76
Massachusetts,	1,089	67	7,800	127.49
Rhode Island,	50	32	1,306	112.97
Connecticut,	547	261	4,674	79.33
New York,	1,826	745	46,000	67.33
New Jersey,	226	111	8,320	58.84
Pennsylvania,	1,146	774	46,000	50.25
Delaware,	16	11	2,120	43.17
Maryland,	376	125	9,356	63.31
Virginia,	478	818	61,352	23.17
N. Carolina,	249	385	45,000	19.30
S. Carolina,	340	298	24,500	27.28
Georgia,	754	229	58,000	15.62
Alabama,	121	190	50,722	15.21
Mississippi,	93	273	47,156	12.86
Louisiana,	63	—	46,431	11.15
Texas,	—	32	237,321	0.89
Tennessee,	112	748	45,600	21.98
Kentucky,	93	414	37,680	26.07
Ohio,	838	1,892	39,964	49.55
Michigan,	427	—	56,243	7.07
Indiana,	600	915	33,809	29.23
Illinois,	176	1,409	55,405	15.36
Missouri,	—	515	67,380	10 12
Wisconsin,	20	421	53,924	5.65
	10,814	10,898		

The management of the American, like that of the English railroads, is entirely in private hands. Their concerns are managed by corporations, chartered by the respective states, and having for officers a president, secretary, and directors. Each of the directors must be a stock-holder. The president and secretary have liberal salaries, but the services of directors are gratuitous. The rate of railroad speed in America is not so great as in England. The ordinary velocity of a passenger train is 20 m. an hour, though on some lines it is as great as 28 and 30 m. Special trains frequently keep up a speed of 45 m. an hour for a long distance, and on one road, that from New York city to Albany, 40 m. an hour is the average rate for all passenger trains. In New England the average price per mile in the first class is about a penny; the second class throughout the country is only used by railroad labourers, emigrants, negroes, and other persons of the same class. From New York to Boston the fare is about one penny farthing per mile; from New York to Philadelphia about a penny three farthings; and from Philadelphia to Baltimore, three halfpence. From New York to Cincinnati the distance is 857 m., of which 143 m. are travelled by steam-boat. The price of passage for the whole distance is about £3 6s. 8d. The entire paid in capital of the railroads, as on 8th Dec. 1857, was 491,435,661 d., of the debt, 417,242,664 d. The available income was 24,290,326 d.

Electric telegraph.] Several of the states of the Union are completely interlaced by electric telegraphs, which are more numerous than rivers or railroads. Every leading city or town has a telegraph office or agency, and even the children at the public schools are taught the principle of this remarkable discovery and its various applications. The first telegraph line established in the United States was Morse's, in May 1844, between Baltimore and Washington, and an appropriation was made by congress to test the practical operation of the invention. There are now 17,500 m. of telegraph working under the Morse patent, and between 9,000 and 10,000 m. otherwise. A telegraph to the Pacific is contemplated, to start from Natchez, Mississippi, through Texas, crossing the gulf of California to San-Diego, and thence up the coast to Monterey and San Francisco. When a steamer arrives from Europe in the morning, whether at Halifax, Boston, New York, or Philadelphia, the news she brings is published on the same day in every principal city in the Union.

Population of North America.] If the aboriginal population be rapidly declining, the superinduced European pop. is proportionally increasing. It was provided by the constitution that the first census of the U. S. should be made "within three years after the first meeting of congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct." The first census was accordingly taken in 1790, and the seventh in 1850. In the first census the whole pop. of the U. S. was divided into only five classes, in which the total amount of the several classes was as follows:—

1. Free white males under 16 years,	802,127
2. Do do. of 16 years and upwards,	813,365
3. Free white females,	1,556,626
4. All other free persons except Indians not taxed,	55,511
5. Slaves,	697,697
Total,	3,929,328

In the first three enumerations "all other free persons except Indians not taxed" were thrown into one mass, without distinction of age or sex, and the same course was adopted respecting the slaves; but in the fourth census each sex of both these descriptions of persons was distinguished, according to age, into four classes, and each sex of the free white inhabitants was divided, as in the second and third censuses, into five classes; and in addition, the number of free white males between 16 and 18 years was exhibited in a distinct column. Persons engaged in agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, were also distinguished into three several classes; and "foreigners not naturalized" formed an additional class. Since the census of 1840 there have been added to the territory of the republic, by annexation, conquest, and purchase, 833,970 sq. m.; and its title to a region covering 341,463 sq. m., previously claimed and occupied by a foreign power, has been established by negotiation, and it has been brought within the acknowledged boundaries of the Union. By such means the area of the U. S. has been extended during the past ten years from 2,055,163 to 3,230,572 sq. m., without including the great lakes or the bays which indent the Atlantic and Pa-

cific coasts. It is estimated that these new territories brought into the Union, at the time of their incorporation with it, 172,000 inhabitants. The total number of inhabitants in the U. S. was on the 1st of June, 1850, 23,263,488. The absolute increase from the 1st of June, 1840, was 6,194,035; and the actual increase per cent. 36·23; but the probable amount of population acquired by additions of territory should be deducted in making a comparison between the results of the present and the last preceding census. These deductions diminish the total pop. of the country, as a basis of comparison, to 23,091,488, and the increase to 6,022,035. The relative increase, after this allowance, is found to be 35·27 per cent. The aggregate number of whites in 1850 was 19,630,738, exhibiting a gain upon the number of the same class in 1840 of 5,434,933, and a relative increase of 38·28 per cent.; but, excluding the 153,000 free pop. supposed to have been acquired by the addition of territory since 1840, the gain was 5,281,933, and the increase per cent. 37·20. The number of slaves, by the census of 1850, was 3,204,089, which shows an increase of 716,733, equal to 28·81 per cent. If we deduct 19,000 for the probable slave pop. of Texas in 1840, the result of the comparison will be slightly different. The absolute increase will be 697,733, and the rate per cent. 28·05. The number of free-coloured in 1850 was 428,661; in 1840, 386,292. The increase of this class has been 42,369, or 10·96 per cent. From 1830 to 1840 the increase of the whole pop. was at the rate of 32·67 per cent. At the same rate of advancement the absolute gain for the ten years from 1840 to 1850, would have been 5,576,590, or 445,445 less than it has been, without including the increase consequent upon additions of territory. The aggregate increase of pop. from all sources shows a relative advance greater than that of any other decennial term, except that from 1800 to 1810, during which time the country received an accession of inhabitants by the purchase of Louisiana, amounting to something more than 1 per cent. of the whole number. Rejecting from the census of 1810 1·45 per cent. for the pop. of Louisiana, and from the census of 1850, 1 per cent. for that of Texas, California, &c., the result is in favour of the last ten years by about one-fourth of one per cent., the gain from 1800 to 1810 being 35·00 per cent., and from 1840 to 1850, 35·28. The decennial increase of the most favourite portions of Europe is less than 1½ per cent. per ann.; with the U. S. it is at the rate of 3½ per cent. According to past progress, viewed in connexion with that of European nations, the pop. of the U. S. in 40 years will exceed that of England, France, Spain, Portugal, Sweden, and Switzerland combined. The relative progress of the several races and classes of the population is shown in the following statement:—

INCREASE PER CENT. OF EACH CLASS OF INHABITANTS IN THE UNITED STATES FOR 60 YEARS.

Classes.	1790 to 1800.	1800 to 1810.	1810 to 1820.	1820 to 1830.	1830 to 1840.	1840 to 1850.
Whites,	35·7	36·2	34·19	33·95	34·7	38·28
Free coloured,	82·2	72·2	25·25	36·85	20·9	10·96
Slaves,	27·9	33·4	29·1	30·61	23·8	28·81
Total coloured,	32·2	37·6	28·58	31·44	23·4	26·41
Total,	35·01	36·45	33·12	33·48	32·67	36·28

This is a view officially put forth by an officer of the American government of the past and probable future progress of the country. Mr. Darby, a writer of some reputation upon statistics in the United States, assumes the average annual increase of the pop. as equal to 3 per cent. If the ratio of increase be taken at 3 per cent. per ann., the pop. doubles in about 24 years; therefore, if no serious disturbing influence should interfere with the natural order of things, the aggregate pop. of the U. S., at the close of this century, must be over 100,000,000.

The following table shows the increase of pop. from 1790 to 1850, without reference to intervening periods:—

	1790.	1850.	Absolute Increase in 60 years.	Increase per cent. in 60 years.
Whites,	3,172,464	19,630,738	16,458,274	518·78
Free coloured,	59,466	428,661	369,195	620·85
Slaves,	697,897	3,204,089	2,506,192	359·10
Total free, coloured, and slaves,	757,363	3,632,750	2,875,387	379·65
Total,	3,929,827	23,263,488	19,333,661	491·97

Sixty years since, the proportion between the whites and blacks, bond and free, was 4·18 to 1. In 1850, it was 5·4 to 1, and the ratio in favour of the former race is increasing.

The following remarks upon the comparative advance of population in the U. S. and Great Britain accompany the census report of 1852:—"During ten years the pop. of the entire kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland increased from 26,833,496 to 27,452,262, or at the rate of a little more than half-a-million in 10 years. In the last 50 years England and Wales increased 102 per cent. (males 105, females 97·50), and Scotland 78 per cent. (males 84, females 73). The pop. of the U. S., during the past 50 years, has increased at the rate of 337 per cent., and in 10 years intervening between the last two censuses it increased from 17 and a fraction millions to over 23,000,000, or 36 per cent. During the same period (leaving Ireland out of view) the pop. of Great Britain increased at the rate of 12 per cent. during 10 years, or 1$\frac{2}{10}$ per cent. per annum." The comparative house-accommodation of the people in the two countries are described in the subjoined statements: "By the last census it appears that in the U. S. the number of houses occupied by free persons amounted to 3,363,427. It would seem from the British reports that the pop. of that country is supplied with houses almost in the precise proportion as in our own country. In comparing the pop. of Great Britain and Ireland with the inhabited houses, it appears that the whole number of houses in Great Britain amounts to 3,669,437, being nearly one house to each 6 persons; and that in Ireland the number of inhabited houses amounts to 1,047,735, being in the proportion of two houses to each 13 persons."

The density of the pop. of the country at large and of its several parts is thus given: "Taking the 31 states together, their area is 1,486,917 sq. m., and the average number of their inhabitants is 15·54 to the sq. m. The total area of the U. S. is 3,230,572 sq. m., and the average density of pop. is 7·2 to the square mile."

From the most authentic *data* in possession of the public departments, the following table has been prepared:—

TABLE OF THE AREA AND THE NUMBER OF INHABITANTS TO THE SQUARE MILE IN EACH STATE AND TERRITORY IN THE UNION:—

States.	Area in sq. m.	Population in 1850.	Number of inhabitants to the sq. m.
Maine,	30,000	583,188	19·44
New Hampshire,	9,280	317,964	34·26
Vermont,	10,212	314,120	30·07
Massachusetts,	7,800	994,499	126·11
Rhode Island,	1,306	147,544	108·05
Connecticut,	4,674	370,791	79·83
New York,	46,000	4,097,394	67·66
New Jersey,	6,320	489,333	69·04
Pennsylvania,	46,000	2,311,786	50·25
Ohio,	39,946	1,980,408	49·55
Indiana,	33,809	988,416	29·23
Illinois,	55,405	851,470	15·37
Iowa,	50,914	192,214	3·77

Wisconsin,	53,924	305,191	5·45
Michigan,	56,243	397,654	7·07
California,	188,982	165,000	·87
Minesota Territory,	83,000	6,077	·07
Oregon Territory,	341,463	13,293	·04
New Mexico Territory,	219,774	61,547	·28
Utah Territory,	187,923	11,380	·06
Total Free states and Territories,	1,474,993	13,419,190	

States.	Area in sq. m.	Population in 1850.	Number of inhabitants to the sq. m.
Delaware,	2,120	91,535	43·64
Maryland,	9,356	583,036	62·31
District of Columbia,	60	51,687	861·45
Virginia,	61,351	1,421,661	23·17
North Carolina,	45,000	868,903	19·30
South Carolina,	24,500	668,507	27·28
Georgia,	58,000	905,999	15·68
Florida,	59,268	87,401	1·47
Alabama,	50,723	771,671	15·21
Mississippi,	47,126	606,555	12·86
Louisiana,	46,437	511,974	11·02
Texas,	237,321	212,592	·89
Arkansas,	52,198	209,639	4·01
Tennessee,	45,600	1,002,625	21·98
Kentucky,	37,680	982,405	26·07
Missouri,	67,380	682,043	10·12
Total Slaveholding states,	844,115	9,638,223	

From the location, climate, and productions, and the habits and pursuits of their inhabitants, the states of the Union may be properly arranged into the following groups.

	Area in sq. m.	Pop.	No of inhabitants to sq. m.
I. New England states, (6)	63,272	2,728,106	43·11
II. Middle states—including Maryland, Delaware, and Ohio, (6)	151,760	8,553,713	56·36
III. Coast Planting States—including South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, (6)	286,077	3,557,872	12·43
IV. Central Slave states—Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, (6)	309,210	5,167,276	16 71
V. North-Western states—Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Iowa, (5)	250,295	2,734,745	10·92
VI. Texas,	237,321	212,592	·89
VII. California,	188,982	165,000	·87

The ratios of increase in which the several classes of the pop. of the U: S. have advanced is shown in the following statement of population by classes decennially, from 1790 to 1850 inclusive.

	1790.	1800.	Inc. p. ct.	1810.	Inc. p. ct.
Whites,	3,172,464	4,304,489	35·7	5,862,004	36·2
Free coloured,	59,466	108,395	82·2	186,446	72·2
Slaves,	697,897	893,057	27·9	1,191,364	33·4
	3,929,827	5,305,941	—	7,239,814	—
Total free,	3,231,930	4,412,884	36·4	6,048,450	37·
Total coloured pop., free and slaves,	757,363	1,001,452	32·2	1,377,810	37·6

	1820.	Inc. p. ct.	1830.	Inc. p. ct.
Whites,	7,866,569	34·19	10,532,060	33·95
Free coloured,	233,524	25·25	319,599	30·85
Slaves,	1,538,098	29·1	2,009,043	30·61
Seamen in the United States' service,	—	—	*5,318	*
	9,638,191	—	12,866,020	—
Total free,	8,100,093	33·92	10,856,977	34·03
Total coloured pop., free and slaves,	1,771,622	28.58	2,328,643	31·44

	1840.	Inc. p. ct.	1850.	Inc. p ct.
Whites,	14,189,705	34·71	19,630,738	38·28
Free coloured,	386,292	20·36	428,661	10·96
Slaves,	2,487,356	23·8	3,204,089	28·81
Seamen in the United States' service,	6,100	—	—	—
	17,069,453	—	23,263,488	—
Total free,	14,582,097	34·31	20,059,399	37·56
Total coloured pop., free and slaves,	2,873,648	23·4	3,632,750	26·41

Immigrants.] The reports of the registrar-general show the departure from Liverpool and other British ports of 630,661 persons for the U. S. during the years 1848, 1849, and 1850; but the American returns indicate the arrival of only 541,000, exhibiting a disparity in the accounts of 89,000 during those three years of 11 to 14 per cent. After a careful investigation of authentic records, and making due allowances for the imperfections of official returns, the following statement of immigration into the U. S. from all the rest of the world, since the date of the first census up to that of the last, a period of 60 years, has been prepared:—

Number of foreigners arriving from 1790 to 1810,	120,000
Natural increase, reckoned in periods of 10 years,	47,560
Number of foreigners arriving from 1810 to 1820,	114,000
Increase of the above to 1820,	19,000
Increase from 1810 to 1820 of those arriving previous to 1810,	58,450
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in 1820,	359,010
Number of immigrants arriving from 1820 to 1850,	203,979
Increase of the above,	35,728
Increase from 1820 to 1830 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the country in 1820,	134,130
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the U. S. in 1830,	732,847
Number of immigrants arriving from 1830 to 1840,	778,500
Increase of the above,	135,150
Increase from 1830 to 1840 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the U. S. in 1830,	264,445
Total number of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the U. S. in 1840,	1,900,942
Number of immigrants arriving from 1840 to 1850,	1,542,850
Increase of the above at 12 per cent.,	185,142
Increase from 1840 to 1850 of immigrants and descendants of immigrants in the U. S. in 1840,	722,000
Total number of immigrants into the U. S. since 1790, living in 1850, together with their descendants,	4,350,934

The inter-migration of the native citizens among the states is a branch of the general inquiry embracing the nativity of the inhabitants, which is curious and interesting. It is found that out of 17,736,792 free native inhabitants, 4,112,433 have migrated and settled beyond the states of their birth. Of white natives of Virginia, 335,000, equal to 26 per cent. of the whole, have found homes beyond her borders. S. Carolina has sent forth 163,000, which is 36 per cent. of all native white citizens of that state, and is equal to 59 per cent. of all remaining in the state of their nativity. This is the highest proportion observable in the statistics of any of the states. N. Carolina has lost by emigration 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent. Among the Northern states Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely, in proportion to their total pop., to the settlement of other parts of the country. This roving tendency of the American people is incident to the peculiar condition of their country. When the fertile plains of the West shall have been filled up, and men of scanty means cannot by a mere change of location possess themselves of homesteads, the inhabitants of each state will become comparatively stationary.

Nativity of the Population.] The British colonies in America, forming the original 13 states, were settled by emigrants, a large proportion of whom were natives of Great Britain. No considerable emigration of Celtic Irish, or other people of Celtic origin, took place until after the commencement of the present cent. The New England states, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, were mainly settled by Englishmen. New York, the only Dutch colony, passed under British dominion, with a small pop., partly Dutch and partly English, in 1674. A few Dutch, Germans, and Poles settled in New Jersey; a few Swedes in Delaware, many Germans in Pennsylvania, where they afterwards became one-third of the pop.; and some French Protestants, called Huguenots, in New York, New Jersey, and South Carolina. Besides the small Polish colony in New Jersey, another branch of the Slavonic race was represented by a colony of a few Moravians and Bohemians in Pennsylvania. With the exception of a few Scotch Highlanders who settled in North and South Carolina and Georgia, no Celtic colony is to be found among the settlements in the British North American colonies of either the 17th or 18th centuries. Settlements of Lowland Scotch and Scotch Irish from the north of Ireland were made in Pennsylvania

and the Carolinas, and a small number of Irish Protestants settled in the town of Londonderry in New Hampshire. The considerable numbers of Irish Protestants from Ulster and other parts of Ireland, of Lowland Scotch and not of Celtic origin, who have, from time to time, emigrated to the U. S., have led to error in investigating the elements of American pop.; but no considerable Celtic element existed in the pop. of America previous to the census of 1790. The Welsh, considered by some as Celts, furnished a small proportion of the early emigrants to British America. There were a few Welsh colonies in the U. S., in the last century, where the emigrants retained their language, manners, and customs. Such is the county of Cambria, in Pennsylvania, and some smaller settlements in New York and other states. It is probably fair to estimate the Welch element in the present pop. of the United States at 500,000. The greater proportion of the Jewish race now found in the U. S. is of recent emigration. Of the free inhabitants of the U. S., 17,737,505 were, according to the census of 1850, natives of its soil, and 2,210,828 were born in foreign countries, while the nativity of 39,014 could not be determined. It is shown that 1,965,518 of the whole number of foreign-born inhabitants were residents of the free states, and 245,310 of the slave states. The persons of foreign birth formed 11·06 per cent. of the whole free pop. The countries whence have been derived the largest portions of these additions to its population appear in the following statement:—

Natives of Ireland in the U. S. in 1850,	.	961,719
... Germany, ...	.	573,225
... England, ...	.	278,675
... British America, ...	.	147,700
... Scotland, ...	.	70,550
... France, ...	.	54,069
... Wales, ...	.	29,868
... All other countries, ...	.	95,022
		2,210,828

The proportion in which the several countries above-named had contributed to the aggregate immigrant pop. was as follows:

Ireland,	43·04	per cent.
Germany,	25·09	...
England,	12·06	...
British America,	6·68	...
Scotland,	3·17	...
France,	2·44	...
Wales,	1·34	...
Miscellaneous,	4·47	...

By scanning the foregoing statement respecting the nativity of the foreign pop. of the Union, it will be seen that 1,488,507, or 67 per cent. of its whole amount, are natives of the British Islands and the British American provinces. The following classification of the inhabitants of the United States, according to their origin, was made by an intelligent commentator upon the census returns:—

Descendants of the European colonists previous to 1776,	14,280,865
Ditto of people of Louisiana, Texas, and other acquired territories,	1,000,000
Immigrants since 1790 and their descendants,	4,350,934
Descendants of Africans,	3,626,961
Total,	23,258,700

Rate of mortality.] For general estimates, adopting the current classification of the states, the American census exhibits the following ratios of mortality, disregarding the ages at death:—

	Annual deaths per cent.	Ratio to the number living.
New England states,	1·55	1 to 64
Middle states, with Ohio,	1·39	1 72
Central slave states,	1·38	1 73
Coast Planting states,	1·37	1 73
North-Western states,	1·24	1 80
Total,	1·38	1 73

The values for the three middle divisions agree with the average for the U. S. as a whole, representing one death to 73 living. It is stated in the report for 1851, that the statistics of mortality for the census year represent the number of deaths occurring within the year as 329,433, the ratio being as one to 72·6 of the living, or as ten to each 726 of the population. The rate of mortality in this statement, taken as a whole, seems so much less than that of any portion of Europe, that it must at present be received with some degree of allowance. With respect to the longevity and vital characteristics of the slaves and free-coloured, the following epitome of life-tables is given on the expectation of life for coloured persons:—

Completed age.	New England. Coloured, Male.	New England. Coloured, Female.	Louisiana. Coloured, Male.	Louisiana. Coloured, Female.
	Years.	Years.	Years.	Years.
0	39·75	42·20	28·89	34·09
10	42·92	45·75	35·92	40·69
20	35·87	39·92	30·48	35·26
30	29·77	34·96	26·87	30·86
40	22·83	28·75	23·25	25·85
50	18·27	22·11	19·13	21·07
60	13·89	17·31	14·75	15·27
70	9·42	13·06	11·33	10·93
80	6·44	7·87	5·38	6·16
90	3·69	4·61	3·43	3·34

Deaf, Dumb, Blind, Idiotic, and Insane.] It appears from the census of 1852, that there is one insane person for every 2,464 of the whole free pop.; one idiot in every 2,088 persons; one deaf and dumb person for every 3,353; and one blind person for every 4,705. These calculations are made only for the free persons born in the states in which they resided when the census was taken. To include the whole number would be unfair to those states whose benevolent and well-regulated institutions for the afflicted have attracted many from other states not possessing similar advantages, and a large number are foreigners. Rhode Island has the greatest number of insane persons, New Hampshire the greatest number of idiots, Connecticut the largest number of deaf and dumb, and Delaware the most blind persons in proportion to their respective population, while the western states and territories are almost exempt from these objects of sympathy and philanthropy. It also appears that one slave is deaf and dumb out of every 6,553 of the slave pop.; one blind in 2,646; one insane in 11,011; one idiotic in 3,081. Delaware has the greatest proportion of deaf and dumb; Virginia the greatest proportion of blind; district of Columbia the greatest proportion of insane; and Delaware the greatest proportion of idiots. A comparison of the proportion between the afflicted free and slave pop. shows a much greater number of deaf and dumb, insane and idiotic of the former, while the relative number of blind slaves far exceeds those of the free. The following table shows the comparative ratios:—

	Free pop.	Slaves.
Insane,	1 in every 2,463	1 in every 11,011
Idiotic,	1 in every 2,087	1 in every 3,082
Deaf and dumb,	1 in every 3,552	1 in every 6,553
Blind,	1 in every 4,705	1 in every 2,646
DEAF AND DUMB.		
Whole No. in U. S.,	Whites, 9,469, or 1 in	2,073
... ...	Free coloured, 145, or 1 in	2,956
... ...	Slaves, 489, or 1 in	6,553
BLIND.		
Whole No. in U. S.,	Whites, 7,997, or 1 in	2,454
... ...	Free coloured, 494, or 1 in	867
... ...	Slaves, 1,211, or 1 in	2,643
INSANE.		
Whole No. in U. S.,	Whites, 15,156, or 1 in	1,295
... ...	Free coloured, 721, or 1 in	1,335
... ...	Slaves, 291, or 1 in	11,011
IDIOTIC.		
Whole No. in U. S.,	Whites, 14,230, or 1 in	1,309
... ...	Free coloured, 436, or 1 in	983
... ...	Slaves, 1,040, or 1 in	3,081

The above aggregates and proportions show that the deaf and dumb and insane are the most numerous in the white pop.; the blind and idiotic among the free coloured; while the slaves are almost exempt from insanity and idiocy.

Indian tribes within the States.] The most numerous and most important of the native tribes which still continue in the immediate vicinity of the whites, are those which occupy reservations in Georgia, the Floridas, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee. The only tribes lately residing E of the Mississippi, who could aspire to the names of nations, were the Creeks, the Choctaws, the Chickasaws, the Cherokees, and the Seminoles. As a rule, the red man disappears before the superior moral and physical influence of the white. In Malte Brun's statement—furnished by his translator, and taken from *Niles's American Register* for June, 1822—the whole number of Indians then dwelling on the E side of the Mississippi was estimated at 120,346; those to the W of the Mississippi, as far as the Rocky mountains, and S to the Red river, were stated at 134,220. To the W of the Rocky mountains, the number was estimated at 171,200; and between the Red river and the Rio-del-Norte, at 45,370. Grand total, 470,000. On the first of December, 1837, Mr. C. A. Harris, commissioner of Indian affairs, laid the following calculations before congress, showing the number of Indians then E of the Mississippi; of those that had emigrated from E to W of that river; and of those within striking distance of the western frontier; also the estimated number of warriors they might collectively be able to bring into the field:—

I. TRIBES EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

1st. Under treaty stipulations to remove W of the Mississippi.

Winnebagoes,	4,500
Ottawas of Ohio,	100
Potawatamies of Indiana,	2,950
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	1,500
Cherokees,	14,000
Creeks,	1,000
Chickasaws,	1,000
Semipoles,	5,000

Apalachicolas,	400
Ottawas, and Chippewas in the peninsula of Michigan,	6,500
	36,950

2d. Not under treaty stipulations to remove.

New York Indians,	4,176	
Wyandots,	575	
Miamies,	1,100	
Menomonies,	4,000	
Ottawas, and Chippewas of the lakes,	2,564	
		12,415
Total,		49,365

II. NUMBER WHO HAVE EMIGRATED FROM THE E TO THE W OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Chickasaws,	549
Chippewas, Ottawas, and Potawatamies,	2,191
Choctaws,	15,000
Quapaws,	476
Creeks,	20,437
Seminoles,	407
Apalachicolas,	265
Cherokees,	7,911
Kickapoos,	588
Delawares,	826
Shawnees,	1,272
Ottawas,	374
Weas,	222
Piankeshaws,	162
Peorias and Kaskaskias,	132
Potawatamies of Indiana,	58
Senecas,	251
Senecas and Shawnees,	211
Total,	51,327

III. NUMBER OF INDIGENOUS TRIBES WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE W FRONTIER.

Sioux,	21,600
Iowas,	1,500
Sacs,	4,800
Foxes,	1,600
Sacs of the Missouri,	500
Osages,	5,120
Kansas,	1,606
Omahas,	1,600
Ottoes and Missourias,	1,000
Pawnees,	12,500
Camanches,	19,200
Kioways,	1,800
Mandans,	3,200
Quapaws,	450
Minatarees,	2,000
Pagans,	30,000
Assinaboins,	15,000
Appaches,	20,280
Crees,	3,000
Arrepahas,	3,000
Gros Ventres,	16,800
Eutaws,	19,200
Crows,	7,200
Caddoes,	2,000
Poncas,	900
Arickarees,	2,750
Cheyennes,	3,200
Blackfeet,	30,000
Total,	231,806

In 1854, the commissioner of Indian affairs reported that "the whole number of Indians within the U. S. limits was estimated at 400,000. About 18,000 yet linger in some of the states E of the Mississippi, principally in New York, Michigan, and Wisconsin: the remainder, consisting of Cherokees, Choctaws, and Seminoles, being in North Carolina, Mississippi, and Florida. The number in Minnesota, and along the frontiers of the Western states of Texas, comprising mainly emigrated tribes, is estimated at 110,000; those of the Plains and Rocky mountains, and not within any of our organized territories, at 63,000; those in Texas at 29,000; those in New Mexico at 45,000; those in California at 100,000; those in Utah at 12,000; and those in the territories of Oregon and Washington at 22,000." The aboriginal pop. does not exceed one person for every 20 sq. m.; it is constantly declining, and probably in the lapse of two centuries at most, the native races of this part of the continent will be extinct. From time to time they are bought out—to roam westward, 'like bees whose hive has been destroyed.' Besides this helpless state of things, the continual feuds between savages, their inordinate propensity for spirituous liquors, and the ravages of small-pox, are causes powerfully and constantly operating to diminish their numbers. The Cherokees alone have made considerable progress in the cultivation of their lands, and even in literature and the arts of civilized life. The Creeks have abundance of tame cattle, swine, and poultry; and cultivate tobacco, rice, maize, potatoes, beans, cabbage, melons, grapes, strawberries, and other fruits.

Slaves and Free Blacks.] The taint of black slavery "is the plague-spot upon the social condition of the Americans;" for "be the blight of slavery more or less pernicious to its victim, it reaches the master caste as well as that of the slave." In the Northern and Middle states—where the numbers never were very great—a system of gradual emancipation was many years since adopted, which, by giving freedom, at a certain age, to the children born after a given date, has put an end to slavery in these districts. The slaves are chiefly to be found in the southern and south-western states, where the culture of the soil is similar to that of our West India islands. It is unlawful to import slaves from abroad into any part of the United States; but it is legal to transport them from one slave-state to another; and the northern plantations—which offer very few of the ordinary excuses for the employment of Negro labour, and where in many districts the land is so exhausted that the slaves cannot reproduce as much as they consume—are becoming a vast breeding-ground, on which blacks are reared for the express purpose of supplying the terrible demands of an internal slave-trade which is carrying on both by sea and land. "The Americans," says Captain Basil Hall, "are perpetually taunting England with having entailed slavery upon their country." But, as regards the validity of the plea of necessity, the whole case has completely altered its character since the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana, countries cultivated wholly by slaves; and still more, by the introduction of states into the Union, where no similar necessity for slave-cultivation, on account of climate, was ever pretended to exist, but where, nevertheless, slavery has been introduced by the solemn act of the legislature. A recent observer, Sir Charles Lyell, while he gives a uniformly favourable account of the condition of the slave pop. of the U. S., is favourable to Negro emancipation, and takes every opportunity to stand up for the improvableness of their mental faculties. "It is useless," he says, "now to look back and wish, for the sake of civilization, that no Africans had ever crossed the Atlantic. Their number in the Union now exceeds 3,000,000, and, as they have doubled in the last twenty-five years, we must expect, unless some plan can be devised to check their increase, that they will amount, before the close of this century, to 12,000,000, by which time the white pop. will have augmented to 80,000,000. Notwithstanding this increase of Negroes, were it not for disturbing causes, I should cherish the most sanguine hopes of their future improvement and emancipation, and even their ultimate amalgamation and fusion with the whites, so highly has my estimate of their moral and intellectual capabilities been raised by what I have lately seen in Georgia and Alabama." It had previously been imagined that an impassable gulf separated the two races; but now it is proved that more than half that space can, in a few generations, be successfully passed over, and the humble Negro of the coast of Guinea has shown himself to be one of the most imitative and improvable of human beings. Yet the experiment may still be defeated, not so much by the fanaticism of abolitionists, or the prejudices of those slave-owners who are called perpetualists, who maintain that slavery should be permanent, and that it is a blessing in itself to the Negro, but by the jealousy of an unscrupulous democracy invested with political power. The abolitionists of the North endeavour to bring the powerful lever of public opinion to act upon their brethren of the South; and at every meeting of congress they also try to make slavery a national affair in that body, though the spirit of the constitution guarantees to each state the integrity of its separate laws and institutions. The first Abolition society was established in Philadelphia in 1833. The balance of political power between the slave and the free states in congress is still too closely adjusted to afford any prospect of a speedy termination to Negro slavery by any measures that would not endanger the permanence of the union. In the senate every state has an equality of representation with every other; and the slave states are 15 in number, the free states 16. In the house-of-representatives the altered relations of pop. have increased the representatives of the free states by 3, and diminished those of the slave states by the same number since 1840. But there are other considerations to be taken into account besides the mere aggregate numbers of the representatives of slave states and free states. In the 32d congress, 8 of the old Atlantic free states will have fewer members by 20 than they had in the 27th, and 6 of the old Atlantic slave states by 25. On the other hand 6 of the new western free states will have more members by 20 in the 32d than they had in the 27th congress, and 6 of the new western slave states by 14. The old Atlantic states are becoming less powerful in the house-of-representatives; the more reckless pioneers of settlement in the far west are becoming more powerful there; and the ratio in which the representatives of the western free states are increasing exceeds that at which those of the western slave states are increasing even more than the ratio at which the representatives of the Atlantic slave states is decreasing exceeds that at which those of the Atlantic free states are decreasing. In a recent American journal, we find the following estimate of the number of the coloured race now believed to exist on this continent in slavery and in freedom:—

United States,	3,650,000
Brazil,	2,050,000
Spanish colonies,	1,470,000
South American republics,	1,130,000
British colonies,	750,000
Hayti,	850,000
French colonies,	270,000
Dutch colonies,	30,000

Danish colonies,	45,000
Mexico,	70,000
Canada,	35,000
Total,	16,370,000

Of these, 7,500,000 are in slavery in the United States, Brazil, and the Spanish and Dutch colonies; 250,000 are in progress of emancipation in the South American republics; and the remainder, 3,620,000, are free.

Physical characteristics.] The Americans are generally tall, with strong and well-proportioned frames, and fresh and ruddy complexions; but their features are said to want delicacy, and their physiognomy has little expression; the women have more of that delicate beauty which belongs to their sex, and generally have finer features and more expression in their countenances. They are mostly tall, with light and airy shapes, fine heads, and complexion of a dazzling whiteness. "Without participating," says Ward, "in all Mr Waterton's enthusiasm with regard to the American women, it is difficult for the most casual observer not to be struck with their appearance; nor do I know any part of the world, not even excepting England, where the display of female beauty is more striking than at New York and Philadelphia, where from the warmth of the climate, the light dress of the south of Europe is seen in conjunction with the freshness and bright colouring of a northern complexion." Sir Charles Lyell expresses his opinion that the principal cause of the different aspect of the Anglo-Saxon race in England and America will be found to be the climate. "Many who have been born in America, of families settled there for several generations, find their health improved by a visit to England, just as if they had returned to their native air; and it may require several centuries before a race becomes thoroughly acclimatized. The great difference of the species of indigenous animals and plants in North America, those of the middle and southern states being almost all distinct from the European, points to a wide diversity of climate, the atmosphere being drier, and there being a much greater annual range of the thermometer than in corresponding latitudes on the E side of the Atlantic. Even so cosmopolite a being as man may demand more than two centuries and a quarter before he can entirely accommodate his constitution to such altered circumstances, and before the successive generations of parents can acquire themselves, and transmit to their offspring, the new and requisite physiological peculiarities. English travellers often ascribe the more delicate health of the inhabitants here, to their in-door habits and want of exercise. But it is natural that they should shrink from exposing themselves to the severe frosts and long-continued snows of winter, and to the intense heat of the summer's sun. An Englishman is usually recognised at once in a party by a more robust look, and greater clearness and ruddiness of complexion, and it is surprising how distinguishable he is even from persons born of English parents in the United States. It is also a curious fact, which seems generally admitted, that the native Anglo-Australians bear a considerable resemblance to the Anglo-Americans in look and manner of speaking, which is a mystery, for there is certainly in that case no analogy between the climates of the two countries." There is undoubtedly considerable danger of a degeneracy in the physical characteristics of the white man in America. So long as the pop. is recruited by an immense influx from Europe, the change will be less perceptible; but that immigration once checked, it may become a very serious question.

Languages.] The languages spoken in the United States, exclusive of those of the indigenous tribes, are as numerous and diversified as the nations to which its emigrant population belong, namely: English, French, German, Dutch, Swedish, Spanish, and Gaelic. All these emigrants retain, in a greater or less degree, their native language, in which they perform their respective religious services, converse, and transact mutual business; the English language, however, is by far the most prevalent, and must in process of time become the universal instrument of oral communication. In it, all the public business of the different states is transacted, laws are promulgated, records kept, and diplomatic correspondence carried on in English. In the northern states, English is spoken in great purity, and pronounced with propriety, by persons of education. In the middle states, where the pop. is more mixed, the language is proportionally corrupted, especially in pronunciation. There are no provincial dialects in America. Emigrants from all parts of Great Britain have met and intermixed with each other, and with the natives of the country, and the peculiarities of dialect, therefore, have necessarily melted down into the general speech, which is common English. The low-bred Londoner does not there transmit his vulgar *shibboleth;* and the son of the Northumbrian is free from the *burr* which sticks in the throat of his father. Dialects can only be preserved by collective bodies speaking the language which they acquired in their youth, and cannot therefore continue in promiscuous colonies. The French and Spanish languages are confined chiefly to the states of Upper and Lower Louisiana, and must at no very distant epoch be completely superseded by the English, which will in process of time be the vernacular language from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the gulf of Mexico to the Frozen sea.

Literature and Public press.] "With their due proportion of genius, in common with all other nations, and with the advantage of a more general diffusion of popular intelligence than is to be found in any other community, too many of our citizens in *all* the learned professions," says an American author, "begin, continue, and end their career, on much narrower ground than their native capacity, properly unfolded by previous general information, would enable them to cover. Another obstacle to the growth of literature in the U. S. arises from the great propensity to consume the talent of the country in the effusion of newspaper essays and political pamphlets, instead of concentrating it in the production of some regular, consecutive work. Add to this, the universal vice of the U. S., a perpetual craving after novelty. The charge which Demosthenes brought against his own countrymen, that they were continually running about, and asking, 'Is there anything new?' is equally applicable to the Americans. This eternal restlessness and desire of change pervade the whole structure of our society: the same man will start into life as a clergyman, then turn lawyer, next convert himself into a farmer and land-jobber, and, taking a seat in congress, or some state legislature, by the way, end his days as a merchant and money-broker. The people are incessantly shifting their habitations, employments, views, and schemes: the residence of a servant does not average two months in each place; the abode of a whole household is generally changed once a-year, and sometimes oftener; numerous families, that have been previously settled in the elder states of New York, Connecticut, and Massachusetts, are continually migrating into Ohio, or the territories of Alabama, Illinois, and Mississippi; the executive, the legislators, the magistrates, and officers of all

kinds, are changed biennially, or annually, or half-yearly, according to the greater or less infusion of the restless spirit of democracy into our various forms of government." These causes are all hostile to the cultivation of literature in this country; at the same time there is a wide diffusion of knowledge throughout the states. The cheap publication of books encourages a demand and supply in the U. S. almost unexampled in any European state. There have been eight editions, comprising 7,500 copies, of Stewart's *Moral Philosophy* published during the last twenty years,—a greater number, we suspect, than has been sold in our own country. Periodical works and newspapers abound in extraordinary and countless quantity. In most cases the editions of one and the same work are larger and more frequent in the U. S. than in any other country. Many reprinted English works have here passed through three or four editions, while the publishers of the original in England have but one. In one instance, the sale of a book in America amounted to 100,000 copies; whereas in England, only four editions, of 1,000 copies each, were disposed of. The sale of five book-selling establishments amounted, in 1836, to 1,350,000 dollars. A single publisher paid, in the five years preceding 1834, 135,000 d. for copyrights, out of which 30,000 d. were for two works only. The number of volumes issued in the U. S., from the 1st of July, 1850, to the same date in 1851, was 1,298. The number of pages in these vols. amounts to 213,049. The distinct works composing the vols. are 1,176. Of these 817 were published in New York, 223 in Philadelphia, and 203 in Boston. The department of fiction, including every class of novels and tales in prose, comprised 249 distinct works.

The first newspaper published in America was *The Boston News Letter*, which appeared in 1704. There were but 7 papers in the United States in 1750; in 1810 there were 359 (including 25 published daily), which circulated 22,200,000 copies in the year. In 1823 they had increased to 588, and in 1828 they amounted to 892, of which Pennsylvania alone had 185, and New York 161. The number of copies circulated in the year by these journals exceeded 30,000,000; the circulation in 1842 did not fall short of 100,000,000. The whole number of journals in the U. S. on the 1st of June, 1850, amounted to 2,800. The aggregate circulation of these papers and periodicals is about 5,000,000, and the entire number of copies printed annually in the U. S. amounts to 422,600,000. The following table shows the number of daily, weekly, monthly, and other issues, with the aggregate circulation of each:

	Number.	Circulation.
Dailies,	350	750,000
Tri-weeklies,	150	75,000
Semi-weeklies,	125	80,000
Weeklies,	2,000	2,875,000
Semi-monthlies,	50	300,000
Monthlies,	100	900,000
Quarterlies,	25	20,000
Total,	2,800	5,000,000

Since the census was taken a large number of new journals have been established, chiefly in the state of California and in the new territories of Oregon, New Mexico, Utah, and Minesota. There is a journal, edited with spirit and ability, among the Cherokee Indians, which is printed in the Cherokee language and characters. Copies of a great many daily papers are sold at 1 cent each; but nearly two-thirds are sold at from 2 to 4 cents. Of the above number of publications, 424 are issued in the eastern states, 876 in the middle states, 716 in the southern states, and 784 in the western states. There is one journal for every 7,184 free inhabitants. In the great majority of cases the editor is both the printer and publisher, or proprietor, of his paper.

Education.] The northern states have made the most liberal provisions for public education; but it has been uniformly a part of the Land-system of the U. S. to provide for public schools. The land thus appropriated, up to the end of 1853, amounted in all to 48,909,505 acres; besides special state appropriations. But the chief dependency for the costs of popular education is direct taxation. The total expenditure on public schools in 1853 was 9,549,542 d., of which 4,653,006 d. were raised by direct taxation. The great body of the New England pop. can read and write, and many are acquainted with the classical languages. The school-fund of Connecticut appears to be 1,858,074 d. = £371,000. The amount of division to the common schools annually, in 1822, was 67,791 d., which enables the state to expend 60,000 d. annually on schools. There is a rule to enforce a distribution of this fund to the different district-schools, according to the number of children in each, between the ages of 4 and 16. The mode pursued is this: the inhabitants establish school-districts, and appoint a committee in each district, whose duty it is to manage the concerns of the district and provide an instructor for the school, with the consent of the district and the approbation of the visitors. There were 1,580 schools in the state of Connecticut alone in 1824. The same principle and regulations apply to all the western states in the Union. The new states have made immense appropriations of land (from the sale of which the fund is raised) for the purpose of general education; thus is laid the foundation to support schools and colleges to the fullest extent wanted. In the southern states, the state of education is deplorable. Before the revolution, the wealthy Carolinians sent their children to Europe for their education; since that period, they have sent them to the northern states,—an unequivocal testimony of their own inferiority.

Colleges.] There were in the United States 43 incorporated colleges or universities, in 1839; and the statistics of these were as follows:

The number of instructors in 32 colleges was	217
The number of graduates in 30, in 1828, was	652
The number of under-graduates in 33 colleges, in 1828 and 1829,	2,309
Number of volumes in 30 college libraries,	128,118
Number of volumes in 25 students' libraries,	66,730

From calculations made in the year 1830, it appears that the number and proportion of college students in each state of the Union, compared with the pop., was at that date as follows:—In Maine, 128 students, being 1 student in 3,300 persons; New Hampshire 139, or 1 in 2,200; Vermont 138, or 1 in 2,000; Massachusetts 543, or 1 in 1,070; Rhode Island 34, or 1 in 2,700; Connecticut 205, or 1 in 1,400; New York 543, or 1 in 3,700; New Jersey 115, or 1 in 2,900; Pennsylvania 436, or 1 in 3,200; Delaware 10, or 1 in 8,000; Maryland 171, or 1 in 2,600; District of Columbia 38, or 1 in 1,400; Virginia 370, or 1 in 3,200; North Carolina 96, or 1 in 7,500; South Carolina 214, or 1 in 2,800; Georgia 107, or 1 in 3,800; Alabama 33, or 1 in 12,000; Mississippi 28, or 1 in 4,700; Louisiana 18, or 1 in 17,000; Kentucky 250, or 1 in 2,600; Ohio 169, or 1 in 5,800; Tennessee 144, or 1 in 4,000; Indiana 4, or 1 in 75,000. It is estimated, that, in the New England states, there is now, on the average, one student in college for 1,650 inhabitants; in the middle states, 1 for 3,400; and in the states south and west of Pennsylvania, 1 for 4,400. The chief literary institution in the U. S. is Harvard university, in the state of Massachusetts, at Cambridge, 3 m. W of Boston. Its professorships now amount to upwards

of 20, including the medical department, which is an integral part of the institution, although for the greater convenience of medical students, it occupies buildings in Boston. The university comprises five colleges and a new hall. The academical course is completed in four years, at an expense of about 100 guineas a-year.

The whole number of incorporated colleges in the U. S., in 1840, was 100. All the states in the Union have one or more of these institutions. The whole number of students, according to the catalogue for 1840, was 9,142, giving on an average about 90 students to each college. Most of the colleges in New England and the middle states, with a very few of those in the south and the west, have able faculties. The collegiate system of the U. S. has been derived from the collegiate system of England. There are, indeed, many points of dissimilarity, but these have grown out of the peculiar circumstances which have attended the carrying out of the English system. In all the older colleges, and in very many of the more recent ones, the students reside together in the collegiate buildings, under the immediate eye of the tutors or of the unmarried professors, and they eat at a common table. They are divided into four classes, called *freshmen*, *sophomores*, *juniors*, and *seniors*, the whole course thus extending through four years. There are, however, comparatively but few students who spend so long a time in college; inasmuch as they are allowed to enter any class if they can bear the requisite examination. The collegiate year, like that of the English, embraces about nine months, and is divided into three terms of scarcely three months each, with two short and one long vacation between them. The whole property of an American college is held by a corporation, usually known as a board of trustees. There are in the U. S. at least 81 libraries of 5,000 volumes and upwards, to which the public, more or less restrictedly, have access, and of these 49 are immediately connected with colleges or public schools. The aggregate number of volumes in these libraries is about 980,413, 200,000 of which are in the state of Massachusetts, 159,000 in the state of Pennsylvania, 158,000 in the state of New York, 81,000 in the state of Connecticut, 53,000 in the district of Columbia, 41,000 in the state of Virginia, 38,000 in the state of Maine, 37,000 in the state of Rhode Island, 30,000 in the state of Ohio, 30,000 in the state of South Carolina, 28,000 in the state of New Jersey, 22,000 in the state of New Hampshire. The number of volumes thus provided in these states respectively, excluding from notice those contained in libraries under 5,000 volumes, appears to be: In Rhode Island about 34 to every 100 of the pop., in Massachusetts about 27, in Connecticut 26, in Pennsylvania 9, in New Jersey 7, in New Hampshire 7, in Maine 7, in New York 6, in South Carolina 5, in the district of Columbia, containing the capital of the Union, it is 121. The city of Boston possesses about 73 volumes to every 100 of its inhabitants; Richmond, the capital of Virginia, 59; Philadelphia 53, New York 35, Washington 119. The library of oldest foundation, and also of greatest extent in the U. S., is that of Harvard University, which dates from 1638. Its present number of books, including the "society libraries" of the students, is stated at 68,500. The library of Yale college, founded in 1700, contains 34,500 vols. The library of the American Antiquarian society at Worcester is particularly rich in American history, and contains many valuable MSS.; its present number of volumes exceeds 13,000. The Mercantile Library of New York contains about 25,000.

Religion.] Since the American revolution, no religious establishment is recognised by the federal government. As this is a matter of some importance, it shall be given in Dr. Morse's own words: "The constitution of the U. S. provides against the making any law respecting an establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise of it: and in the constitution of the respective states, religious liberty is a fundamental article. Religion is here placed on its proper basis, without the feeble and unwarranted aid of the civil power: it is left to be supported by its own evidence, and the lives of its professors, and the Almighty care of its divine author." It would be an erroneous conclusion, were it inferred from this, as has been attempted by some, that the people of the U. S. are inattentive to religious observances: the fact is directly the reverse; in no other country are there so many churches in proportion to the numbers of the pop., and in no other country are the working clergy so well paid. Religion, although deriving no pillars from the state, is possessed of 8,000 places of public worship, and "intolerance is disarmed by being let alone," and the various Christian sects agree to differ. There are no rich livings, indeed, but, on the other hand, none of the ministers of religion are subjected to the miserable penury on which many of their brethren in the gospel are allowed to starve in our own country. There are, in certain parts of the Union, lands which were given to the Episcopal church anterior to the Revolution, and which in these particular cases render any further contribution unnecessary; but the clergy of the U. S. are almost uniformly supported by assessments, voluntary so far as the law is concerned, but which public opinion renders in no small degree obligatory. The Americans are distributed into all the different sects which are to be found on this side of the Atlantic. The most numerous are Baptists, Methodists, Congregationalists or Independents, and Presbyterians. The churches or edifices for public divine worship in the U. S. in 1850, numbered 36,000 (36,011), of which the Methodists owned one-third, or 12,467; the Baptists nearly one-fourth, or 8,791; the Presbyterians, the next number or 4,584; and if we count the Dutch Reformed, Congregational, Lutheran, and German Reformed with the Presbyterian (and the differences between all these seem slight and unessential), the total was 8,112. But the estimated capacity of the Presbyterian and allied churches was greater in the average than that of the Baptist and Methodist churches, so that, while all the Methodist churches would accommodate but 4,209,333 worshippers, and all the Baptist but 3,130,878, the Presbyterians and related churches aforesaid had room for 3,705,211 worshippers. The Catholics had but 1,112 churches accommodating 620,950 worshippers. The Episcopalians had 1,422 churches, accommodating 625,213 worshippers. The average number that each church edifice in the Union will accommodate is 384; the total value of church property, in 1850, was 86,416,639 d. If all the churches should be filled at one time they would hold 13,849,896 persons—probably something near the total pop. that could at one time attend church.

Federal constitution.] The U. S. of North America are a political aggregation of independent but confederated republics, each of which has a particular constitution of its own, and a distinct and separately organized government. The form of constitution adopted by the particular states is nearly the same; but it is proper here to premise, that the colonies now forming the U. S. were settled at different times, and by different classes of emigrants, and that the degree of power retained by the crown over them was extremely various. In some instances, the governor and council were named in England; in others, the governor alone was appointed there; while, in the case of Rhode Island and Connecticut the people enjoyed by charter so

uncontrolled an independence in the regulations of their local concerns, that the revolution did not render necessary the slightest alteration in the forms of internal administration. One of these colonies, indeed, retains even to this day the charter of Charles II., as its system of state-government; another only parted with the royal charter for a constitution of its own making in 1818. With distinct legislatures, and with such discrepancies in the sources from which their respective executives derived their authority, it need hardly be observed, that each colony was wholly independent of every other. The idea of a congress was first partially acted on in 1722; and one composed of deputies from all the eastern and middle colonies was held at Albany in 1754 with the approbation of the mother-country, for the purpose of considering the best means of defending the provinces against the French, then rulers of Canada, and their Indian allies. On this occasion a plan was proposed of a federal government; but the scheme was not relished either by the ministry at home or by the colonies, and was never put into execution. The first congress held on account of the alleged grievances sustained from England, and which met at New York in 1765, maintained that the power of taxation resided solely in the colonial legislatures. The language adopted at the meeting of 1774 was still more decided; but it was in the ensuing year that the congress assembled, which, on the 4th of July, 1776, declared the independence of the United States. On the separation from England, the little power which had been either claimed or exercised by the British government, was at once assumed by the individual states. The authority of congress was at first wholly of a recommendatory character, and rested on the general conviction of the necessity of co-operation, rather than on any defined principles. But the importance of some understood compact was early felt; and even before the declaration of independence was formally made, a committee was appointed to prepare an act of confederation, which having been agreed to in congress, and proposed to the several states for their ratification in 1777, was generally assented to by them in the course of the ensuing year. This act was essentially between 13 independent powers for specific purposes. It was indeed resolved that the union of the states was to be perpetual; but it was also declared that "each state retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled." The idea of an association of equal sovereignties was so fully persevered in, that each colony, without regard to its extent or population, had but one vote in the congress: thus recognizing a very pernicious principle, and giving, it might be, to the opinions of an actual minority, a power as great as to those of the majority. The principal object of the league was to act with energy for the common defence; and for this purpose a general treasury was established for the payment of the troops, and such national matters. Congress had no power to raise taxes; even the land-forces for the common defence were raised by the several states, the quotas only being fixed by congress. The limitations of the powers of the superintending authority occasioned a degree of inaction which was very far from according with the pressing nature of the demands made by the general or the local governments: and when fear from abroad had ceased, the whole confederacy was found inefficient for the promotion of the general interests of the several states. The present general constitution was adopted in 1787, and carried into effect on the 4th of March, 1789. The "constitution," the "supreme law," as it is called, begins thus: "We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America." The whole constitution, therefore, proceeds from the people of the states; it is their act, and it is passed for the especial and admirable purposes enumerated. Not only the living people, therefore, of the states have a right to alter, as their predecessors had to annul this constitution—they are bound, in order to attain the objects and ends described, to alter and amend it, if it fail to attain these ends. The great distinction which exists between the present system, and that for which it was substituted is, that the federal government, instead of being a confederation of the states, now acts, in those cases in which it possesses jurisdiction directly as individuals, without the intervention of any other authority, while at the same time the powers which are not transferred by the constitution to the general government, remain in the individual states as independent republics. Thus the American people are under a double government, each of which is independent of the other. If a subject fall within the cognizance of the state, the law respecting it must be passed by the local legislature, the judiciary authorities who interpret it are appointed under the sanction of the provincial constitution, as also the executive or ministerial officers who give effect to the decision. So, on the other hand, should the matter appertain to the general government, congress provides the law in the case, the United States Judiciary construe it, and it is enforced by persons deriving their authority from the federal power. Piracy and murder might be adduced as familiar instances of this distinction; these crimes being cognizable by different jurisdictions, could in no part of the investigation come before the same tribunals. Many imperfections have, by politicians been pointed out in this constitution. It wants, say they, a declaration of rights. The people are not secured in the benefits of even the common law. The number of representatives is too small for that of the people represented. The senate has too great preponderance in the constitution, and is in such a situation as to be daily acquiring more. The judiciary department is so constructed, that, by continued appeals, a process may be extended to an extraordinary length, and it possesses the anomalous power of annulling a law by declaring it unconstitutional. The president has no constitutional council; and will be naturally led to choose one for himself from the great officers of the state. Hence, too, arises the power of the senate, in the appointment of public officers; and a connexion between that branch of the legislature and the executive branch by far too close for the safety of the state. Treaties are declared to be supreme laws of the land, although, in negotiations concerning them, the opinion of the representatives be not asked. The general clause at the end of the enumerated powers of congress may be construed into a sense very dangerous to the liberty of the country. The power of congress is superior to that of the governments of the particular states, so that the declarations of rights made by these states are of no consequence. No provision is made for the preservation of the liberty of the press; trial by jury in civil causes is not secured; nor is the danger of standing armies in time of peace sufficiently obviated. Among the unavoidable evils of a double government are increased expense and a jealousy among the component parts, whether directed against the whole, or against each other; 'a sectional feeling,' as it is named, is called forth on all questions that suppose a divided and opposite interest. Much has been said by the advocates for American wisdom, towards the extenuation of these blemishes; but after all that their ingenuity has been able to suggest, they are obliged to confess, that many things exist in the constitution of the U. S. loudly requiring amendment.

Congress.] In the federal democratic republic of the U. S., all legislative powers are vested in Congress, which consists of a senate and a house-of-representatives. The house-of-representatives is composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states, and in number in accordance with the pop. of each; and in order to ascertain the number each state is entitled to, a census is taken every 10 years, excluding from the enumeration for this object two-thirds of the slaves, and all Indians not taxed. Each state is entitled to at least one representative. Vacancies are filled by intermediate elections. The house chooses its speaker and other officers. No person under 25 years of age, who has been less than seven years a citizen of the U. S., and who is not a resident of the state electing him, is qualified for representative. The constitution provided for a specific number of representatives from each state to compose the House until the ascertainment of the pop. under the census of 1790; but since then legislation has decennially fixed the number to be elected. From the 3d March, 1793, the apportionment was one representative to every 33,000 of the representative pop.; after 1803, one to every 33,000 also; after 1813, one to every 35,000; after 1823, one to every 40,000; after 1833, one to every 47,000; after 1843, one to every 70,680; and after 3d March, 1853, 233 representatives to be divided *pro rata* to the several states. The following table shows the number of representatives to which each state has been entitled since the establishment of the government:—

States.	1787.	1793.	1803.	1813.	1823.	1833.	1843.	1853.
Maine,	—	—	—	—	7	8	7	6
New Hampshire,	3	4	5	6	6	5	4	3
Massachusetts,	8	14	17	20	13	12	10	11
Rhode Island,	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Connecticut,	5	7	7	7	6	6	4	4
Vermont,	—	2	4	6	5	5	4	3
New York,	6	10	17	27	34	40	34	33
New Jersey,	4	5	6	6	6	6	5	5
Pennsylvania,	8	13	18	23	26	28	24	25
Delaware,	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1
Maryland,	6	8	9	9	9	8	6	6
Virginia,	10	19	22	23	22	21	15	13
North Carolina,	5	10	12	13	13	13	9	8
South Carolina,	5	6	8	9	9	9	7	6
Georgia,	3	2	4	6	7	9	8	8
Alabama,	—	—	—	—	3	5	7	7
Mississippi,	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	5
Louisiana,	—	—	—	—	3	3	4	4
Tennessee,	—	—	3	6	9	13	11	10
Kentucky,	—	2	6	10	12	13	10	10
Ohio,	—	—	—	6	14	19	21	21

Indiana,	—	—	—	—	3	7	10	11
Illinois,	—	—	—	—	1	3	7	9
Missouri,	—	—	—	—	1	2	5	7
Arkansas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Michigan,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Florida,	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Texas,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Iowa,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Wisconsin,	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
California,	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2

In addition to these representatives from states, the house admits a delegate from each organized territory, who has the right to debate on subjects in which his territory is interested, but cannot vote. California has 2 members by a special act. The senate consists of 2 members from each state, elected by the legislatures thereof respectively for 6 years. One-third the whole body is renewed biennially, and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any state, the executive of such state makes a temporary appointment until the next meeting of the legislature, which fills such vacancy. Senators must be at least 30 years old, must have been citizens of the U. S. for 9 years, and be residents of the state by which chosen. Each senator has one vote. The vice-president of the U. S. is *ex officio* president of the senate, but a president *pro tempore* is elected by and from among the senators, who, in the absence of the president, acts in his stead. Besides its ordinary legislative capacity, the senate is vested with certain judicial functions, and its members constitute a high court of impeachment. No person can be convicted by this court unless on the finding of a majority of senators, nor does judgment extend further than to removal from office and disqualification. Representatives have the sole power of impeachment.

President.] The executive power is vested in a president, who is elected by an electoral college, chosen by popular vote, or by the legislature of the state, the number of electors being equal to the number of senators and representatives from the states to congress. His term of office is 4 years, but he is eligible for re-election indefinitely. The electors forming the college are themselves chosen in the manner prescribed by the laws of the several states. A majority of the aggregate number of votes given is necessary to the election of president and vice president, and if none of the candidates has such a majority, then the election of president is determined by the house-of-representatives, and that of the vice-president by the senate, from among the three candidates having the highest number of electoral votes, and in doing so, the vote is taken by states, the representatives of each state having only one vote, which must, of course, be determined by a majority of their number. No person can be president or vice-president who is not a native-born citizen, of the age of 35 years, and who has been a resident of the U. S. for 14 years. The president is commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia when in the service of the Union. With the concurrence of two-thirds of the senate, he has the power to make treaties, appoint civil and military officers, levy war, conclude peace, and do all that rightly belongs to the executive power. He has a *veto* on all laws passed by congress, but so qualified, that notwithstanding his disapproval, any bill becomes a law on its being afterward approved of by two-thirds of both houses of congress. The president has a salary of 25,000 d. per annum, and a house at Washington for a residence during his official term. The vice-president is *ex-officio* president of the senate; and in case of the death, resignation, or other disability of the president, the powers and duties of that office devolve upon him for the remainder of the term for which the president had been elected. This provision of the constitution, for the first time since the foundation of the government, came into operation in 1841, on the demise of General Harrison, who died just one month after his inauguration, when John Tyler, the vice-president, succeeded. In case of the disability of the vice-president, the president of the senate *pro tempore* takes his place.—The offices of president and vice-president have been occupied by the following gentlemen since the adoption of the constitution:

Presidents.	Vice-presidents.	Terms of Office.
1. George Washington,	John Adams,	30th April, 1789, to 4th March, 1793
2. Do. do.	Do. do.	4th March, 1793, — 1797
3. John Adams,	Thomas Jefferson,	— 1797, — 1801
4. Thomas Jefferson,	Aaron Burr,	— 1801, — 1805
5. Do. do.	George Clinton,	— 1805, — 1809
6. James Madison,	Do. do. (d. 20th Apr., 1812),	— 1809, — 1813
7. Do. do.	Elbr. Gerry (d. 23d November, 1814),	— 1813, — 1817
8. James Monroe,	Daniel D. Tompkins,	— 1817, — 1821
9. Do. do.	Do. do.	— 1821, — 1825
10. John Quincy Adams,	John C. Calhoun,	— 1825, — 1829
11. Andrew Jackson,	Do. do.	— 1829, — 1833
12. Do. do.	Martin Van Buren,	— 1833, — 1837
13. Martin Van Buren,	Richard M. Johnson,	— 1837, — 1841
14. {William Henry Harrison, {John Tyler (on the death of General Harrison),	John Tyler,	— 1841, 4th April, 1841 4th April, 1841, 4th March, 1845
15. James K. Polk,	George M. Dallas,	4th March, 1845, — 1849
16. {Zachary Taylor, {Millard Fillmore (on the death of General Taylor),	Millard Fillmore,	— 1849, 9th July, 1850 9th July, 1850, 4th March, 1853
17. Franklin Pierce,	Wm. Rufus King (d. 18 Ap., 1853),	4th March, 1853, — 1857
18. James Buchanan,	James C. Breckinridge,	4th March, 1857

Cabinet.] The administrative business of the nation is conducted by several officers, with the title of secretaries, etc., who form what is termed 'the Cabinet.' These are the secretary-of-state, the secretary-of-war, the secretary-of-the-navy, the secretary-of-the-treasury, the postmaster-general, the secretary-of-the-interior, and the attorney-general—the last being the official law authority for advisement in administrative affairs. Each of these presides over a separate department.

The Judiciary.] The judicial power of the U. S. is vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as congress may from time to time establish. The present judicial establishment consists of a supreme court, district courts, and circuit courts. The supreme court is composed of one chief justice, and six associate justices, who hold a court in the city of Washington annually; besides which, each of these justices attends in a certain circuit, comprising two or more districts appropriated to each, and, together with the judge of the district, composes a circuit court, which is held in each district of the circuit. The district courts are held respectively by the district judge alone. Appeals are allowed from the district to the circuit courts in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, ex

ceeds the sum or value of fifty dollars, and from the circuit courts to the supreme court, in cases where the matter in dispute, exclusive of costs, exceeds the sum or value of 2,000 d.; and in some cases, where the inconvenience of attending a court by a justice of the supreme court is very great, the district courts are invested with circuit court powers. Each state is one district, for the purpose of holding district and circuit courts therein, with the exception of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Alabama, each of which is divided into two districts. There are, besides, territorial courts, which are temporary, and lose that character whenever a territory becomes a state. In addition to the district court for the district of Columbia, there is a circuit court for that district, which exercises, under the authority of congress, common law and equity jurisdiction similar to that of the county courts of Maryland and Virginia. Each court has a clerk, a public attorney, or prosecutor, and a marshal, all of whom are appointed by the president of the United States, with the exception of the clerks, who are appointed by the courts. The compensation of the judges is fixed by law; that of the clerks, attorneys, and marshals, consists of fees. The judges of the U. S. have adopted a dictum of Lord Hale's, and declared that the judiciary is not a subordinate but co-ordinate power of the state. They have declared too that the "Constitution is the supreme power," that the judicial power extends to all cases of law and equity under it; and on these premises they have assumed to be the interpreters of the supreme power, and have gone so far as to declare that any "act of the Congress of the U. S. which shall be, in the opinion of the supreme court of the U. S., contrary to the written words of the constitution, is *ipso facto* void and of no effect." Justly alarmed at such inordinate pretensions, President Jefferson proposed to appoint the judges for a term of years. President Jackson renewed the proposition, and though it has never been carried into effect as to the supreme court, in no less than 22 states of the Union, the judges are now elected by the people for terms of years.

State governments.] The subdivisions into which the several states of the Union are formed, are styled *counties*, with the exception of the states of S. Carolina and Louisiana. In S. Carolina the subdivisions are termed *districts*, and in Louisiana, *parishes*. In the six New England states, and also in the states of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, the counties are subdivided into *townships*, and in Delaware into *hundreds*; but in the rest of the states no such subdivision as that of township is known. In the New England states these townships are commonly styled *towns*. They differ considerably in size, generally varying from about 5 to 6 m. square. They are incorporated by the legislature of the respective states with certain rights and privileges, and have a distinct police, which is conducted by officers elected annually by the citizens. Some of the principal of these officers are a town-clerk, selectmen, assessors, school committee, overseers of the poor, surveyors of highways, &c. The townships in the New England states, and in the state of New York, are subdivided into school districts of convenient size; and in these districts common schools are maintained, at least a part of the year, to which all the inhabitants, both poor and rich, have an equal right to send their children for instruction. The money necessary for the support of the schools and of the poor, for the repair of roads, &c., in the several towns, is derived from a tax upon the inhabitants, or from funds appropriated to the object. In those states in which the subdivision of township is unknown, the word *town* is used in a more restricted and appropriate sense for a compact collection of houses. The differences which exist between the general government and the state governments are unimportant. They consist each of an executive and legislative department; but each state has prescribed the manner in which it pleases to have its own internal administration regulated, as well as the extent of authority which it deems necessary to confide to its local rulers. The only restraint on the unlimited freedom of the inhabitants to decide for themselves on this matter is to be found in the provision in the federal constitution, that the U. S. shall guarantee to every state a republican form of government. But though there is no concurrence in the particular details of the systems established by the several states, they agree with one another, and with the constitution of the Union, in the general distribution of powers. The governors are elected more frequently than the president, in most cases annually or biennially. They are in some states chosen by the legislature, in others by the people at large. The lower house of the legislature—except in one instance—is elected annually, and the term of service of the councillors or senators differs from one to four years. The qualification of the electors is various. In the eastern and middle states it is so small as to amount almost to universal suffrage, paupers and criminals being alone excluded. Voting by ballot very generally prevails, and is easily managed.

Revenue of the States.] On the subject of American finance and taxation, it ought always to be kept in mind that each of the states in the union has a distinct government and legislature of its own, which levies taxes for defraying the expenses of its own militia, and its own civil administration, including the salaries of the governors, judges, and all other public officers, and the expense of the state legislature, &c. These state-taxes are levied differently in different states. The revenues of the state of New Jersey, for instance, are raised by taxes on land, iron-works, mills, distilleries, breweries, ferries, fisheries, carriages, stages, taverns, horses, cattle, &c. But the most common way of raising the state-taxes is by a poll-tax and a property-tax. These state-taxes are never paid into the treasury of the government of the U. S.; nor do they make any part of the ways and means in the budget of the federal government presented yearly to congress. It is necessary to remark this in order to prevent our readers from falling into the common mistake of those whose whole knowledge of American revenue and expenditure is derived from the newspaper reports of the president's speech, and the American budget as presented to congress, and who consequently suppose that the receipts and disbursements of the federal government comprise all that the people of the U. S. pay in taxes.

State debts.] The following table exhibits the debts of the states, and the annual interest. It may not be strictly accurate, but it is as nearly so as possible. It will be seen that Pennsylvania exhibits a very prominent attitude in this table, the gross amount of her indebtedness being nearly 40,000,000 d.:—

	Debt in 1839.	Debt in 1848.	Debt in 1858.
Maine,	554,976 d.	979,000 d.	1,034,277 d.
N. Hampshire,	—	None.	—
Vermont,	—	None.	—
Massachusetts,	4,290,000	6,091,047	6,313,456
Rhode Island,	—	—	386,311
Connecticut,	—	33,212	—
New York,	16,015,631	23,937,249	32,441,944
New Jersey,	—	62,596	95,000
Pennsylvania,	30,784,003	40,424,737	39,268,111
Delaware,	—	None.	—
Maryland,	15,000,000	15,900,000	14,854,204
Virginia,	4,129,700	14,409,507	33,005,159
N. Carolina,	—	977,000	7,181,923
S. Carolina,	5,753,770	2,622,039	6,192,743
Georgia,	500,000	1,903,479	3,354,750
Florida,	3,950,000	—	158,000
Alabama,	13,882,000	10,385,938	5,028,000
Mississippi,	12,000,000	7,271,707	7,271,707
Louisiana,	19,735,000	16,238,131	10,701,642
Texas,	—	11,050,201	—
Arkansas,	3,100,000	3,862,172	2,981,133
Tennessee,	2,600,000	3,337,856	16,643,607
Kentucky,	3,765,000	4,531,913	5,574,244
Ohio,	10,592,498	19,173,223	17,131,219
Michigan,	5,340,000	2,849,939	2,337,630
Indiana,	10,064,000	6,556,437	7,357,874
Illinois,	10,880,000	16,612,795	11,138,454
Missouri,	2,500,000	956,261	19,938,000
Iowa,	—	55,000	128,010
Wisconsin,	—	None.	100,000
Total,	175,466,578 d.	211,252,432 d.	254,080,083 d.

Of the above sum of 254,080,083 d., being the amount of state debt on 1st January 1859, 60,940,580 d. was contingent debt; the rest absolute. The interest on the absolute debt amounted at that date to 11,672,110 d.; in 1849 it was 8,684,035 d.

The stocks and bonds issued for banking purposes, and to be lent to railroad and canal companies, are treated in this table as state debts. So far as the general interests of the state are affected by state debts, there is no difference between bonds issued and lent to corporations, and those issued to procure money for constructing public works by the state. In both cases, the stock is disposed of in the foreign market, and the specie must be sent from the U. S. to pay the interest; and it is material to the credit of the stocks, that all loans of credit certificates to incorporations should be at once recognised and acknowledged as state debts. There are a great number of cities in the Union, besides those enumerated in the present table, which have contracted debts, the amounts of which are unknown. The bank of the U. S. issued bonds, post-notes, and other evidences of debt, and put them afloat in Europe, to the amount, probably, of 20,000,000 d. There are also a class of monied incorporations, which possess, or have assumed, the right of issuing bonds, and these have been

sold or hypothecated in Europe, to the amount of several millions of dollars, which are an addition to the debt against this country. Of the states which now compose the Union, the following nine have no public debt:—New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Florida, and Wisconsin. The following nine states have regularly paid their interest without interruption: Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Virginia, S. Carolina, Georgia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama. Pennsylvania suspended payment in August 1842, and resumed in February 1845. The following eight have failed to pay their debts: Mississippi failed to pay in May 1841; Indiana, July 1841; Illinois, January 1842; Florida, January 1842; Michigan, January 1842; Maryland, January 1842; Louisiana (on part of her debt), December 1842; Arkansas, 1841. By the constitution of 1787, the judicial power of the supreme court of the U. S. was extended to all controversies "between a state and the citizens thereof and foreign states, citizens, or subjects." Had this article remained in force, the foreign holders of state-bonds could have enforced the payment of their debts through the supreme court. This provision of the constitution was vindicated in the *Federalist* in these terms: "The Union will undoubtedly be answerable to foreign powers for the conduct of its members, and the responsibility for an injury ought ever to be accompanied with the faculty of preventing it. As the denial or perversion of justice by the sentences of courts is with reason classed among the just causes of war, it will follow that the federal judiciary ought to have cognizance of all causes in which the citizens of other countries are concerned. This is not less essential to the preservation of public faith than to the security of public tranquillity." To these reasons Judge Story adds this one: "It is of the greatest national importance to advance public as well as private credit in our intercourse with foreign nations and their subjects. Nothing can be more beneficial in this respect than to create an impartial tribunal to which they may have resort upon all occasions when it may be necessary to ascertain or enforce their rights." The constitution, however, was amended, and the 11th amendment is, that "The judicial power of the U. S. shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity commenced or prosecuted against one of the U. S. by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of a foreign state." The object of this amendment is thus related by Judge Story in his *Commentary on the Constitution:* "It is a part of our history that, at the adoption of the constitution all the states were greatly indebted, and the apprehension that these debts might be prosecuted in the federal courts, formed a very serious objection to that instrument. Suits were instituted, and the supreme court maintained its jurisdiction. The alarm was general, and to quiet the apprehensions that were so extensively entertained, this amendment was proposed in congress, and adopted by the state legislatures." The constitution of the U. S. was thus distinctly altered in order to deprive foreign creditors of the means which the law gave them to recover their debts. It was changed to relieve "the apprehension" of certain states, that the general government would be compelled to enforce the payment of their foreign debt.

General Expenditure and Revenue.] The following is a statement of the annual expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, from the commencement of the U. S. constitutional government to the 31st of December, 1837:—

For the year	1791,	1,919,590 d.	For the year	1815,	26,953,571 d.
...	1792,	1,877,904	...	1816,	23,373,433
...	1793,	1,710,070	...	1817,	15,454,610
...	1794,	3,500,546	...	1818,	13,808,674
...	1795,	4,350,658	...	1819,	16,300,278
...	1796,	2,531,930	...	1820,	13,134,530
...	1797,	2,833,591	...	1821,	10,723,479
...	1798,	4,623,223	...	1822,	9,827,643
...	1799,	6,480,167	...	1823,	9,784,154
...	1800,	7,411,370	...	1824,	15,330,144
...	1801,	4,981,669	...	1825,	11,490,459
...	1802,	3,737,080	...	1826,	13,062,316
...	1803,	4,002,824	...	1827,	12,653,095
...	1804,	4,452,859	...	1828,	13,296,041
...	1805,	6,357,225	...	1829,	12,660,460
...	1806,	6,081,109	...	1830,	13,229,533
...	1807,	4,984,572	...	1831,	13,864,067
...	1808,	6,504,339	...	1832,	16,516,388
...	1809,	7,414,672	...	1833,	22,713,755
...	1810,	5,311,082	...	1834,	18,425,417
...	1811,	5,592,604	...	1835,	17,514,950
...	1812,	17,829,499	...	1836,	30,868,164
...	1813,	28,082,397	...	1837,	39,164,745
...	1814,	30,127,687			

The following table for the year ending June 30, gives the U. S. revenue and expenditure for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1848 and 1859:—

	1848.	1859.
Customs,	31,671,443 d.	49,565,824 d.
Lands,	3,328,521	1,756,687
Miscellaneous,	275,745	2,082,559
Loans,	17,299,270	28,287,400
Total revenue,	52,477,979 d.	81,692,470 d.

	1848.	1859.
Civil,	5,598,064 d.	5,963,795 d.
Army,	25,198,108	23,243,822
Indian, &c.	2,631,035	4,753,972
Navy,	9,394,391	14,712,640
Interest,	2,037,527	
Debt,	7,808,892	17,405,285
Foreign intercourse and Miscellaneous,		18,272,025
Total expenditure,	52,668,017 d.	83,751,511 d.

By way of comparison we subjoin the tables of revenue and expenditure of the general government for nine years, from 1845 to 1853 inclusive:—

REVENUE.

Year ending June 30.	Customs.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1845,	27,528,113 d.	2,241,021 d.	29,769,134 d.
1846,	26,712,668	2,786,579	29,499,247
1847,	23,747,864	2,598,926	26,346,790
1848,	31,757,070	3,679,679	35,436,750
1849,	28,346,738	2,727,608	31,074,347
1850,	39,668,686	3,707,112	43,375,798
1851,	49,017,568	3,295,412	52,312,979
1852,	47,320,326	2,425,273	49,745,598
1853,	58,931,865	2,405,707	61,337,572

EXPENDITURE

Year ending June 30.	Civil List and Miscellaneous.	War.	Navy.	Total.
1845,	5,608,207 d.	9,533,203 d.	6,228,639 d.	21,370,049 d.
1846,	6,783,000	13,579,428	6,450,862	26,813,290
1847,	6,715,854	41,281,606	7,931,633	55,929,093
1848,	5,585,070	27,820,163	9,406,737	42,811,975
1849,	14,017,640	17,290,936	9,869,818	57,631,667
1850,	14,839,725	12,801,764	7,923,313	43,002,168
1851,	17,872,967	11,814,793	8,387,298	48,005,879
1852,	17,361,164	13,424,075	8,928,236	39,713,475
1853,	17,174,955	15,476,825	10,891,639	43,543,419

Public debt.] The public debt of the U. S. at different times was as follows:—

Before the adoption of the constitution,	75,416,476 d.
1790,	60,219,022
1800,	82,976,294
1810,	53,173,217
1816,	127,334,933
1820,	91,015,566
1830,	48,565,406
1844,	24,748,188

On the 1st day of July, 1844, the debts of the U. S. consisted of the following particulars:—

	Dollars. Cts.
Old funded debt,	178,034 84
Outstanding certificates of do.,	24,214 29
Treasury notes of 1812,	4,317 44
Certificates of Mississippi stock of 1814 and 1815,	4,320 9
Debts assumed by Congress, district of Columbia, in 1836, now reduced to	1,260,000 0
Outstanding Treasury notes of two acts,	2,256,297 31
Loan due 1845, 5½ per cent.,	5,672,976 88
Do. 1863, 6 per cent.,	8,343,886 88
Do. 1853, 5 per cent.,	7,004,231 35
Total debt,	24,748,188 23

We find from official documents that the principal and interest, including the stock of Texas, payable annually from the 1st of January, 1851, to its final redemption, will be as follows:—

Years when the principal will become due.	Principal. Dol. Cts.	Interest. Dol. Cts.	Total. Dol. Cts.
1851, 10th Aug.,	303,573 92	4,209,735 68	4,513,309 60
1852,		4,194,556 94	4,194,556 94
1853, 1st July,	6,468,231 35	4,032,851 16	10,501,082 51
1854,		3,871,145 38	3,871,145 38
1855,		3,871,145 38	3,871,145 38
1856, 12th Nov.	4,999,149 48	3,829,485 72	8,828,635 20
1857,		3,573,688 16	3,573,688 16
1858,		3,573,688 16	3,573,688 16
1859,		3,573,688 16	3,573,688 16
1860,		3,573,688 16	3,573,688 16
1861,		3,573,688 16	3,573,688 16
1862,		3,573,688 16	3,573,688 16
1863, 1st Jan.	8,198,686 03	3,081,767 00	11,280,453 03
1864,		3,081,767 00	3,081,767 00
1865, 1st Jan.	10,000,000 00	2,581,767 00	12,581,767 00
1866, "		2,581,767 00	2,581,767 00

1867,		2,581,767 00	2,581,767 00
1868,*	43,029,450 60	372,200 00	43,401,650 00
	72,999,090 78	59,732,084 22	132,731,175 00
Add debt of the district cities assumed by congress, whereof there is payable annually, 60,000 d. and interest,			990,600 00
The old funded and unfunded debt, a great proportion whereof will never be called,			119,585 98
And outstanding treasury notes, which, when issued in stock, will be payable in 1868,			209,561 61
			74,288,238 37
Deduct Texas stock,			10,000,000 00
Debt 1st Dec. 1850, as per statement,			64,288,238 37

* 1868, {1st Jan., 27,289,450 00 d. / 1st July, 15,740,000 00

43,029,450 00 d.

The total federal debt on 1st July 1858 was stated at 44,910,777 d.; and on 1st July 1859, 58,851,777 d.

The following table purports to show the amount of the federal, state, municipal and corporate stocks of the U. S., held in Europe, with the increase thereof during four years from 1848 to 1852:—

	July 1, 1848.	July 1, 1852.	Increase.
Federal,	11,000,000 d.	45,000,000 d.	34,000,000 d.
New York,	16,000,000	40,000,000	24,000,000
Pennsylvania,	30,000,000	47,000,000	17,000,000
Ohio,	15,000,000	30,000,000	15,000,000
Michigan,	2,000,000	6,000,000	4,000,000
Massachusetts,	2,000,000	7,000,000	5,000,000
Maryland,	6,000,000	10,000,000	4,000,000
Virginia,	6,000,000	12,000,000	6,000,000
S. Carolina,	2,000,000	2,500,000	500,000
Georgia,	700,000	1,200,000	500,000
Alabama,	7,000,000	8,000,000	1,000,000
Mississippi,	7,000,000	7,000,000	--
Texas,	2,000,000	2,000,000	—
Arkansas,	2,500,000	2,500,000	—
Tennessee,	2,500,000	4,000,000	1,500,000
Kentucky,	2,000,000	3,000,000	1,000,000
Indiana,	5,000,000	10,000,000	5,000,000
Illinois,	10,000,000	13,000,000	3,000,000
Missouri,	500,000	1,000,000	500,000
Louisiana,	12,000,000	10,000,000	—
Total,	141,200,000 d.	261,200,000 d.	122,000,000 d.
Less decrease in Louisiana,			2,000,000
Net increase in four years,			120,000,000 d.
Dividend as follows,—			
Transfers of Federal stock,			34,000,000
Transfers of State stock,			16,000,000
Sales of New State stock,			10,000,000
Transfers city and Railroad bonds,			10,000,000
Sales of New Railroad, City and County bonds,			50,000,000
Total as above,			120,000,000 d.

Post-office.] The postmaster-general reported the receipts, 3,487,199 d. during the nine years ending 30th June, 1845, as having averaged 4,364,625 d. a-year. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851, there were in operation within the U. S., 6,170 mail routes; their aggregate length was 196,290 m., and 5,544 contractors were employed thereon. The annual transportation of the mails on those routes was 53,272,252 m.; the annual cost thereof, 3,421,754 d.; being about 6c. 4 mills per m. There were on the 30th day of June six foreign mail routes of the estimated aggregate length of 18,349 m. The number of miles of annual transportation thereon was estimated at 615,206. The whole number of post-offices in the United States was 19,796. In the year ending 30th June 1858, the number of mail-routes had increased to 8,296; of a total length of 260,603 m. The amount of annual transportation was 78,765,491 m., at a cost of 7,795,418 d. Of these 19,555,734 m. were by coach; 25,763,452 m. by railroad; 4,569,540 by steam-boat. The number of post-offices was 28,573, of which 400 were managed by parties appointed by the president. The gross receipts of the postal department were 8,186,792 d. The expenditure amounted to 12,722,470 d:—The earliest reliable statistics of the post-office are those for the year 1790, when the number of post-offices was 75, the extent of post routes 1,875 m., and the revenues of the department 37,935 d. In the United Kingdom there are 15 letters written in the year for every one of the pop.; in the U. S. the number is only 4. In 1854 the letters which passed through the American post-offices were 119,000,000, while the number that passed through the post-offices in this country was nearly 450,000,000. In London, in 1852, there were 41 letters written for every one of the inhabitants; in New York, the number was only 23. The cause of this discrepancy may be the want of postal facilities in America. There is no such thing as prompt and daily deliveries of letters to every house, cottage, and hovel in that country such as in England, and although there are 24,000 post-offices in America, and only 10,000 in the United Kingdom, the former do not afford the accommodation which the latter do on account of the vast area over which they are spread, and are a poor substitute for the letter carrier and rural postman. The pop. of the following 8 places, viz., London, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Bristol, Preston, Leicester, and Limerick, in 1854, was 3,500,000; the postal receipts were £1,500,000; and the postal local expenditure was £260,000. The pop. of the 8 following places, viz., New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, New Orleans, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and San Francisco, was in the same year 1,500,000; the postal receipts were £300,000; and the local expenditure, £80,000. The local cost of working a million of letters in England is £550, and in America £2.400. This difference arises from the cheapness with which letters charged an uniform postal rate can be worked as compared with the cost of working letters charged a variable postal rate. In America there are three inland rates, and in England there is only one. In 1839, before the introduction of an uniform rate of postage in England, the gross expense of working a million of letters was £10,000; at the present time it is only £3,000, or less than one-third.

Military force.] It is evident that the warlike establishment of a great nation, removed by distance from the immediate danger of collision with powerful neighbours, can give no approximate idea of the resources of the country. There has always been a jealousy in the republic against any unnecessary standing army. The principal reliance of the federal union for defence is on the militia of the several states, amounting, by the returns of 1859, to 2,727,486 men. Of this number, about one-fifth, say 300,000 men, are uniformly equipped, and are mustered and drilled several times a-year. The *Army Register* for 1843 contains the appalling announcement, that this multitudinous host was commanded by 627 generals, 2,670 general staff officers, 13,813 field officers, 44,938 company officers, being in all 62,205 officers. Service in the militia entitles to the elective franchise; and all persons able to bear arms are called on to perform military duty thrice a-year. But, according to Captain Hall, the training does not exceed four or six days altogether in the year, and the militia-exercise is so loose, that they would require to be untrained whenever they were called out to actual service. The regular army in 1841 was 12,539; in 1842, 9,012; in 1844, 8,616; in 1853, 11,000. This force was employed chiefly to garrison the fortifications on the sea-coast and the frontiers. In 1846 it was augmented to 30,000 men, chiefly volunteer forces, to meet the demands of the war with Mexico. The officers of

the regular army are chiefly educated at the government military academy at West Point. The army expenses in 1844 were 6,174,485 ds.

Marine force.] A navy department was not created till 1798, nor a permanent naval peace-establishment till 1801. The force was then reduced to 9 frigates; and, excepting an attack on Tripoli, was employed only on coasting-duties, until the war with England in 1812. The military marine in 1828 consisted of 7 ships of 74 guns; 6 frigates of 44 guns; 4 of 36 guns; 2 corvettes of 24; 12 sloops of 18; and 7 schooners; besides 5 ships of the line, with 6 frigates, in course of building. The expenses of the naval establishment for 1828, were 3,786,649 d., or about £750,000; in 1844, 4,703,950 d. The force of the American marine in 1845 was as follows: 11 ships-of-the-line, viz. one of 120 guns, 7 of 80, and 3 of 74; 17 frigates, mostly of 44 guns, with a total of 738 guns; 34 smaller vessels of 30 to 6 guns; 2 steamboats of 500 horse-power, one of 220 horse-power, and one of 120 horse-power—total 1,360 horse-power. "The ratings of these vessels will, however," says Captain Marryat, "very much mislead people as to the real strength of the armament. The 74's and 80's are in weight of broadside equal to most three-decked ships; the first-class frigates are double banked of the scantling, and carrying the complement of men of our 74's. The sloops are equally powerful in proportion to their ratings, most of them carrying long guns. Although flush vessels, they are little inferior to a 38-gun frigate in scantling, and are much too powerful for any that we have in our service, under the same denomination of rating. It is impossible," Captain Marryat continues, "not to be struck with the beautiful architecture of most of these vessels. The Pennsylvania rated 120 guns, of four decks, carrying 146, is not by any means so perfect as some of the line-of-battle ships. The Ohio is, as far as I am a judge, the perfection of a ship of the line. But in every class you cannot but admire the superiority of the models and workmanship. The dockyards in America are small, and not equal to what they may eventually require. They certainly do not require such establishments or such storehouses as we have, as their timber and hemp are at hand when required; but they are very deficient both in dry and wet docks. Properly speaking, they have no great naval depot. This arises from the jealous feeling existing between the several states. A bill brought into congress to expend so many thousand dollars upon the dockyard at Boston in Massachusetts, would be immediately opposed by the state of New York, and an amendment proposed to transfer the works intended to their dockyard at Brooklyn. The other states who possess dockyards would also assert their right, and thus they will all fight for their respective establishments until the bill is lost, and the bone of contention falls to the ground. It is remarkable that along the whole of the eastern coast of America, from Halifax in Nova Scotia down to Pensacola in the gulf of Mexico, there is not one good open harbour. The majority of the American harbours are barred at the entrance, so as to preclude a fleet running out and in to manœuvre at pleasure; indeed, if the tide does not serve, there are few of them in which a line-of-battle ship, hard pressed, could take refuge. A good spacious harbour, easy of access, like that of Halifax in Nova Scotia, is one of the few, perhaps the only, natural advantage wanting in the U. S." The *New York Herald*, in 1853, thus describes the condition and organization of the federal navy: "The Mississippi is so badly armed, and her guns so light, that an English war-steamer, with only one large gun, could destroy her before her fire could take the slightest effect. Then look at the miserable sailing qualities of the ships and war-steamers of our navy. Notwithstanding the improvements of the age in naval construction, the fleet—or rather the apology for a fleet, which we possess—stands just where it did 40 years ago. Our war-steamers are the worst of all. In the present state of things two or three British steamers, with guns of long range, could sink every ship and steamer in possession of the government. Yet this country has resources which, if properly wielded, could soon turn the tables against the combined fleets of the world. Our steam-tonnage, including the river-navigation, doubles that of Great Britain, and exceeds that of all nations put together. Here, then, we have scientific, practical, and mechanical skill sufficient to raise a steam fleet that would outnumber, outrun, and defeat all others. But before this could be accomplished the amount of disasters that might be sustained in encounters by our navy and merchant marine would be terrible, to say nothing of the exposure of our badly fortified ports. The vast extent of our seaboard demands protection far beyond what a navy four times as large as our present one could afford. Then look at the list of our old foggy captains in the navy, promoted, not by merit, but seniority—men unfit to take a command. The low wages paid to seamen—being less by one-third than they can procure in merchant-vessels—together with the barbarous system of flogging that prevailed until lately, have driven or kept away almost every good man from the service, and left the dregs behind. In short, the face of things in the navy is changed since the days of Bainbridge, Lawrence, and Decatur; and, had we suddenly a repetition of the war of 1812, we should have a very different tale to tell." The U. S. *Navy Register* for 1852 represents the navy as thus composed in that year:—

	Vessels.	Guns.
Ships of the Line,	12	914
Frigates,	14	600
Sloops of War,	21	402
Brigs,	4	40
Schooners,	3	4
Steamers,	16	63
Store Ships,	5	24
Total,	75	2,047

No estimate can be formed of the real strength of the crews of the American navy, because it is well known that a considerable proportion of this fleet is manned by British seamen, who are attracted by the high pay of the American navy in time of peace. In 1845, of the 6,100 seamen employed in the federal fleet, only 960 were native Americans. But that very circumstance shows the extreme difficulty of manning an American fleet in war, and especially in a war with England. Their ships are, in fact, worked to a great extent by English mercenaries, a large proportion of whom would return to their own colours on the outbreak of hostilities.

Comparative cost of government.] The following remarks on the comparative cost of government in the U. S., and in the United Kingdom, from Mackay's *Western World*, apply to the state of things in 1846: The American people being now about 20,000,000, their expenditure for army, navy, ordnance, pensions, civil contingencies, and foreign intercourse—in short, for everything but the debt, amounts to about 5s. sterling per head. We, being about 30,000,000 of people, have to pay 14s. 8d. per head to defray the expenses of the state, exclusive of the debt; that is to say, for the mere expenses of government, we pay absolutely between four and five times as much as the American; and individually, nearly three times as much. When the debt of both countries is thrown into the scale, this difference is, of course, greatly increased, inasmuch as we pay yearly, as interest upon our debt, more than the whole principal of the debt of America,

even after the war, amounts to. The expense of all the state governments taken together does not exceed 5,500,000 of dollars, which is but a trifle over £1,250,000. This added to the £5,000,000 for the support of the general government, gives £6,125,000, as the aggregate cost of government, both general and local, in America. This makes the cost per head of government in America, exclusive of the debt, 6s. 3d., to contrast with 14s. 8d., the cost per head of the government of England, exclusive of her debt.—The following curious comparative estimates are from another pen. "Beneath the despotism of the Czar, the Russian lives, trades, and contributes to the revenue as follows: his staple food is rye and cabbage; his average consumption of colonial produce is 1 lb. 4 oz. to 1 lb. 9 oz. of sugar, and 2¼ oz. of tea. He trades to the extent of 8 shillings, and contributes to the state 5 shillings. The Austrian, under an absolutism locally modified and with a rigorous censorship, lives on inferior grains, consumes 2lb. 11 oz. of sugar, and contributes to the state about 7s. 7d. The Prussian and German, under illusory constitutions, and with a preventive censorship, live—the Prussian on potatoes and rye—the German on inferior grains. They average a consumption of 4 lb. 11 oz. of sugar, and 1¼ lb. coffee. The estimate of animal food in Prussia is averaged from 15 to 30 lb. and the Prussian contributes rather less that 10s. to the royal treasury. If we now take France, when under a representative form of government, in which at least one adult male in every 44 shared, and with a press which the law may persecute, but whose voice no censorship could silence; the Frenchman's staple food is wheat; he consumes from 6 lb. 10 oz. to 7 lb. 4 oz. of sugar, he trades at the rate of 54s., and contributes upwards of 39s. to the state. The Belgian, with a more liberal constitution, which gives to one adult male in every 21 a vote, lives chiefly on wheat, consumes 14 lb. of sugar, contributes 18s. to the state, and trades to the extent of 70s. The inhabitant of the United Kingdom (whose electors are one in 7) lives on wheat and animal food, consuming, at the lowest calculation, 77 lb. of meat, 19 lb. of sugar, 1½ lb. of coffee, and 1 lb. 9 oz. of tea. He trades to the extent of 107s., contributes 35s. to the state, and in its need has contributed upwards of 100s. with far more facility than the Russian pays his 5s. The United States-man, thoroughly self-governed, and whose vote is his birthright, has secured a share of material comfort proportioned to the freedom of his institutions. A choice of grains, 19 lb. of sugar, near 6½ lb. of coffee, nearly 1 lb. of tea, and 200 lb. of meat, constitute his average food. His trade averaged, in 1840, 57s., and the cost of his government was 5s. or 6s.

History.] The history of the United States naturally divides itself into two periods: the first embracing the annals of the British North American colonies, which separated from the mother-country in 1776; and the second, the history of the republic established by the colonists.

I. *The Colonies from* 1607 *to* 1776.] "In the course of the 17th century," says Everett, "the French and English took possession of all this part of North America, which was not pre-occupied by the Spaniards. The French entered by the St. Lawrence; followed that noble artery to the heart of the continent; traced the great lakes to their parent rivulets and weeping fountains; descended the Mississippi. Miracles of humble and unavailing heroism were performed by their gallant adventurers and pious missionaries in the depths of our western wilderness. The English stretched along the coast. The geographer would have pronounced that the French, in appropriating to themselves the mighty basins of the Mississippi and the St. Lawrence, had got possession of the better part of the continent. But it was an attempt to compose the second volume of the Fortunes of America, in advance of the first. This it was ordained should be written at Jamestown and Plymouth. The French, though excelling all other nations of the world in the art of communicating for temporary purposes with savage tribes, seem, still more than Spaniards, to be destitute of the august skill required to found new states. I do not know that there is such a thing in the world as a colony of France growing up into a prosperous commonwealth. A half a million of French peasants in Lower Canada, tenaciously adhering to the manners and customs which their fathers brought from Normandy two centuries ago; and a third part of that number of planters of French descent in Louisiana are all that is left to bear living witness to the amazing fact, that not a century ago France was the mistress of the better half of North America. It was on the Atlantic coast and in the colonies originally planted or soon acquired by England, that the great work of the 17th century was performed:—slowly, toilsomely, effectively. A mighty work for America and mankind, of which even we, fond and proud of it as we are, do but faintly guess the magnitude! It could hardly be said, at the time, to prosper in any of its parts. It yielded no return to the pecuniary capital invested. The political relations of the colonies from the first were those of encroachment and resistance; and even the moral principle as far as there was one, on which they were founded, was not consistently carried out. There was conflict with the savages,—war with the French and Spaniards,—jarring and feuds between neighbouring colonies,—persecution of dissenting individuals and sects,—perpetual discord with the crown and the proprietaries. Yet in the main and on the whole, the work went on. Things that did not work singly worked together; or if they did not work together they worked by reaction and collision. Feeble germs of settlement grew to the consistency of powerful colonies; habits of civil government rooted themselves in a soil that was continually stirred; the frame of future republics knit itself as it were in embryo, under a monarchical system of colonial rule; and in the middle of the 18th century the approach of mighty changes began to be dimly foreseen by gifted spirits. A faint streak of purple light blushed along the eastern sky." Of the thirteen colonies whose delegates signed the declaration of independence, twelve were settled in the 17th cent., and the colonists, with a few trifling exceptions, were Englishmen. In 1630 the number of English colonists in North America did not exceed 4,000; in 1660 it was not less than 80,000, or had increased twenty-fold in the space of 30 years: in 1701 the pop. of the colonies is estimated to have been about 262,000. The period of colonization was one of great intellectual and political excitement in the mother-country. The principles of liberty, the rights of Englishmen, the nature, use, and objects of government, were topics of general interest and discussion in England at this period. It is an observation of Fox, that from 1588 to 1640, the general improvement in all the arts of civil life, and, above all, the astonishing progress of literature, were the most striking among the general features of that period, and were in themselves causes sufficient to produce effects of the utmost importance. Another remarkable element in the society from which swarmed the American colonists, was the state of religion. An imperfect reformation, favoured by the government, and amounting to little more than a secession from the Catholic church, was accompanied by a popular reformation ready to follow but its principles to their results. The *Puritans*, as they were reproachfully called, or Non-conformists, were compelled to attack the temporal power, and to defend civil liberty, while defending freedom of conscience. This mixture of religious faith in the contest for political rights, gave the English Puritans the zeal, firmness, and boldness of religious reformers. It is further to be considered, that while the English colonists brought with them to America the broadest and most generous principles of liberty, and those free institutions which convert general maxims into practical truths and make them a part of the daily life of men, they, at the same time, left behind them those restraints which checked their free action in England. They brought with them, across the Atlantic, trial by jury and the right of representation, but left behind them feudal services, privileged orders, corporations and guilds, with other similar burdens upon industry. "Two things worth mentioning," says Everett, "contributed to the successful result of North American colonization. One was the absence of the precious metals. The British colonies were rich in the want of gold. As the abundance of gold and silver in Mexico and Peru contributed, in various ways, to obstruct the prosperity of the Spanish colonies, the want of them acted not less favourably here. In the first settlement of a savage wilderness, the golden attraction is too powerful for the ordinary routine of life. It produces a feverish excitement unfavourable to the healthy growth and calm action of the body politic. Although California from the first has had the advantage of being incorporated into a stable political system, of which as a sister State she forms an integral part, it is quite doubtful whether, looking to her permanent well-being, the gold is to be a blessing to her. It will hasten her settlement; but that would at any rate have advanced with great rapidity. The other circumstance which operated in the most favourable manner upon the growth of the Anglo-American colonies was the fact, that they were called into existence less by the government than by the people: that they were settled not by bodies of colonists, but by individual emigrants. The Crown gave charters of government and grants of lands; and a considerable expenditure was made by some of the companies and proprietors who received these grants; but upon the whole, the U. S. are settled by individuals,—the adventurous, resolute, high-spirited, and many cases, persecuted men and women, who sought a home and refuge beyond the sea; and such was the state of Europe in the 17th and 18th centuries, that it furnished a succession of victims of a long series of political and religious disasters, who found, one after another, a safe and a congenial retreat in some one of the American colonies." In 1606 two companies of merchants and others were incorporated, under the names of the London company and the Plymouth company, with the exclusive right of settling and trading within their respective limits. The former began the colonization of British America in 1607, by sending to Virginia a colony of 100 men, which, before the end of the year, was reduced by suffering and the badness and scarcity of food, to 38 souls. In October, 1609, the number had been increased by new colonists to 500; but famine again reduced them in six months to 60 persons. In 1619 the first colonial assembly was convoked, consisting of representatives elected by the boroughs, the concerns of the colony having been previously managed by the company in England. As the colonists were mostly adventurers without families, 90 young girls were sent over by the company in 1620, and sold to the young planters, at the rate per head of from 100 to 150 pounds of tobacco. In 1621 the company passed an ordinance vesting the government of the colony in a governor, council, and general assembly, the latter chosen by the inhabitants, with power to enact laws. In 1622, 347 men, women, and children, were massacred by the Indians; a general Indian war followed, and the number of settlements were reduced from 80 to 8. In 1624 the company was dissolved by the crown, and the colony taken into the hands of the king. Such are a few incidents from the humble annals of the first colonists, presenting a picture of suffering too often renewed in other parts of the country. The Plymouth company, to which was granted the exclusive right to trade and settle in N. Virginia, did nothing effectual towards the

colonization of their jurisdiction. But, in 1620, a number of Puritans (Brownists), who had set sail for Virginia, were landed either by accident or treachery within the limits of the Plymouth company. Ten years afterwards they obtained from the company a grant of the land to which they had previously no title but occupancy; but they were never incorporated as a body politic by royal charter, and they therefore remained a mere voluntary association, under laws and magistrates formed and chosen by themselves, until their union with Massachusetts in 1692. The germ of the New England colonies was the Massachusetts colony, settled in 1628 by a company incorporated that year by royal charter, the land having been previously purchased from the Plymouth company. The government of the colony was transferred to Massachusetts in 1630, by vote of the company; and a few years later, the freemen adopted the plan of acting by delegates or representatives; courts were also established, and the charter of a trading company was thus tacitly converted into the constitution of a commonwealth. The Massachusetts colonists were Puritans, and rendered themselves not less obnoxious to the court-party at home by their religious principles, than by this unwarranted assumption of political power. This, with other circumstances, led the Plymouth company to resign their charter to the king in 1635. Such, however, was the distracted state of England at the time, that these remote colonies attracted little attention, and were left to grow up in habits of self-government, while their numbers and wealth were increased by successive emigrations of parties worsted in the civil strife at home. The persecuted Puritans fled to New England; the oppressed Catholics to Maryland; the defeated cavaliers or royalists to Virginia. The first settlement, that of Virginia, says Everett, "was commenced in the spirit of worldly enterprise, with no slight dash however of chivalry and romance on the part of its leader. In the next generation this colony became the favourite resort of the loyal cavaliers and gentlemen, who were disgusted by the austerities of the English commonwealth or fell under its suspicion. In the meantime New England was founded by those who suffered the penalties of nonconformity. The mighty change of 1640 stopped the tide of emigration to New England, but recruited Virginia with those who were disaffected to Cromwell. In 1624 the island of Manhattan, of which you have perhaps heard, and if not, you will find its history related with learning, judgment, and good taste, by a loyal descendant of its early settlers, was purchased of the Indians for 24 dollars, a sum of money by the way, which seems rather low for 22,000 acres of land including the site of this great metropolis, but which would, if put out at compound interest at 7 per cent. in 1624, not perhaps fall so very much short even of its present value; though I admit that a dollar for a thousand acre is quite cheap for choice spots on the fifth avenue. Maryland next attracted those who adhered to the ancient faith of the Christian world. New Jersey and Pennsylvania were mainly settled by persecuted Quakers; but the latter offered an asylum to the Germans whom the sword of Louis XIV. drove from the Palatinate. The French Huguenots, driven out by the revocation of the edict of Nantes, scattered themselves from Massachusetts to Carolina. The Dutch and Swedish settlements on the Hudson and the Delaware provided a kindred home for such of their countrymen as desired to try the fortune of the new world. The whigs of England, who rebelled against James II. in 1685 and were sent to the transatlantic colonies, lived long enough to meet in exile the adherents of his son, who rebelled against George I. in 1715. The oppressed protestants of Salzburg came with Oglethorpe to Georgia; and the Highlanders, who fought for Charles Edward in 1745, were deported by hundreds to North Carolina. They were punished by being sent from their bleak hills and sterile moors to a land of abundance and liberty; they were banished from oatmeal porridge to meat twice a-day. The Gaelic language is still spoken by their descendants, and thousands of their kindred at the present day would no doubt gladly share their exile." It would lead us greatly beyond our necessary limits to attempt even a sketch of the annals of the colonies. We must satisfy ourselves with a hasty view of the forms of government which prevailed in them. Of these forms there were three: the royal, the charter, and the proprietary governments. 1. The charter governments were confined to New England. The people of the New England colonies, by their charters, were entitled to the privileges of natural born subjects, and invested with the powers of government, legislative, executive, and judicial; they chose their own governors, elected legislative assemblies, established courts of justice, and in many points exceeded the powers conferred by the charters. The only limitation to their legislative power was, that their laws should not be contrary to those of England. The crown claimed indeed the right of revoking the charters; but the colonists maintained that they were solemn compacts, irrevocable unless for cause. 2. The royal governments were those of Virginia, New York, and at a later period, the Carolinas (1728) and the Jerseys (1702). In these colonies the governor and council were appointed by the crown, and the colonists chose representatives to the colonial assemblies. The governors had a negative on the proceedings of the legislatures, which were composed of the councils and the popular assemblies: the judges and most of the officers were also appointed by the king, although, in many cases, paid by the colony. 3. The proprietary governments were those of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and, at first, the Carolinas and the Jerseys,—the two former remained such till the revolution. These colonies were in the hands of proprietors or individuals to whom grants of land had been made by the crown, with authority to establish civil governments, and make laws under certain restrictions. The history of the proprietary governments is little more than that of a perpetual quarrel between the people and the proprietors, chiefly owing to the manner in which the latter exercised their prerogative of repealing or negativing the acts of the colonial assemblies; for even in these colonies representative bodies, partly elected by the freemen, and partly summoned by the proprietors, were soon introduced. The common English right of assent to taxes, as the colonists themselves called it, was asserted in the fullest manner by nearly all the colonies as early as the middle of the 17th cent.; and it was a commonly received opinion in America, that the authority of parliament in the colonies did not extend to taxation or internal legislation, but was confined to the regulation of trade. For a long time the colonists enjoyed almost unlimited freedom of commerce; it was not until they had surmounted the hardships and difficulties incident to their first establishment, and had begun to increase rapidly in wealth, that their commerce began to be submitted to restrictions intended to secure its benefits to the mother-country. In the two French wars, 1744—1748, and 1755—1763, the colonists took an active part, and favourably distinguished themselves on several occasions. The various Indian wars which prevailed at intervals all along the extensive and exposed line of frontiers, were likewise in general conducted by the colonists themselves. Primary schools were first established in New England, and it early became a favourite object, in that part of the country, to enable every individual to read and write. Colleges were also founded for the higher education of youth; and, at the beginning of the revolutionary war, there were eight institutions of this kind in the country. The peace of Paris, in 1763, by annihilating the French power in North America, relieved the colonies from the pressure of foreign hostilities. But a course of policy was now adopted by the British ministry, which finally led to the separation of the American colonies from the British empire. In 1764 an act of parliament was passed, continuing the duties on certain articles imported into the colonies, towards raising a revenue; and it was provided that all penalties for breach of the acts of trade and revenue committed in America might be recovered in any vice-admiralty court in the colonies. In 1765 (March 22) the stamp act was passed; and soon after, a bill was brought in authorizing the quartering of troops in the colonies. These measures were received in America with universal opposition; and a general congress of the colonies was held at New York, which adopted a declaration of rights and grievances, asserting taxation by themselves, and trial by jury, to be the inherent rights of the British subjects in the colonies. In this state of affairs the stamp-act was repealed, March 18, 1766; at the same time, a declaratory act was passed, asserting the right of parliament to bind the colonies in all cases whatsoever. The Rockingham ministry, by which these measures were carried, was soon displaced; and in June, 1767, the new chancellor of the exchequer brought in a bill imposing duties on glass, paper, pasteboard, white and red lead, painters' colours, and tea, imported into the colonies. This act, after giving rise to combinations among the Americans against the importation of the articles specified, was also repealed, March 5, 1770, the duty on tea being alone continued. The colonists accordingly renounced the use of that article, or obtained it from foreign countries. In 1773 the ministry procured an act, permitting to East India a drawback on teas exported to America, for the purpose of rendering it cheaper in this country, and inducing the Americans to submit to the small duty imposed upon it. Large shipments were made; but in Philadelphia and New York the vessels were not allowed to land their cargoes; in Charleston it was put into stores, but not permitted to be offered for sale; and in Boston, where the British authorities refused to allow the vessels to return without having been entered, the tea was thrown overboard. This act of violence was followed by the Boston port bill, interdicting all commercial intercourse with the town of Boston, and by a bill for entirely subverting the government of Massachusetts. In this crisis the other colonies made common cause with Massachusetts; and a general congress met at Philadelphia on the 5th of September, which adopted a declaration of rights, asserting the exclusive power of legislation, in all cases of taxation and internal policy, to be in the provincial legislatures. They next proceeded to interrupt all commercial intercourse with Great Britain, by the non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation agreement, binding themselves not to import, consume, or export certain articles, until the acts complained of should be repealed. These proceedings had no effect on the policy of the British government, and general preparations now began to be made in the colonies for armed resistance. A detachment of troops sent from Boston to seize some provincial stores collected at Concord, fired upon the citizens who assembled to oppose them, and actual hostilities were commenced. The second congress, which met in May, 1775, determined to organize an army; and Washington was appointed commander-in-chief of the colonial forces. "We have counted the cost of this contest," said congress, "and are with one mind resolved to die freemen rather than to live slaves." On the 4th of July 1776, congress adopted a declaration of independence.

II. *War of independence.*] 1. The declaration of independence, after recapitulating those acts of the British government which were viewed as subversive of the liberties of the British subjects in America, declares the united colonies to be free and indepen-

dent states absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain to be totally dissolved. The affairs of Lexington and Bunker hill, the capture of several posts, and an unsuccessful expedition against Canada, were among the acts of hostility which had preceded the declaration of independence. By the beginning of March, 1776, 14,000 regular troops had been enlisted, and the British were obliged to evacuate Boston on the 17th of March. The military operations which closed the year were the capture of New York by the British forces under Lord Howe and Sir W. Howe, after the defeat of the Americans on Long Island; the battle of White Plains, and the retreat of the American forces through the Jerseys and across the Delaware; and the subsequent affairs at the battles of Trenton and Princeton. The campaign of 1777 was more favourable to the American cause. General Howe had indeed taken possession of Philadelphia, and the Americans had been defeated on the Brandywine, and at Germantown; but the northern army, under the command of General Gates, after some partial success, compelled General Burgoyne to surrender his army at Saratoga on the 17th of October, and thus cut off the communication between New York and Canada. On the reception of this intelligence in Europe, the French government, on 6th Feb. 1778, entered into treaties of amity and commerce with the U. S., and thus recognised their existence as an independent nation. The British commander now came to the resolution to evacuate Philadelphia, and concentrate his forces at New York. About the same time a French fleet arrived on the coast, having on board about 4,000 French troops. Congress had hitherto consisted of an assembly of delegates from 13 independent states, with little more authority than that of advising the states to adopt certain measures; money was raised only by consent of the states; congress had no power to enforce obedience, and the states were held together only by external pressure. After long and embarrassing discussions, articles of confederation were agreed upon by congress, Nov. 15, 1777, and submitted to the state legislatures for ratification. By these articles, the exclusive cognizance of foreign relations, the rights of war and peace, and the right to make requisitions of men and money, were confided to congress. But, like all former confederations, the decrees of the federal government operated upon the states in their sovereign capacity, and not upon the individual citizens; and as soon as danger from abroad was past, this confederacy was found to be utterly incompetent to govern the country. In 1779 the south became the principal theatre of warlike operations. In October 1781, the contest was finally closed by the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, to the combined French and American forces under Washington and Rochambeau. In the following year a treaty was concluded between Holland and the U. S.; and after long-protracted negotiations, a definitive treaty of peace with Great Britain was signed, Sept. 23, 1783. Denmark, Spain, Sweden, and Russia, had previously recognised the U. S. as a sovereign power. The war had been attended with great sacrifices on the part of the Americans. Without arms, ammunition, or pecuniary resources, congress was obliged to have recourse to a paper medium. Bills of credit to the amount of 300,000,000 dollars had been emitted during the first five years of the war, and no provisions were made for redeeming them. In 1780 these bills had depreciated to such a degree as to cease to circulate; the treasury was empty, and the army unpaid, without clothing, and often without food. At this crisis the French government made a grant of 6,000,000 livres by way of subsidy, and a further sum by way of loan; and finally a loan of 10,000,000 livres was raised in Holland. These supplies, with a new organization of the finance department, and the establishment of a national bank, contributed to relieve the pressure. At the peace the public debt was found to amount to 42,000,000 d., on which congress was unable to pay even the interest; but the requisitions and regulations of that body were little regarded by the states, and the country was becoming a prey to anarchy, when a convention, composed of delegates from the several states, met at Philadelphia in May, 1787, for the purpose of revising articles of confederation. On the 17th of September, this convention, under the presidency of Washington, agreed on a federal constitution to be proposed to the people in state conventions.

From the establishment of a federal government.] The thirteen united colonies, which issued the declaration of independence, entered into the confederation of 1778, and formed the constitution of 1789, were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, N. Carolina, S. Carolina, and Georgia. At an early period of the struggle, congress had recommended to the assemblies and conventions of the several colonies, to establish governments suited to the new exigencies of the country: not a difficult task to a people accustomed to manage their own affairs, and whose legislative and judicial institutions in some cases needed only a slight reform. The constitutions of the states were in general modelled on the same plan, having, in imitation of the British constitution, a legislative authority vested in two houses, one or both of which were chosen directly by the people; and an executive, with definite power, chosen by the people or by their representatives. These documents are the first written constitutions of government with which history makes us acquainted. These governments were all highly popular in their principles, simple in their machinery, and well-calculated for the management of home affairs; but the general regulation of commerce on uniform principles, the management of the intercourse with foreign states, the support of a military peace establishment, the settlement of disputed questions between thirteen sovereign powers, required a general authority competent to decide these and similar questions. The convention of Philadelphia, after a session of about four months, finally adopted on 17th September, 1787, the present federal constitution of the U. S., with the provision, that the ratification of it by 9 states should be sufficient for the final establishment of the new system. The first president was Washington, who was chosen by a unanimous vote of his fellow-citizens. The first congress assembled at New York, March 4, 1789, and immediately proceeded to raise a revenue by imposing duties; to establish a federal judiciary consisting of a supreme court, with circuit and district courts; to organize the executive administration, by creating the departments of war, of foreign affairs, and the treasury; to fund the debt of the United States, and assume the state debts; and to create a national bank. The jealousy of state rights, which had made the adoption of a federal constitution a matter of great delicacy and difficulty, soon began to manifest itself in opposition to the federal government, and the two parties of federalists and anti-federalists were distinctly marked from an early period. Indian hostilities required an increase of the military establishment; and a duty imposed on domestic spirits met with open resistance from the people. Meanwhile the progress of the French revolution excited a lively interest in America. The president indeed attempted to maintain a strict neutrality in the contest between the new republic and the European cabinets; but the minister of the French convention, offended with this neutral policy, actually undertook to raise troops against the Spanish possessions, to fit out naval expeditions in the ports of the U. S., in direct defiance of the orders of the executive; and was supported in this conduct by a strong party in different parts of the country. A treaty settling the boundaries between the U. S. and the Spanish colonies, and conceding to the former the right to navigate the Mississippi, was concluded Oct. 27, 1795; and a treaty with Great Britain was ratified Aug. 14, 1795. This latter treaty—commonly known as Jay's treaty—created such divisions in the U. S. as to put in danger the existence of the government. Petitions against it were sent in from all parts of the country, and it was the subject of a violent debate in the next session of congress. "The objections of those opposed to carrying the treaty into effect, were, generally, that it wanted reciprocity; that it gave up all claim of compensation for negroes carried away contrary to the treaty of peace, and for the detention of the western posts; that it contravened the French treaty, and sacrificed the interest of an ally to that of Great Britain; that it gave up, in several important instances, the law of nations, particularly in relation to free ships making free goods, cases of blockade, and contraband of war; that it improperly interfered with the legislative powers of congress, especially by prohibiting the sequestration of debts; and that the commercial part gave few advantages to the U. S."—[*Pitkin's History of the United States.*] But public opinion gradually settled in favour of the treaty, as being the only possible means of saving the country from becoming involved in the wars of the French revolution. The depredations of French cruisers upon the commerce of the U. S. were such, that, on the 7th of July, 1797, the treaties with France were declared to be no longer obligatory. But the revolution of 18th Brumaire changed the policy of the French republic, and a new treaty was concluded between the two powers, Sept. 30, 1800. On the retirement of Washington, John Adams was elected to succeed him; and, in 1801, Thomas Jefferson was chosen third president of the U. S. One of the most important events of this period was the purchase of Louisiana from the French government, in 1803, for the sum of 15,000,000 dollars, 2,500,000 of which were retained as a compensation for illegal captures made by France. After the rupture of the peace of Amiens the Americans became possessed of an extensive and lucrative carrying-trade; but the continental system of Napoleon, and the counter measures of the British government, directed to the interruption of all commercial intercourse between the respective belligerents and neutrals, threatened the entire destruction of American commerce. Great Britain also claimed the right of searching American vessels, and impressing from them British seamen. To counteract the imperial decrees and the British orders-in-council, the general government of the U. S. in 1807 prohibited the exportation of any article from the U. S. territories; but this measure was received with so much opposition that in 1809 the embargo was repealed; at the same time, all trade and intercourse with France and England was prohibited by act of congress. In June, 1812, war was declared against Great Britain, and was continued, with varied fortune, for three years, during which the Americans attempted, without success, the conquest of Canada, and the British were repulsed in several attacks upon the maritime cities of the U. S. Peace was finally concluded at Ghent, December 24, 1814, by a treaty which settled nothing, and made no allusion to the causes of the war.

The change in European affairs produced by the peace of Paris in 1815, contributed to introduce a considerable change in the policy of the American government, and the relations of domestic parties, which still continues in operation. Previous to this time, party-divisions were founded, in a great measure, upon points of foreign policy, and on foreign predilections or aversions. The facilities for commerce had diverted a great portion of the national capital into commercial channels, and manufactures had received little attention. Since that period European politics have exercised less influence in the country; manufacturing in-

dustry has been developed to an astonishing degree; internal improvements have been pushed with vigour; several new states have been admitted into the Union; and many years of peace and prosperity have well developed the resources of the country. The following extract from the message of President Monroe to congress, in 1823, developes what may be regarded as the dominant idea in the Union with relation to foreign politics. "In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the U. S. and those Powers, to declare, that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny by a European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the U. S. It is impossible that the Allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent, without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." The maxim that no European nation has a right to interfere in the policy or affairs of the American continent is a sufficiently arrogant one of itself; but appears more singularly preposterous as put forth by a government which has increased its powers by extending territory and jurisdiction on every possible occasion and on the slightest pretexts.

Immediately after the establishment of Mexican independence, the country lying between the Sabine and the Rio-Grande was overrun by emigrants from the U. S., whose influence prevailed on Texas to declare for the federal constitution of the Mexican republic, when Santa Anna, in 1834, had succeeded in establishing a military despotism. The contest between Texas and Santa Anna terminated in the capture of the Mexican general, and the recognition by him, as the price of his liberty, of the independence of Texas. The same influence which had overthrown Santa Anna's power in this quarter of the Mexican territory, ultimately succeeded in annexing it to the federal union of the North American states in 1845; and in 1848 New Mexico and California were added to the union. The history of these latter transactions is sketched in the respective articles CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, and TEXAS.

UNITY, a township of Waldo co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 31 m. NE of Augusta, drained by a branch of Sebasticooti river. Pop. in 1840, 1,457; in 1850, 1,557.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire, 45 m. W by N of Concord. It has a diversified surface, and is drained by Little Sugar and Beaver Meadow rivers. Pop. in 1840, 1,238.—Also a township of Westmoreland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 130 m. W of Harrisburg, drained by Crabtree and Big Sewickly creeks, and by Nine Mile river. Pop. in 1840, 3,003; in 1850, 3,100.—Also a township of Columbiana co., in the state of Ohio, 149 m. NE by E of Columbus, drained by tributaries of Little Beaver river, and intersected by the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad. Pop. in 1840, 1,896; in 1850, 2,095.—Also a township of Sullivan co., in the state of New Hampshire.—Also a village of Alexander co., in the state of Illinois, 5 m. N of the Mississippi.

UNKEL, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 26 m. NW of Coblenz, and circle of Neuwied, on the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 680. The environs are noted for their wine.

UNKELBACH, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Ahrweiler. Pop. 380.

UNKENBACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Pfalz, district of Overmoschel. Pop. 364.

UNKIAR-SKELESSI, a village of Turkey, on the Bosphorus, 8 m. NNE of Constantinople, celebrated as the spot where a treaty of defensive alliance, between Russia and Turkey, was concluded on the 8th of July 1833, on "the principle of conservative and mutual defence." By the 2d article of this treaty preceding treaties were confirmed; and by the 3d art. Russia engages to furnish by land and by sea as many troops as the Sublime Porte might call for. A separate and secret art. appended to this treaty, recites that, "in virtue of one of the clauses of the first article of the patent treaty of offensive alliance concluded between the imperial court of Russia and the Sublime Porte, the two high contracting parties are bound to afford to each other mutually, substantial aid, and the most efficacious assistance for the safety of their respective dominions. Nevertheless, as his Majesty the emperor of all the Russias, wishing to spare the Sublime Ottoman Porte the expense and inconvenience which might be occasioned to it, by affording substantial aid, will not ask for that aid if circumstances should place the Sublime Porte under the obligation of furnishing it, the Sublime Ottoman Porte, in the place of the aid which it is bound to furnish in case of need, according to the principle of reciprocity of the patent treaty, shall confine its action in favour of the imperial court of Russia to closing the strait of the Dardanelles—that is to say, to not allowing any foreign vessel of war to enter therein under any pretext whatever."

UNKIE-TUNKI, a hill-fort of Hindostan, in the prov. of Aurungabad, on a rock which rises precipitously to the height of 200 ft.

UNNA, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 18 m. NW of Arnsberg, and circle of Hamm. Pop. 5,663. It is enclosed by walls and ditches, and has an hospital. It has manufactories of calico, hats, distilleries of brandy, and breweries.—Also a river of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, which has its source in Mount Sabor, the Dinaric Alps, on the confines of Dalmatia; runs first NW, then bends NE, and afterwards E, forming for some distance the line of separation from Austria, and joins the Save on the confines of Slavonia. Its principal affluents are the Unnatz and Sanna, both of which it receives on the r. The chief towns on its banks are Ostrovitz, Bihach, Novi, and Turi-Dubitza.

UNNATZ, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Croatia, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, an affluent of the Unna, 20 m. SE of Ostrovitz.

UNNERSDORF, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, lordship of Banz. Pop. 240.

UNSANG, a district in the NE part of Borneo, forming the E extremity of a peninsula which projects between the Mindoro and Celebes seas, and presents a narrow isthmus between Sandakan and Darvel bays.

UNSEBURG, a village of Prussian Saxony, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Wanzleben, on the Bode. Pop. 850.

UNSHA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Kostroma, circle of Makariev, on a stream of the same name which flows into the Volga.

UNST, an island and a parish in the extreme N of Shetland. The island is separated on the SW from Yell by Blumol-sound, a rapid tideway about 1 m. broad, and from Fetlar on the S by a sound between 3 and 5 m. broad. It forms a slender, though indented oblong, extending from NNE to SSW; and measures 11½ m. in length, about 3½ m. in mean breadth, and upwards of 36 sq. m. in area. The coast, over much the larger part of its extent, is a constant alternation of headlands, and of indenting bays and creeks. Balta-sound on the E, and Uyea-sound on the S, are so covered by isles of their own name, and screened by projecting headlands at their entrances, as to afford good shelter to shipping. The isles Balta and Uyea, the islets Hafgruna and Hunie, and the holms Sba, Burrafrith, Woodwick, Newgord, Hogoland, and Weatherholm, skirt the coast of U., and are comprehended in its parish. The surface, compared with that of the other Shetland islands, is reckoned level. About

2,000 acres are arable, and nearly an equal number of acres are meadow and grass-lands, which might easily be brought into tillage. Five-sixths of the whole area are in commonage; and might, to a considerable extent, be improved. Gneiss, serpentine, chlorine, schist, and diallage rock, are the principal rocks of the island; and talcose and micaceous schists, primitive limestone, and quartz and hornblende rocks, also occur. Fishing here, as throughout Shetland, forms the prime employment of the inhabitants. Articles of Shetland hosiery form a considerable article of manufacture. A village has recently been built at Uyea-sound Pop. of the p. of U., in 1831, 2,909; in 1851, 2,977.

UNST (North), an isolated rocky islet lying to the N of the Shetland isles, on which a lighthouse has recently been erected.

UNSTONE, a township in the p. of Dronfield, Derbyshire, 4½ m. N by W of Chesterfield. Pop. in 1831, 586; in 1851, 776.

UNSTRUT, a river of Prussia, which has its source in Saxony, in the Dun-gebirge, a little to the W of Dingelstadt; runs first SE; enters the duchy of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; flows thence NE to the confines of the principality of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, and afterwards SE to the Saxon-Saale, which it joins on the l. bank, a little to the N of Naumburg, and after a total course of about 120 m. Its principal affluents are the Wipper and the Holme on the l., and on the r. the Gera-Muhlhausen. Thamsbruck, Artern, Laucha, and Freyburg, are the chief towns on its banks.

UNTER, a German word signifying Lower. Names with which it is compounded, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for in the subsequent word.

UNTERACH, a village of Austria, in the gov. of Ems, circle of Kogel. Pop. 600.

UNTERAGERI, a commune in the Swiss cant. of Zug. Pop. in 1852, 2,243.

UNTERBACH, a village in the Swiss cant. of Valais, bail. of Raron. Pop. 228.

UNTERFRANKEN. See Franconia (Lower).

UNTERHALLAU, a village and district in the Swiss cant. of Schaffhausen, bail. of Unterklettgau. Pop. 2,607.

UNTER-INNTHAL. See Inn.

UNTERJESINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, on the l. bank of the Ammer. Pop. 1,400.

UNTERLAND, a district in the W part of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen. It contains the town of Meiningen.

UNTERSCHAECHEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri, 9 m. E of Altorf. Pop. 475. It has several mineral springs.

UNTERSCHUTZEN, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and circle of Altenkirchen. Pop. 200. It has a powder-mill.

UNTER-SEE. See Zeller-See.

UNTERSEEN, a small town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 30 m. SE of Bern, and bail. of Interlachen, on the Aar, between lakes Thun and Brienz. Pop. 1,360. The houses are generally of grotesque structure, and black in colour. It has several saw-mills and box-manufactories, and in the vicinity are mines of silver and copper.

UNTER-THURGAU, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Swabia, SE of Kaufbeuren. Pop. 600.

UNTER-TURKHEIM, a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Neckar, bail. and 2 m. SE of Canstadt. Pop. 1,700. It has a gypsum quarry. Wine is cultivated in the environs.

UNTERVAZ, a district and v. of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, in the Unterland. Pop. 1,097.

UNTERWALDEN, a canton situated nearly in the centre of Switzerland, between the parallels of 46° 44′ and 46° 57′ N; bounded on the N by the lake of Luzern; on the E by the canton of Uri; on the S by Bern; and on the W by the canton of Luzern. It is about 25 m. in length from NE to SW, and 20 m. in its greatest breadth; with an area of only 260 sq. m. Pop. in 1837, 22,571; in 1850, 25,188, of whom only 28 were Protestants. Of this pop. 13,799 belonged to the Upper U., and 11,339 to the Lower U.; and only 52 in the whole number were foreigners. It consists of four principal valleys, covered with meadows and pasture lands, and surrounded by lofty Alps, of from 3,000 to 10,000 ft. elevation above sea-level, and some of which, as the Titlis and Surene, are covered with glaciers and perpetual snow. The general slope of the surface is from the S towards the N, or the shores of Lake Luzern, into which the two principal streams of the canton, the Aa and the Melch, discharge themselves. The eastern part of the canton has a favourable exposure, and a mild temperature; but the vine is reared with difficulty. The exports consist of cattle, hides, cheese, butter, honey, tallow, timber, and fuel; the imports, of corn, wine, and various manufactures. In point of manners, this is altogether a primitive district, a spot where, in conjunction with the neighbouring cantons of Schwytz and Uri, the independence of the republic had its origin, and the simple habits of the assertors of Swiss liberty are in a great degree preserved. The constitution is democratic. The chief towns are Stanz, the capital of Bas-Unterwald; Sarnen, the capital of Haut-Unterwald; and Engelberg. The contingent is 677 men.

UNTERWYL, a hamlet of Switzerland, in the cant. of Argau and parish of Gebistorf. Marble and coal are found in the environs.

UNTHANK, a township in the p. of Skelton, Cumberland, 5½ m. NW of Penrith. Pop. 255.

UNTSCHEN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, and bail. of Altenburg. Pop. 150.

UNVERRE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Brou, near the Ozanne. Pop. in 1846, 2,478.

UNWATTEN, a central county of the state of Michigan, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., drained by Maskegon river and other small streams.

UNZMARKT, a market-town of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. W of Judenburg, on the l. bank of the Muhr. It has nitre works and a forge.

UOMO-MONTO (Punta dell'), a headland of the N coast of Sicily, in the prov. and district of Palermo, in N lat. 38° 11′ 20″, and E long. 13° 7′ 30″.

UPA, a river of Russia, in the gov. of Tula, which flows first NNW, and then WSW to the Oka. It has a total length of about 150 m., and is navigable to the town of Tula.

UPADRANG, a town of Nepal, 40 m. WSW of Catmandu, on the l. side of the Tirsul-Ganga.

UPAIX, a town of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, and cant. of Laragne, 11 m. NW of Sisteron. Pop. 720.

UPANEMA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, an affluent of the Appodi.

UPAR, or Upari, a valley of New Granada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, intersected by the Cesare. It runs from N to S, and is 45 m. long and 30 in breadth. It produces sugar, and has mines of silver, copper, iron, and lead. It is well-peopled.

UPATA, a town and canton of Venezuela, in the prov. of Cartagena. The town is situated in N lat. 7° 49′, and W long. of Caracas 4° 31′, at an alt. of 351 yds. above sea-level, 31 leagues from Angostura. It contains a handsome church, and a pop.

of about 700.—The canton, containing 6,000 sq. leagues, and a pop. of 12,000, three-fourths of whom are independent Indians, Guayanas, Caribisce, Guaycas, Warrows, Pariagotos, and Aruaaks, is the most beautiful district in the whole course of the Orinoco. It consists of undulating elevated savannahs, traversed by ranges of wooded hills, and presenting varied scenery. The climate is more temperate than in other parts of the Lower Orinoco. Vast herds of wild cattle and horses graze over these immense plains. The Capuchins of Catalonia had formerly thirty missions in the neighbourhood of the capital of the canton; but at the breaking out of the war of independence, the civilized Indians dispersed, and the missions were mostly abandoned. A great deal of coffee, cotton, sugar, and excellent tobacco is exported from the *labranzas* in the neighbourhood of the capital; and it has recently been reported that gold dust has been observed in large quantities in the bed of the Yurukei river in this canton. The nearest port on the Orinoco to Upata is Puerto-de-las-Tablas, which is reached by a ride of 17 leagues over a beautiful country. Puerto-de-las-Tablas is near the mouth of the Caroni, and a few hours' pull above Guayana-Vieja, which Keymis took, and where Sir Walter Raleigh's son was killed. The steamer that now runs between Trinidad and Angostura calls at Puerto-de-las-Tablas.

UPATOIE, a village of Muscogee co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on the W branch of a creek of the same name, an affluent of the Chattahoochee river, and intersected by the Muscogee railway. Pop. in 1840, 100.

UP-AVON, or Uphaven, a parish in Wilts, 9 m. ESE of Devizes. Area 3,329 acres. Pop. in 1831, 498; in 1851, 510.

UPCHURCH, a parish in Kent, 5 m. E of Chatham. Area, with the hamlets of Ham, Haliwell, and Otterham, 5,138 acres. Pop. in 1851, 497.

UPERNAWICK, a district of Greenland, on the shore of Baffin's bay.

UPHALL, a parish in Linlithgowshire, bounded on the SE and S by Edinburghshire. Area 3,922 acres. The rivulet Broxburn passes eastward through it, and gives its name to a village, with 500 inhabitants, a little NE of the centre of the p. The village of U., with 160 inhabitants, is situated in the W side of the p., 13 m. from Edinburgh. Pop. in 1831, 1,254; in 1851, 1,331.

UPHAM, a parish in Hants, 2¾ m. NW by N of Bishop's-Waltham. Area 2,852 acres. Young, author of *The Night Thoughts*, was born here in 1681. Pop. in 1831, 511; in 1851, 550.

UPHILL, a parish in Somersetshire, 8 m. NW by W of Axbridge, at the mouth of the Axe. Area 1,697 acres. Pop. in 1831, 306; in 1851, 422.

UPIE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 8 m. SSW of Chabeuil, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 1,098.

UPIGNY, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur. Pop. 268.

UPITANGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina and district of São-Francisco.

UPLAND, an ancient prov. of Sweden, now comprised in the prefectures of Upsal and Stockholm.

UPLEADON, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3 m. E by N of Newent, on the river Leadon. Area 1,207 acres. Pop. in 1831, 241; in 1851, 275.

UPLEATHAM, a parish in the N. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. NNE of Guisborough. Area 1,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 265; in 1851, 447.

UPLOWMAN, or Uploman, a parish in Devon, 4½ m. ENE of Tiverton. Area 2,912 acres. Pop. in 1831, 335; in 1851, 386.

UPLYME, a parish in Devon, 1 m. NNW of Lyme-Regis, on the borders of Devonshire. Area 3,199 acres. Pop. in 1831, 975; in 1851, 1,032.

UPMINSTER, a parish in Essex, 3½ m. ESE of Romford. Area 3,373 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,228.

UPOLU, or Oatuah, one of the Samoan group, in S lat. 13° 49′. It is about 40 m. in length, and 10 m. in breadth; and is richly covered with timber. On its N coast is Apia harbour, in the above lat., and W long. 171° 40′.

UP-OTTERY, a parish in Devon, 5 m. NNE of Honiton. Area 5,830 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,042.

UPPER, a township of Cape May co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 13 m. NE of Cape May, bounded on the SE by the Atlantic, and intersected by the Tuckahoe and Cedar Swamp creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,217.—Also a township of Lawrence co., in the state of Ohio. Pop. 1,180.—Also a township of Carroll co., in the state of Arkansas. Pop. 478.—Also a township of Crawford co., in the same state. Pop. 1,144.

UPPER ALLOWAY'S CREEK, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 7 m. SE of Salem, drained by Alloway's and Stow creeks. Pop. in 1840, 2,235.

UPPER ALTON, a village of Madison co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 2½ m. E of the Mississippi. Pop. in 1840, 1,002; in 1850, 2,000.

UPPER BERN, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., bounded on the N by the Blue mountains, and on the E by Schuylkill river. Pop. in 1840, 2,906.

UPPER CHICHESTER, a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania U. S., watered by Hook and Naaman's creeks. Pop. in 1840, 475.

UPPER DARBY, a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Cobb's and Darby's creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,489.

UPPER DUBLIN, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 99 m. E of Harrisburg, drained by Darby and Cobb's creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,322; and in 1850, 1,550.

UPPER FREEHOLD, a township of Monmouth co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 12 m. E by S of Trenton, bordered on the NE by Assunpink creek, and on the S by Crosswicks creek, and drained by affluents of these rivers. Pop. in 1850, 2,556.

UPPER HANOVER, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 81 m. E by N of Harrisburg, drained by Perkioman creek and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,467; in 1850, 1,570.

UPPER MACUNGY, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 74 m. ENE of Harrisburg, drained by Lehigh creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,769; in 1850, 1,900.

UPPER MAHANTANGO, a township of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 37 m. NE by N of Harrisburg, drained by two branches of Mahantango creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,291.

UPPER MAHANY, a township of Northumberland co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,131.

UPPER MAKEFIELD, a township of Bucks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 25 m. NNE of Philadelphia, bordered on the N by Pidcock's creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,490.

UPPER MARIETTA, a village of Lancaster co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E bank of the Susquehanna, and on the Columbia branch railroad.

UPPER MARLBORO', a village of Prince George co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., 7 m. SW of Annapolis, on the S side of the W branch of Patapsco river. Pop. in 1850, 800.

UPPER MIDDLETOWN, a village of Middletown township, Middlesex co., in the state and on

the W side of the Connecticut, U. S.—Also a village of Manallen township, Fayette co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on Redstone creek, 155 m. W by S of Harrisburg.

UPPER MILFORD, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by the N branch of Perkiomen creek, and by the head waters of Saucon creek. Pop. in 1840, 3,081.

UPPER MOUNT BETHEL, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the W side of the Delaware. Pop. in 1840, 2,643.

UPPER NAZERETH, a township of Northampton co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by two branches of Manookisy creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,118.

UPPER OXFORD, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S. Pop. in 1840, 1,277.

UPPER PAXTON, a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 22 m. N of Harrisburg, drained by Mahantango and Great and Little Wiconisco creeks, and bordered on the W by the Susquehanna. Pop. in 1840, 1,814.

UPPER PENN'S NECK, a township of Salem co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., bounded on the W by Delaware river. Pop. in 1840, 1,854.

UPPER PROVIDENCE, a township of Delaware co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 13 m. W of Philadelphia, bordered on the E by Crum creek, and on the W by Ridley creek. Pop. in 1840, 780.—Also a township of Montgomery co., in the same state, bordered on the SW by Schuylkill river, and drained by Perkiomen and Mingo creeks. Pop. 2,244.

UPPER RED HOOK, a village of Redhook township, Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S., 46 m. S of Albany, on the E bank of Hudson river. Pop. in 1840, about 300.

UPPER SAINT CLAIR, a township of Alleghany co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Chartier's creek. Pop. in 1850, 2,700.

UPPER SALFORD, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 10 m. NNW of Norristown, drained by Perkiomen and Rich Valley creeks. Pop. in 1840, 1,301.

UPPER SANDUSKY, a village of Wyandott co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the W side of Sandusky river, 60 m. NW of Columbus. Pop. in 1850, 783.

UPPER SAUCON, a township of Lehigh co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 6 m. SE of Northampton, drained by Saucon creek, an affluent of Lehigh river. Pop. in 1840, 2,072.

UPPER STILLWATER, a village of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, U. S., on the W side of Penobscot river, opposite Marshe's island, and intersected by the Bangor and Piscataquis railroad.

UPPER SWATARA, a township of Dauphin co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Swatara creek. Pop. in 1840, 1,205.

UPPER TULPEHOCKEN, a township of Berks co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., drained by Northkill and Little Northkill creeks, and intersected by the Union canal. Pop. in 1840, 2,941.

UPPERVILLE, a village of Tanquier co. in the state of Virginia, U. S., 129 m. N by W of Richmond. Pop. in 1850, 350.

UPPINGHAM, a market-town and parish in the co. of Rutland, 12 m. WSW of Stamford. The town stands on an elevated situation, and contains several good houses chiefly disposed in the form of a square. Area of p. 1,210 acres. Pop. in 1851, 2,068.

UPPINGTON, a parish in Shropshire, 7 m. ESE of Shrewsbury. Area 755 acres. Pop. in 1831, 117; in 1851, 98.

UPRIGHT POINT, a headland of New South Wales, in the co. of St. Vincent, in S lat. 35° 50′.

UPSALA, or UPSAL, an ancient town in Sweden, in a laen or district of the same name, situated in a flat country, 39 m. NNW of Stockholm, on the small river Sala or Fyris, which divides it into two parts, and opens a communication with Lake Mälar. It is the see of an archb., and had a pop. in 1845 of 5,680. Most of the private houses are of wood, but the public buildings are of stone or brick. The cathedral is a large structure of the 13th cent., on the model of Notre-Dame at Paris, but built in great part of brick. The university of U., founded in the 15th cent., has 47 professors; and is usually attended by from 800 to 1,000 students. It can boast of Linnæus, Celsius, Bergmann, and a number of distinguished professors, and possesses a valuable library founded by Gustavus Adolphus, and now numbering 150,000 vols. The other objects worthy of attention are the observatory, the botanical garden, cabinets of natural history and mineralogy, the royal castle and gardens, and the residence of the archb. This town was long the residence of the Swedish monarchs, who bore the title of kings of U., till the beginning of the 10th cent. The coronation of the kings of Sweden is still performed here. About 3 m. to the N of the more recent town is Old U., a decayed place with a very curious old church.—The laen of U., bounded on the N by the gulf of Bothnia, on the E by the laen of Stockholm, on the S by lake Mälar, on the W by the laen of Westeraas, and on the NW by Gefle, has an area of 1,556 geog. sq. m., with a pop. in 1845 of 87,700. Its chief river is the Sala.

UPSHIRE, a hamlet in the p. of Waltham Abbey, Essex; 12 m. N by E of London. Pop. in 1831, 745; in 1851, 845.

UPSHUR, a county in the NE part of the state of Texas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,053 sq. m., drained by Little Cypress river and its branches, and by affluents of Sabine and Big Cypress rivers. Pop. in 1850, 3,394. Its capital is Gilmer.

UPSON, a central county of the state of Georgia, U. S., comprising an area of 208 sq. m., drained by branches of Flint river, by which it is bounded on the SW and W. Pop. in 1840, 9,408; in 1850, 9,424. Its capital is Thomaston.

UPTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 35 m. WSW of Boston, on West river. Pop. in 1840, 1,466; in 1850, 2,023.

UPTON, a chapelry in the parish of Blewberry, Berks, 4 m. NNE of East Ilsley. Pop. in 1851, 337. Also a parish in Bucks, 2 m. NNE of Windsor, intersected by the Western railway. Area 1,950 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,018; in 1831, 1,502; in 1851, 3,573.—Also a township in the p. of St. Mary, co.-palatine of Chester, 2 m. N of Chester. Area 1,106 acres. Pop. in 1831, 289; in 1851, 555.—Also a parish in the co.-palatine of Chester, 7¾ m. N by W of Great Neston. Area 929 acres. Pop. in 1831, 191; in 1851, 227.—Also a parish in Huntingdonshire, 6 m. NW of Huntingdon. Area 970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 150; in 1851, 169.—Also a township in the p. of Sibson, Leicestershire, 3½ m. SW of Market-Bosworth. Pop. in 1831, 148; in 1851, 152.—Also a parish in the co. of Lincoln, 5 m. SE by E of Gainsborough. Area 3,180 acres. Pop. in 1831, 460; in 1851, 577.—Also a parish in Norfolkshire. Area 1,693 acres. Pop. in 1831, 510; in 1851, 564.—Also a parish in Northamptonshire, 2 m. W of Northampton. Area 979 acres. Pop. in 1831, 48; in 1851, 42.—Also a parish in Nottinghamshire, 2½ m. E of Southwell. Area 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1831, 533; in 1851, 629.—Also a parish in Somersetshire, 7 m. W by N of Wiveliscombe. Area

3,779 acres. Pop. in 1831, 344; in 1851, 344.—Also a township in the p. of Badsworth, Yorkshire, 6 m. S by E of Pontefract. Area 1,026 acres. Pop. 255.

UPTON, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 35 m. WSW of Boston, drained by West river. Pop. in 1850, 2,023.

UPTON (Bishop's), a parish in Herefordshire, 4 m. NE by E of Ross. Area 3,391 acres. Pop. 693.

UPTON-CRESSETT, a parish in Salop, 4½ m. W by S of Bridgenorth. Area 1,603 acres. Pop. 58.

UPTON-GRAY, a parish in Hants, 3 m. SW by W of Odiham. Area 2,234 acres. Pop. 422.

UPTON-HELIONS, or Hilion, a parish in Devon, 8 m. NW of Exeter. Area 819 acres. Pop. in 1831, 152; in 1851, 137.

UPTON-ST.-LEONARD, a parish in Gloucestershire, 3½ m. SE of Gloucester. Area 2,975 acres. Pop. in 1831, 898; in 1851, 1,124.

UPTON-LOVEL, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. SE of Heytesbury. Area 1,399 acres. Pop. in 1851, 233.

UPTON-MAGNA, a parish in Salop, 4 m. E of Shrewsbury. Area 3,260 acres. Pop. in 1851, 488.

UPTON-NOBLE, or Lovel, a parish in Somersetshire, 3½ m. NNE of Bruton. Area 677 acres. Pop. in 1831, 282; in 1851, 238.

UPTON-PYNE, a parish in Devon, 3 m. N by W of Exeter. Area 1,852 acres. Pop. in 1851, 491.

UPTON-SCUDAMORE, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. N by W of Warminster. Area 2,500 acres. Pop. in 1831, 392; in 1851, 407.

UPTON-UPON-SEVERN, a market-town and parish in Worcestershire, 9 m. SE of Worcester. Area of p. 3,170 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,343; in 1851, 2,290. The town, supposed to have been erected on the site of a Roman station called *Upocssa*, stands on a cliff on the r. bank of the Severn, and consists of several well-paved streets containing good houses. The river is navigable here for vessels of 110 tons, and is crossed by a stone-bridge of 6 arches. It has some trade in cider.

UPTON-SNODSBURY, a parish in Worcestershire, 6 m. E of Worcester. Area 1,661 acres. Pop. in 1831, 316; in 1851, 341.

UPTON-WARIN, a parish in Worcestershire, 3½ m. NNE of Droitwich. Area 2,600 acres. Pop. 422.

UPTON-WATERS, or Parva, a parish in Salop, 5½ m. N by W of Wellington. Area 732 acres. Pop. in 1831, 193; in 1851, 202.

UPWAY, a parish in Dorset, 4 m. S by W of Dorchester, including the tythings of Elwell and Stottingway. Area 1,385 acres. Pop. in 1851, 637.

UPWELL, a village and parish partly in Cambridgeshire, and partly in Norfolk, comprising the chapelry of Welney. The village, sometimes called Well, is situated on both sides of the navigable river Welney, 6 m. SE of Wisbeach. Area of p., 21,746 acres. Pop. in 1831, 3,471; in 1851, 5,377.

UPWOOD, a parish in Huntingdonshire, 2½ m. SW of Ramsey. Area 1,809 acres. Pop. 416.

UR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Pyrenees Orientales, and cant. of Saillagouse. Pop. 250. It has an iron mine.

URABA. See Darien.

URACH, a town of Würtemberg, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the circle of the Schwarzwald, 24 m. SE of Stuttgard, on the Ems and Elsach, in a deep valley of the Alps. Pop. in 1852, 5,952. It has a castle belonging to the counts of Würtemberg, built in 1443, two churches, and a theological seminary, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen, cutlery, and printed goods, several yarn and paper mills, bleacheries, &c. The trade consists chiefly in sheep, and in articles of local manufacture. This town is of great antiquity, and was frequently the residence of the sovereigns of Würtemberg. In its vicinity are the remains of the ancient fortress of Hohen-Urach, and of the convent of Güterstein.—Also a village of Baden, in the circle of the See. Pop. 700.

URAGA, a town and port of Japan, on the W coast of the bay of Jeddo. It was visited by the American expedition under Captain Perry in 1854. The squadron, consisting of the steam-frigates Susquehannah and Mississippi, and the sloops of war Plymouth and Saratoga, sailed from the harbour of Napa-kiang, in Lieu-kieu on the 2d of July. On the morning of the 8th they made Cape Idzu, near the S entrance of the bay of Jeddo, and sailing directly up the bay, anchored in the afternoon off the town of U. The appearance of the steamers—the first ever seen in Japanese waters—with the other vessels in tow, moving with all sails furled, at the rate of nine or ten knots an hour, appeared to produce considerable sensation among the Japanese, and all the trading junks, with which the bay was crowded, carefully kept out of their way. As the vessels were coming to anchor, two shells or rockets were fired into the air from a battery about a mile distant, but apparently as a signal, and not as a token of hostility. The next morning, the governor of U., and a nobleman of the third rank, came off, and, after ascertaining the object of the visit, asked for time to despatch an express to Jeddo, in order to obtain instructions how to act. During the three days which elapsed before the answer arrived, the Mississippi made a trip of about 10 miles further up the bay, finding everywhere deep soundings. Beyond the promontory of U., a point which no foreign vessels had passed before, she discovered a large and beautiful bight, which was perfectly land-locked, and offered secure and commodious anchorage. She was followed at a distance by a number of government boats, but none of them attempted to interfere with her, or with the cutters of the different vessels which were sounding in advance of her. The presence of the squadron appeared to cause no interruption to the inland commerce, for the bay was at all times studded with large junks and hundreds of small craft, passing up and down.

URAGO D'OGLIO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 19 m. W of Brescia, and district of Chiari, on the r. bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1,358. It has a castle.

URAHI, a small river of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Campos, an affluent of the Imbe.

URAL MOUNTAINS, an extensive chain stretching from the gulf of Kara, in the Arctic ocean, southwards to about the parallel of 50°, forming a natural physical line of demarcation between Asia and Europe, throughout an extent of 900 m.; and traceable perhaps, on a meridian elevation, to an extent of 30°. Throughout a great part of its course the chain is made up, in breadth, of numerous embankments and lateral ridges, the aggregate of which is never under 30 m. in breadth, and, in some points, reaches 120 m. In several places the range does not constitute the actual watershed between the rivers of Europe and Asia, for some streams, which rise on the E declivity of the chain, after skirting it for some distance, break through the range and mingle their waters with the rivers of Europe. The N division of the chain, beyond the parallel of 65°, is covered with forests and morasses. The average elevation between the parallels of 58° and 56° is only about 1,350 ft., although the base on which the range rests has an average alt. of 900 ft. above sea-level. The highest part of the range is to the N of the parallel of 59°. The highest summit N of the parallel of 66° is not more

than 3,000 ft. high. About the parallel of Obdorsk, the chain turns suddenly to the E for nearly 25 m., after which it recovers its direction of N and S, and rapidly declines towards the marshes. The culminating point of the whole chain is supposed to be the Konshakofskoi-Kamen, in N lat. 59° 30′, which attains an alt. of 5,720 ft. above sea-level; but later observations appear to indicate that the D'eneshkin-Kamen, which lies to the N of the parallel of 60°, has a greater alt. than this. Both these points, however, are to the eastward of the principal range. The S division, within that of the N, is composed of several ridges, arranged in a fan-shape and bending SSE, S, and SW. It is a diversified and picturesque region, and rises in the Iremel, to an alt. of 5,200 ft. above sea-level. The highest part of the range is traversed by two roads. One of these begins at Werkoturie; passes to the S of the Tawdinskoi-Kamen; and crosses the chain in about 59° 15′, to the town of Solikamsk. The other, and more northern route, passes from Bogosslavsk in Siberia, to Teherdin in Anope; crossing the principal range in 60° N lat., and on the N side of the Kakwinskoi-Kamen.

Geological structure.] For our knowledge of the geology of this great mountain-barrier, we are mainly indebted to the recent researches of our countryman, Sir Roderick J. Murchison. "Considering the short space which has elapsed since the conquest of Siberia," says that distinguished geologist, "and up to how recent a time these mountain-tracts remained in a state of impenetrable forest inhabited by idolatrous Voguls and Ostiaks upon the N. and Mahomedan Bashkirs on the S, we ought rather to feel astonishment at the rate with which the region has been cleared and civilized through the introduction of European manners and mining industry. When Peter the Great, with a keen perception of the surest methods of advancing his empire, selected the first Demidoff, to explore the iron ores of these mountains, he laid the foundation of the great native mineral wealth, which now so conspicuously distinguishes Russia from all the surrounding nations. The earliest mining-establishments or *zavods* planted by that great sovereign are still the centres of activity, and have served as models after which numerous other works have been formed, both by the government and private speculators. In the days of Pallas, geology was so little understood (a few gold-mines only being known, and a great portion of the country unreclaimed), that the descriptions of the great naturalist are chiefly to be viewed as vivid portraits of living nature: as such, indeed, his observations have well stood the test of time, and small gleanings only have remained for those who followed him. Since that time, the Russian miners, learning their first lesson from foreigners, have become a well-informed class, independent of extraneous aid, and their directors (officers of the imperial school-of-mines) have described the lithological and mineral characters of the country, around their respective posts, with great fidelity." The axis, or central portion of the chain, consists to a great extent of talcose schists, or chlorite and quartzite, ancient sedimentary strata, for the most part in a highly metamorphic condition, in consequence of numerous syenitic and trap rocks; but on account of the presence of certain organic remains, traceable at intervals in limestones to the silurian series. Along the E flank, the most accessible by reason of the mining establishments, the strata are also greatly altered by the prevalence of igneous rocks; it was only along the W flank that Sir Roderick and his companions were enabled to establish a clear succession of carboniferous, devonian, and silurian deposits. True granite is of very rare occurrence along the axis of the chain, and has at a comparatively recent period burst through the eastern dislocations. The periods of dislocation, the change of relative level of land and water, and of the protrusion of igneous rocks, appear to have been phenomena repeated at different geological epochs. From the occurrence of cupriferous minerals diffused throughout the Permian strata, Sir Roderick infers that anterior to the deposition of those beds, metallic veins must have existed in the U.; and from the abundance of the remains of terrestrial plants in the same deposits, that the chain must have been raised to a certain extent above the level of the then existing ocean. Subsequent periods of disruption are proved by the lines of disturbance in the Permian series on the immediate flank of the U., and connected with dislocations which have affected them. The patches of Jurassic rocks at the N and S extremities of the range, are considered to have been subsequently desiccated, and the absence of strata of that age throughout the great mass of the chain, or for 12° of lat., to prove that it was constantly above the level of the sea during the Jurassic epoch. Between that period and the accumulation of the gold alluvia, there are no signs of any great changes in the physical structure of the U., and the only deposits assignable to that interval are certain trachytic grits and beds of lignite, which, it is conceived, may have been formed in lakes. On the W side of the chain, the order of the metalliferous rocks is best developed; but it is on the E igneous slopes that the miner is best repaid by ores. Sir Roderick concludes that "the widely-spread cupriferous deposits of Permia, which occupy all the low country to the W of these mountains, have been derived from pre-existing eastern lands, upon which the plants and vegetables enclosed in the Permian conglomerates must have grown. Judging from its composition—it is entirely made up of fragments of ancient Uralian rocks—the great Permian deposit must have been accumulated, not only after the completion of the silurian, devonian, and carboniferous systems, but after their consolidation, and either after or during their mineralization with copper-ores. This is a clear and undeniable conclusion, at which the field-geologist who has examined this region arrives; for, in whatever parallel of latitude he may trace this ancient detritus, he invariably finds it to be more coarse and metalliferous as it approaches the mountains from which its materials have been derived, whilst in receding from them, such mineral matter (always in the form of deposit, and never in the condition of veins) as regularly dies away and is lost in marine maris, sand, and limestone. But if the Ural mountains were, as we contend they must have been, the source whence all these cupriferous sediments, as well as detritus and fossil vegetables were supplied, very different indeed must have been their former outline from that which now prevails; for on the W slope of the axis down which the waters now flow into Permia, there are no great veinstones and original sources from which such debris could have been derived. All the spots where the largest veins, masses, and original centres of copper-ore occur, whether at Bogoslofsk, Nijny-Tagilsk, Gumeshefsk, and Polofsk, south of Miask, or other and intermediate places, are on *the eastern side of the chief ridge*. Supposing that these mines were in the process of forming, or having been formed, were undergoing destruction, during an era in which the land had assumed its present outline, almost every cupriferous particle and drop of water impregnated with or transporting such mineral matter must have descended into the adjacent low country of Siberia. By no natural agency could any considerable quantity of such coarse materials be now carried to the low countries on the west, between which and all the great copper sources which are known lies the ridge of the U. Now, as all the cupriferous detritus has been carried to the western flank of the mountains, and not a particle of it into the low country of Siberia, it follows that by far the greatest variation in physical outline which the region has undergone—one by which a lofty wall was thrown up between Permia and the original copper-sites of the U.—took place at a period posterior to the formation of the Permian deposits."

Gold deposits.] When the region of Permia was submerged beneath the sea, and the Permian deposits were in process of formation, the U. mountains formed the rocky shore of a low continent, from which powerful streams poured into a western sea. That old continent contained iron and copper, but neither gold nor platinum; for traces of those metals have never been found in the Permian debris. In rocks still older—such as the carboniferous conglomerates—there is no trace of gold; nor in rocks far younger, such as certain tertiary grits. From these, and other reasons equally strong, Sir Roderick concludes that the U. chain became auriferous during the most recent disturbances by which it was affected, when its highest peaks were thrown up, the present water-shed established, and the greenstone, porphyries, syenitic granites, and other comparatively recent igneous rocks, intruded through the palæozoic rocks, along its E slopes; in short, that gold was one of the most recent mineral productions anterior to the historic era, and coeval with mammoths and rhinoceroses. Their bones are seldom detected out of the line of the gold-works; and the Bashkirs regard them with superstitious respect, saying to the Russian miners, "Take from us our gold if you will; but, for God's sake, leave us the bones of our ancestors." Along with these gigantic quadrupeds are found the remains of the *Bos Urus*, now the only survivor of this ancient *fauna*. A question of interest arises from the total absence, on both flanks of the U., of erratic blocks, and of any traces of those scratches, grooves, and polishings, which are considered, by the advocates of the glacial theory, to be proofs of the former existence of glaciers. Its drift is all local and not transported; and in the northern portion of the chain, between 60° and 65° of lat., no glaciers are found on peaks constantly covered with snow, and attaining an alt. exceeding that of the highest

mountains of the British Isles. This absence of all the phenomena of glacial action seems to exclude the possibility of the lower or flat regions of Russia having been once invested in a cerement of ice. The problem connected with the entombment of mammalian remains in the gold alluvia, as well as in alluvium generally, is difficult of solution, but by whatever means the universal destruction of those great mammals, during one particular period, may be attempted to be explained, Sir Roderick answers, that it was owing, in the district under consideration, including the low regions extending from each flank of the U., to an elevation whereby a change to a colder climate was effected. To the general view of Baron Humboldt, that the richest gold-deposits are those which are derived from ridges having a meridian direction, M. Erman is opposed; but Sir Roderick is of opinion, that it is a fact that the greatest quantity of gold ore has been obtained from chains having a nearer relation to N and S than to equatorial or E and W directions, due perhaps to the general form of the chief masses of land, and the prevailing strike of the palæozoic rocks. In a paper read before the British Association, Sir Roderick points out the error into which some persons had fallen, that the Uralian mines were worked underground; the only small subterraneous work being one near Ekaterinburg, which affords a very slight profit. All the other mines along the Ural chain, throughout 8° of lat. are simply diggings and washings which are made in the detritus or shingle accumulated on the slopes of the ridges and in the adjacent valleys, and, with one exception, are all upon the E side of the range. This phenomenon is a necessary result of the structure of the chain; the older deposits through which the eruptive rocks have risen constituting chiefly the crest and E slopes of the chain, whilst the W slopes are occupied by deposits of younger or Permian age. Comparing California with the U., Sir Roderick shows that there is a very great coincidence of mineralogical structure, and that with these *constants* the same results obtain; the chief distinction consisting in the apparently larger proportion of gold in the detritus of the newly-discovered deposits in California than in those of the U. More recently, Sir Roderick, and other geologists, have observed a striking resemblance between the geology of the Ural chain and that of the Blue mountain ranges in Australia, which run, in a general line, not far from the meridian, through 30 degrees of lat. in Tasmania and New Holland, and New Guinea, having their highest points at an alt. of from 5,000 to 6,000 ft. above the sea; with an axis of chloritic and talcose schist, and quartzites, with occasional limestones of Silurian age, in which occur metallic ores and gold in veins of quartz. Moreover, granitic rocks of a comparatively younger age break through them. As on the flanks of the U., the carboniferous formation repose, so in Australia occurs the very same order of deposits. Sir Roderick, therefore, anticipated the extraordinary discovery of gold in the Australian continent, thinking it most highly probable, that besides the lead and copper which exist in the Blue mountain ranges, auriferous sands would be found in the rivers flowing from them. In respect of other phenomena, the dividing ranges of New Holland are similar to the U., with the exception that the slope in this hemisphere is to the W, and the escapement edges of the deposits to the E. So far as has yet been ascertained, the drift of the U. mountains seems to have its parallel in that of Australia, which is all local, and much of it fluviatile, deposited at the ancient mouths of the present rivers when the country was at a lower level. The phenomena pointed out by Capt. Sturt render it far from improbable that the interior depressed area of Australia is of similar character to the great Aralo-Caspian country. From these and other facts communicated to the Geological society, Sir Roderick predicted the probable mineral wealth of Australia, and in a letter addressed to Sir C. Lemon, and published in the *Philosophical Magazine*, was the first to advise that a person well acquainted with the washing of mineral sands should be sent out to Australia, speculating on the probability of auriferous alluvia being abundant in that region.

In the paper read before the British Association, already referred to, Sir Roderick adverts to the distinctions between such surface mining-operations as those of Siberia, California, and the Brazils, and those works in which besides the ores of silver, copper, &c. gold also had been extracted from the veins in the solid or parent rock, as in Mexico. Sir Roderick also traces the history of gold and its development as known to the ancients and our ancestors of the middle ages; and shows that in all regions where rocks similar to those he had described occurred, there gold has been found in more or less quantities; and that just in proportion to the time that a country has been civilized has the extraction and produce of the precious metal diminished; so that in many tracts where it formerly prevailed to some extent, it has been either worked out or the mines have been almost forgotten. The continental tracts formerly so rich, as cited by Strabo, with the exception of the N. Ural or country of the Arimaspes, whence the Scythian ores came, are no longer gold-bearing districts. The Scythian or Uralian tract had, in fact, remained unknown and unattended to from the classical age until this century, and so completely ignorant were the modern Russians of the existence of gold in the U. mountains, or that they had in their hands the country which supplied so much gold to Greece and Rome, that excellent German miners had long worked the iron and copper mines of that chain before any gold veins were discovered. These also were worked as solid veins in the rock for some time before the accidental discovery of a small per-centage of gold ore in the ancient alluvium or drift led to the superficial diggings, which produced at an infinitely less expense ten times the amount of produce of the mines in the solid rock near Ekaterinburg. All the energy displayed by the Russian miners having failed to augment the amount of Uralian gold, and as it has never much exceeded half-a-million sterling, the period is gradually arriving when the local depressions or basins of auriferous detritus of that region will be successively dug and washed out, and the U. will then resemble many other countries in possessing actual mines of iron and copper, but merely a history of its gold. Russia, however, has also the golden key of all Eastern Siberia, in which various offsets from the Altai chain, chiefly those which, separating the rivers Lena, Jenisei, &c., stretch along the shores of the Baikal lake, have proved so very productive, that for some years they have afforded three millions sterling average, exclusive of the U.

URAL, or JAIK, a river of Russia, which rises in the above chain, under the parallel of 55°; flows S to Orsk; then W through the mountain-chain to Orenburg; and from the latter place SW and S to the Caspian, into which it discharges itself by several mouths below Gurjev. The waters of the U., which have a breadth of from 150 to 200 fath. at Glinyoi, divide into two branches, about 4 m. below Gurjev. The first branch flows into the Beloi-Ilmen, 8 m. SE of Gurjev; the other, the Poltaval,

flows westwards, and again separates into 4 branches before it reaches the Caspian. All the mouths of the U. appear to be shallow and filled with reeds.

URALSK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Orenburg, on the r. bank of the Ural, in N lat. 51° 11′ 23″, 150 m. WSW of Orenburg. Pop. 15,000.—There is another small place of the same name on the Ural, in N lat. 53° 42′.

URARIEVERA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which runs NE, receives the Uraricapara on the L., and after a total course of about 135 m., joins the Idome.

URARINHAS, a town of Ecuador, in the dep. of Assuay, on the N bank of the Amazon, at the confluence of the Xucaray, 30 m. NE of La Laguna.

URARIRA, a river of Brazilian Guayana, an affluent of the Rio Negro, which it joins on the r. bank, between Moreira and Thomar.

URARTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Alava, 9 m. SSE of Vitoria. Pop. 170.

URAS, a village of the island of Sardinia, in the div. of Cape Cagliari, and prov. of Busachi, in a marshy but fertile locality. Pop. 1,500.

URATUBA, a small town of Independent Tartary, in the khanat of Kokan, on the r. bank of the Sehun, 30 m. NE of Khojend.

URBACH (Ober), a town of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Jaxt, bail. and 3 m. E of Schorndorf. Pop. in 1840, 2,073. It has a tobacco factory.—Also a parish and village of Hanover, in the reg. of Hildesheim, near Buckeneem. Pop. 780.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Coblenz, circle of Neuwied. Pop. 462.

URBAIN (Saint), a town of France, in the dep. of the Haute Marne, and cant. of Donjeux-Sur-Marne, 16 m. SE of Vassy. Pop. 928.

URBAN, a village of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle of Znaim. Pop. 1,100.

URBANA, a township of Steuben co., in the state of New York, U. S., 183 m. W of Albany. Pop. in 1840, 1,884; in 1850, 2,079.—Also a township of Champaign co., in the state of Ohio, 39 m. W of Columbus, and intersected by the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana, and the Mad river and Lake Erie railroads. Pop. in 1840, 1,386; in 1850, 3,414.—Also a village of Champaign co., in the state of Illinois, on the S side of the Salt Fork of Vermillion river, and intersected by the Chicago branch of the Illinois Central railroad. Pop. in 1840, 150; in 1850, 400.—Also a village of Jackson co., in the same state, 155 m. S by E of Springfield, and near the Illinois Central railroad.

URBANIA, a town of the Papal States, in the deleg. of Urbino and Pesaro, on the Metauro, 8 m. SW of Urbino. Pop. 3,716. It has a china manufactory.

URBANNA, a village of Middlesex co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the SW side of Rappahannock river, near the mouth of a river of the same name, and 46 m. E by N of Richmond.

URBANO, a fortress of the Papal States, in the leg. and 17 m. WNW of Bologna, on the frontier of the duchy of Modena. It has 5 bastions, and a small garrison.

URBAR, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle of Coblenz. Pop. 508.

URBINO, a town of the Papal States, capital of the leg. of Urbino and Pesaro, and of the district of the same name, 45 m. W of Ancona, and 138 m. N of Rome, on a mountain. Pop. 4,418. It is the see of an archb., a college, and a ducal palace. Needles are its chief article of manufacture. It is noted as the birthplace of Raphael.

URBINO-AND-PESARO, a legation or province of the Papal States, bounded on the N by the legation of Forli and the republic of San Marino; on the NE by the Adriatic; on the SE by the deleg. of Ancona; on the S and SW by that of Perugia; and on the W by Tuscany; and comprising an area of 540 sq. m. Pop. in 1843, 237,966. It is to a great extent covered by ramifications of the Apennines, and is watered by the Metauro, and its affluents, the Cantiano, Cesano, Foglia, and Marecchia. The mountains are, for the most part, naked and sterile, but the hills are covered with olive and mulberry trees and vines, and in the valleys, corn, legumes, lint, hemp, and fruit, are grown in great abundance. It has numerous herds of cattle, sheep, and pigs, and the silk of the Fossombrone is noted as the finest in Europe. The leg. comprises 5 districts, 28 towns, and 410 villages.

URBIONE, a lake of Spain, in the prov. and 42 m. NW of Soria, at a considerable elevation, amid lofty mountains. It is, according to Garibay, 4,800 ft. in depth, and appears to have been the crater of a volcano. It discharges itself into the Najerilla.

URÇAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 12 m. W of Cerilly. Pop. 500. It has an iron-mine.

URCEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and cant. of Anizy-le-Chateau. Pop. 400. It has manufactories of sulphate of iron and of alum.

URCHFONT, or Erchfont, a parish in Wilts, 3½ m. SSE of Devizes, containing the tythings of Eastcott and Wedhampton. Area 6,873 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,389; in 1851, 1,604.

URCISSE (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 5 m. NW of Salvagnac. Pop. 340. In the environs are quarries of marble.

URCIZE (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 12 m. S of Chandesaigues. Pop. 1,878.

URDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. SSE of Toledo, on two hills enclosed in a valley, watered by the Amarguillo, which is liable to extensive inundations. Pop. 4,100. It has a church, a handsome chapel, and an hospital. The manufacture of charcoal and of hosiery form the chief objects of industry. In the vicinity are quarries of jasper, and mines of silver and antimony.

URDAX, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 36 m. NNE of Pamplona, in the valley of Bastan, near the French frontier. Pop. 600. It has a church, and a convent, and an iron-work, and carries on an active trade in faggots.

URDEL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, and valley of Aspe. In its vicinity is an alabaster quarry.

URDEN, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. of Grisons, enclosing a small deep lake, liable by vicissitudes of weather to violent agitation.

URDENBACH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine and circle of Dusseldorf, on the Rhine. Pop. 1,000. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

URDINGEN. See Uerdingen.

URDOS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, and cant. of Accous, 30 m. S of Oloron. Pop. 406. It has a custom-house.

URE, or York, a river of Yorkshire, which, in conjunction with the Swale, with which it unites at Myton-hall, forms the Ouse. From the elevated moorland between Yorkshire and Westmoreland, in which it rises, its general course is E, passing Hawes and Askrigg. From this point to Ripon, it runs SE, passing Middlesham and Mesham; 3 m. below which latter place it becomes the boundary between the N and W ridings. From Ripon its course is S and then E., past Boroughbridge and Aldborough till its junction with the Swale.

UREI, or Ourei, a river of Sumatra, which has its

source in the E part of the district of Redjang; runs along the confines of that of Anak-Sungei; and which, after a total course of about 60 m., throws itself into the Indian ocean, to the SE of the embouchure of the Caytun. Near the sources of this river are the grottoes of Goha, from which saltpetre in great quantities is extracted.

URENHAL, a village of Kashmir, to the NW of Islamabad.

URFAH. See ORFA.

URFAHR, or UFER LINZ, a market-town of Austria, in the circle of the Muhl, on the Danube, opposite Linz. Pop. 2,660.

URFT, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, reg. of Aix-la-Chapelle, and circle of Germünd. It has several forges.

URGUB, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the pash. of Caramania, 30 m. SW of Kaisariyeh, on an affluent of the Kizil-Irmak. It is singularly built on a number of conical eminences.

URGUNDAB, a river of Afghanistan, which has its source in the Huzareh country, about 100 m. NE of Candahar, flows past that town, and 25 m. below is joined by the Turnak; thence it takes a W direction, and after a total course of about 250 m., falls into the Helmund in N lat. 31° 30′. Its banks are fertile, and its waters are extensively employed in irrigation. On its bank, about 25 m. W of Kelah-i-Ghiljie, is a village of the same name.

URGEL. See SEU-D'URGEL.

URGLIN, or RUTLAND, a parish in co. Carlow, 2¾ m. ENE of the town of Carlow. Area 3,149 acres. Pop. in 1831, 970; in 1851, 873.

URGNANO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. S of Bergamo, and dist. of Verdello, on the road by Canonica from Brescia to Milan. Pop. 2,596. It was formerly enclosed by walls, defended by towers, of which only a small portion now exists, and has an ancient castle.

URI, a central canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by Schwyz; on the NE by Glaris; on the E by the Grisons; on the S by Tessin; on the SW by Valais; and on the W by Unterwalden and Bern. Schöpf estimates the superficial surface of this canton at 24 German sq. m.; but according to Meyer's chart, its area is nearer 34 such sq. m. The whole canton consists of the two valleys of the Reuss and the Urseren. The most remarkable alp is the St. Gotthard, over which one of the main roads to Italy is here led, with a summit-level of 6,790 ft. above the Mediterranean. The chain of mountains which immediately surround this place, takes the general appellation of St. Gotthard, but each summit has its own particular name. No spot in Europe gives birth to so many noble rivers as this: from it the Reuss flows towards the N; the three sources of the Rhine towards the E; the Ticino towards the S; and the Rhone towards the W. No mountain in this cant. is under 5,000 ft. in alt. above sea-level; and the greater number of the summits range from 8,000 to 9,000 ft. in alt. The pop. of the canton in 1850 was 14,505, in 2,855 families, being an increase since 1837 of 986, or a mean annual increase of 1 in 184, while 1 in 144 was the average for all Switzerland. Of the pop. in 1850, only 40 were returned as foreigners, and only 12 as of the protestant religion. Every male above 20 years of age is a member of the general assembly, which is held once a year to choose the officers of the executive department. The revenue is small, there being almost no taxes, and little trade; it is surprising how three such poor cantons as Luzern, Uri, and Unterwalden, could raise sums sufficient for the execution of their share of the superb carriage-road over the St. Gotthard. The chief town is Altdorf, with 3,000 inhabitants.

URIBE, a district of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya. It extends N to the gulf of Gascogny; is watered by the Salcedon and Nervion; and is one of the most extensive and most fertile in the prov. It contains 32 communes, and has several iron-works.

URIE, a river of Aberdeenshire, which rises in the district of Strathbogie, and flows successively E, S, and SE. Its entire length of course is about 20 m.

URIMARAS, a tribe of Indians of Central America, who inhabit the SE part of the state of Costa-Rica.

URITANA. See ORIA.

URIUPINSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the gov. of the Don Cossacks, 25 m. SW of Novo-Cherkask, on the l. bank of the Choper.

URK, an island of the Zuider-see, in Holland, in the prov. of that name, 24 m. E of Hoorn, in N lat. 52° 39′ 47″. It does not exceed 3 m. in circumference, but has a village with 575 inhabitants employed chiefly in fishing.

URLAND, a parish and village in Norway, in the diocese and 75 m. NE of Bergen, and bail. of Northern Bergenshuus. Pop. 2,000.

URLINGFORD, a parish, containing a small town of the same name, co. Kilkenny. Area 3,497 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,492; in 1851, 2,010. The town stands on the mail-road from Dublin to Cork, 8¾ m. NE by E of Thurles. Pop. in 1851, 1,168.

URLOFFEN, a village of the grand-duchy of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, bail. and 8 m. N of Offenburg, on the railway from Carlsruhe to Freiburg. Pop. 2,250.

URMENY, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat and 9 m. S of Neutra.

URMITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, on the Rhine, SE of Neuwied. Pop. 598.

URMSTON, a township in the p. of Flixton, co. palatine of Lancaster, 5½ m. SW by W of Manchester, on the N bank of the Mersey. Pop. 730.

URNA-DESA, or UNDES, a district of Little Tibet, extending between the Himalaya and Cailas mountains, and watered by the Sutlej. It is noted for its wool, which is said to be the finest in Tibet, and has several iron mines. The mountaineers cultivate the vine. Deba is the chief town.

URNASCH, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 8 m. WSW of Appenzell, on a small river of the same name. Pop. 2,464.

URNEN (NIEDER), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 9 m. N of Glaris, on the Linth, at its exit from lake Wallenstadt. Pop. 1,505. It has mineral baths, and manufactories of silk and leather.—In the vicinity is another village distinguished as Ober U., with a pop. of 691.

URNEY, a parish in co. Cavan, containing the town of Cavan. Area 7,934 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,050; in 1851, 5,239.—Also a parish, partly in co. Donegal, but chiefly in co. Tyrone, containing the village of Clady, and a small part of the town of Strabane. Area 14,488 acres. Pop. in 1851, 6,317.

URNIETA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, 6 m. S of San-Sebastian. Pop. 1,625. It has a parish church, two chapels, and an hospital, and possesses several iron-works. The environs are fertile, producing maize, legumes, and fruit.

URNIYARAH, a village of Sind, in the Little Desert.

URNSHAUSEN, a village of the duchy of Sachsen-Weimar, in the circle of Eisenach. Pop. 700.

UROLA, a river of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, which has its source in Mount Araya, in the S part of the prov.; waters Legazpia, Zumarraga, Villareal, Azcoytia, and Azpeytia; and after a course in a generally N direction of about 30 m., throws itself into the gulf of Gascogny at Zumaya.

URPETH, a township in the parish of Chester-

le-Street, co-palatine of Durham, 2 m. SW of Birtley, intersected by the Great North of England railway. In the vicinity are extensive coal-mines. Area 1,671 acres. Pop. in 1831, 716; in 1851, 952.

URQ, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariege, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Cabanes. Pop. 188.

URQUHART, a parish on the coast of Morayshire. Pop. in 1831, 1,019; in 1851, 1,331.

URQUHART-AND-GLENMORISTON, a united parish in Inverness-shire, having a length from E to W of 30 m., and in general from 8 to 12 m. in breadth. The peopled districts are the narrow slopes along Loch-Ness, and the glens of Urquhart and Moriston, the only transverse valleys which branch off from the NW side of the Ness part of the Glenmore-nan-Albin. The largest of several hamlets, Milntown, has about 150 inhabitants. Good roads go up the two principal glens toward Kyle-Rhea, the ferry to Skye; and two roads connect the glens respectively along Loch-Ness, and 8 or 9 m. to the W. Pop. in 1831, 2,942; in 1851, 2,380.

URQUHART-AND-LOGGIE-WESTER, a parish chiefly in the SE of Ross-shire, but comprehending also the well-known detached district of Nairnshire called Ferrintosh. It extends from NNE to SSW 10 m. About 4,860 acres of the whole area are in tillage. The village of Conan Bridge has upwards of 300 inhabitants; and at the hamlet of Culbokie are held four annual fairs. Pop. in 1831, 2,864; in 1851, 3,153.

URR, a parish in the SE of Kirkcudbrightshire. Area about 12,000 acres. The surface, compared to that of most Galloway parishes, is level, few of the hills being of considerable height. On the W bank of Urr-water is the celebrated Moat of Urr, an artificial mount or table-land, rising from concentric and successive terraces, and anciently used as a seat of judicature by the petty chiefs of the feudal times. This is probably the largest work of its kind in Scotland. The villages of the parish, with their pop., in 1836, are Dalbeattie with 1,393; Haugh, with about 220; and Springholm, with about 300. Pop. of the p. in 1831, 3,098; in 1851, 3,362.—Also a river of Kirkcudbrightshire, which issues from the lake below described, and runs 26 m. to the Solway frith, midway between the Nith and the Dee. Its prevailing direction is toward the S. About 4½ m. before losing itself in the Solway, it begins to expand into an estuary; and at its embouchure, between Heston island and the headland on the E, it has a breadth of very nearly 2 m. It is navigable for considerable craft 7½ m. above its embouchure.

URR (Loch), a small lake on the boundary between Dumfries-shire and Kirkcudbrightshire, about 3 m. in circumf., and 5 fath. in extreme depth. Its water appears extremely black, the ground under and around it being in general a heathy moss. Pike, and a few large trout, are the only fish which it produces. The surrounding scenery is a bleak and dreary expanse of tame, naked, heathy hill.

URRACAL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Almeria, on the Almanzora, 5 m. ENE of Purchena. Pop. 850. It has a soap manufactory, and several linen bleacheries.

URRAN, a rivulet of co. Wexford, which rises among the SE skirts of Mount Leinster; receives various early affluents from the Blackstairs; and flows about 11 m. SE to a confluence with the Slaney at a point about 5 furl. below Enniscorthy.

URRAO, a town of New Grenada, in the dep. of the Cauca, and prov. of Choco, 24 m. SW of Santa Fe-de-Antioquia. Pop. 620.

URRAY, a parish partly on the N border of Inverness-shire, but chiefly in the S end of Wester Ross, Ross-shire. Pop. in 1851, 2,621.

URREA-DE-GAEN, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel. Pop. 1,426. It has a parish church and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen and rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry.

URREA-DE-XALON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. W of Zaragoza, near the Xalon, in a fertile locality. Pop. 740.

URRIBARI, a hamlet of Spain, in the prov. of Vitoria, and district of Aramayona. It has several mineral springs.

URROZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 14 m. E of Pamplona, in a plain, at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 680. It has manufactories of coarse cloth.

URRUGNE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 3 m. SW of St. Jean-de-Luz. Pop. in 1846, 3,633.

URSA (Punta-dell'), a headland of Sicily, on the N coast, in the prov. and district of Palermo, in N lat. 38° 18′, and E long. 13° 11′.

URSANNE (Saint), or Sankt Ursitz, a small town of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, bail. and 9 m. SE of Porentruy, in a wild and rocky locality, on the Doubs, at an alt. of 471 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 726. It has several tanneries, and in the vicinity are extensive iron-mines.

URSBERG, or Ursperg, a hamlet of Bavaria, in the circle of Schwaben, to the NE of Memmingen. Pop. 240. It has a castle and a fine church.

URSEKAU, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Breslau, circle of Steinau. Pop. 660.

URSEL, a commune and village of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, 12 m. NW of Ghent. Pop. 2,500.

URSEL (Ober), a town of the duchy of Nassau, bail. and 5 m. NE of Königstein, on a river of the same name. Pop. 2,400. It has several paper and tobacco mills, and copper works.

URSERNTHAL, or Urserenthal, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Uri. It is about 9 m. long, and 2 broad, and is watered by the Reuss. The mountains by which it is enclosed afford excellent pasturage. Cheese forms the chief article of produce. See Andermatt.

URSETSH, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Minsk, circle of Sluzk. Pop. 1,500.

URSINS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and district of Yverdun, 18 m. N of Lausanne. Pop. 252. It has some Roman ruins.

URSLINGEN, a village of Würtemberg, in the Schwarzwald circle, bail. of Rottweil. Pop. 509.

URSPITZ, a village of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, on the Iglawa. Pop. 640.

URSPRING, a village of Bavaria, in the prov. of Upper Bavaria, district of Schongau. Pop 200.—Also a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of the Danube, near Ulm. Pop. 293.

URSWICK (Great), a village, township, and parish in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 3 m. SSW of Ulverstone, containing the townships of Adgarley, Bardsea, Bolton, Stainton, and Little U. Area 4,100 acres. Pop. in 1831, 752; in 1851, 891.

URT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, cant. and 5 m. NW of La Bastide-Clerence, on the l. bank of the Joyeuse. Pop. 1,657.

URTEBIZE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Mainvault. Pop. 318.

URU'A, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Villa-Flor.—Also an island of the Madeira, in the prov. of Para, below the confluence of the Mataura.

URTSCHITZ, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz, lordship of Plumenau. Pop. 1,050.

URUBAMBA, a district and town of Peru, in the dep. of Cuzco. The district produces cacao, and varieties of fruit. Pop. 9,250. The town is 39 m. N of Cuzco, on the r. bank of the Vilcabamba.

URUBAQUIS, a tribe of Indians of Brazil, who inhabit the district between the Uatuma and Anavilhana, to the N of the Amazon.

URUBU, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia. The town is finely situated on the r. bank of the Rio-de-São-Francisco, 84 m. NW of Rio-de-Contas. Pop. 1,000. It has a church and a chapel. The environs are fertile, and produce sugar in considerable quantities.—Also a town of the prov. of Maranhão, on the l. bank of the Itapicurie, and comarca of Caxias. Its inhabitants, who are Indians, cultivate cotton and rice.—Also a river of the prov. of Para, in Brazilian Guayana, which throws itself into the Amazon, on the left bank, after a course of about 150 m., and nearly opposite the confluence of the Madeira. See also PROPRIA.

URUBUQUARA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which has its source in the Serra-Velha; runs S; traverses the lake of the same name, and after a total course of 195 m., throws itself by the l. bank into the Amazon.

URUBURETAMA, a mountain-range in Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Villa-da-Imperatriz, running from N to S between the rivers Caru, and Acaracu.

URUCAIA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of São-Romão, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, and about 90 m. above its confluence with the São-Francisco.—The river rises in the Serra-Tabatinga, and flows E to the São-Francisco, which it joins on the l. bank after a course of 200 m. It has a narrow channel.

URUÇANGA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, which runs E to the ocean. Its mouth is obstructed by sand-banks.

URUÇUHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauhy, which has its source on the E side of the Serra-Gurguea; runs N, and joins the Parnahiba, on the r. bank, nearly opposite the confluence of the Rio-das-Ballas.

URUCUPARANA, a river of Brazil, in the prov of Para, which runs first NE, then N, and after a total course of about 135 m., joins the Amazon, on the l. bank, a little below the confluence of the Cuari.

URUCURICAIA, or IGUARAPE, a natural canal of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, which connects the rivers Guajara and Xingu.

URUCURUNI, a tribe of Indians of Brazil, who inhabit the Cordilheira-dos-Parecis, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, and N part of the comarca of that name.

URUCUYA. See UBUCAIA.

URUENA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, and partido of Sepulveda, on Mount Almarez. Pop. 706. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

URUGUAY. See BANDA-ORIENTAL.

URUGUAY, a great navigable river of S. America, which rises in Brazil, under the 28th parallel, on the W flank of the Sierra-de-Santa-Catharina, and collecting various streams, traverses a vast extent of country in a W, NW, and finally SSW course; and, under the 34th parallel, unites with the Parana to form the Rio-de-la-Plata. The U., though not equal either to the Paraguay or the Parana for length of course, surpasses both in the accession of waters it receives, and near its confluence with the latter, it is its equal if not its superior in breadth. Its entire length of course exceeds 800 m. The quick accumulation of waters from the mountain-torrents renders it an extremely rapid stream in the upper part of its course; and when it leaves the hilly country, it attains so great a breadth 680 m. above its junction with the Parana, that a ten-oared boat, it is said, requires half-an-hour to cross it. The most remarkable tributaries of the U. are the Pelotas, the Uruguay-Pitu, the Piratiny, the Ibicui, the Guarey, the Arapey, and the Rio-Negro. On the l., the U. communicates by the river Merim or Mirinai, with the lake that bears the latter name. Upon the whole, the U. is a rocky stream, of difficult navigation, except by the *balzas*, a species of craft peculiar to South America. It abounds in fish, and the country through which it passes is romantic, beautiful, and fertile in pasturage. Hides and tallow form as yet the chief articles of export from the regions through which it flows. From the junction of the Uruguay-Pitu, a little below the parallel of 27°, to the junction of the Uary in S lat. 30° 20′, it forms the boundary between Brazil and the La-Plata federacy; from the latter point to its estuary, it separates the republic of Uruguay or the Banda-Oriental from the same federacy. The chief towns on or near its banks are Concepcion in the Missiones prov., and Belem and Purificacion in Uruguay. By special treaty with Brazil, the navigation of this river is open to all countries.

URUKSTADT. See KARGE.

URUMJIK, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 50 m. NW of Gallipoli, and near the r. bank of the Maritza.

URUMEA, a river of Spain, which has its source in the mountains near the village of Goyzueta, in the W part of the prov. of Navarra; traverses the valley of Basaburua-Menor; flows afterwards into the prov. of Guipuzcoa; passes near Ernani and Astigarraga, and under the walls of St. Sebastian; and after a total course, in a generally NW direction, of about 15 m., throws itself into the gulf of Gascogny.

URUMIYAH, or OORMIAH, a town and lake of Persia, in the prov. of Azerdbijan. The town is situated in N lat. 37° 35′, E long. 45° 10′, about 10 m. W of the lake, at an alt. of 4,300 ft. above sea-level. It is walled, and contains about 25,000 inhabitants, of whom 900 are Nestorians, 2,000 Jews, and the rest Mahommedans of the Shyite sect. The streets are irregular and dirty, and have a gloomy appearance, all the larger houses being shut in by lofty mud walls. A very efficient educational agency amongst the Nestorians has existed here since 1833 under the American board of foreign missions. A printing-press has been set up, and upwards of 1,300 scholars, throughout the various Nestorian districts, are now receiving instruction at the schools established by the missionaries. U. was the birthplace of Zoroaster, and for several subsequent ages the sacred city of the fire-worshippers, of whom a few yet survive in the remote valleys of Khorassan. Of the author of the Zendavesta and his followers, however, U. preserves but few traces. Several lofty mounds, composed entirely of ashes, and varying in height from 60 to 100 ft., remain to point out the site of the altars whereon their rites were celebrated; but except these and some temple-caves in the neighbouring mountains, there is little to remind the traveller of the sacred fires and their worshippers. The lake, which takes its name from the town, is little less than an inland sea, being 80 m. in length from N to S, and 20 m. in breadth, with a circuit of rather over 300 m. Its waters are so salt that fish cannot live in them; and from them and the broad girdle of pure salt washed up all round its banks, the greater part of Kurdistan is supplied with this article. Of late years this vast sheet of water has sensibly diminished, and on many parts of the shore whole square miles of white sparkling salt now

spread out to where once was the water-mark. The greatest depth of the lake does not exceed 4 fath.; the average is only 2 fath.; but the shores shelve so gradually, that even this depth is rarely attained within 2 miles of the land. From the lake to the commencement of the Kurdistan mountains on the W stretches out a splendid and fertile plain of some 30 m. long, by half the number broad, and scattered over this magnificent area are not less than 300 villages, with varying populations of from 100 to 1,200. Indeed, as seen from the summit of one of the neighbouring mountains, it appears like one vast garden, richly studded with every kind of fruit tree—peach, nectarine, apricot, cherry, plum, pear, quince, and apple-trees clustering forest-like wherever the ground is not occupied with the vine or other crop.

URUNUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Logrono, 48 m. E of Burgos, on the r. bank of the Najerilla. Pop. 530. It has manufactories of household linen.

URUOCA, a defile of the Serra-Hibiapaba, in Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara and district of Granja.

URUP, or COMPANY'S ISLAND, an island of the N. Pacific, in the group of the Kurile islands, to the N of Hurup or Staaten island, from which it is separated by Vries strait.

URUPES, a group of islets in the Madeira, in the Brazilian prov. of Para.

URURAHI, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and comarca of Campos, near a river of the same name. Pop. 2,000. The culture of sugar and mandioc and distillation of rum form the chief objects of local industry. The river U. connects lakes Aina and Feia.

URURI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and cant. and 6 m. E of Larino, pleasantly situated on a hill. Pop. 1,228. It is enclosed by old walls, and contains a fine episcopal palace, a church, and two chapels.

URVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Breteville-sur-l'Aize. Pop. 625. In the vicinity is a productive iron-mine.

URVOLGY. See HERRENGRUND.

URWITZ, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and circle of Coblenz. Pop. 200.

URZAINQUI, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 30 m. ENE of Pamplona, in the valley of Roncal, on the Ezca, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 360. It has a fulling-mill.

URZEDOW, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 26 m. SW of Lublin. Pop. 1,800.

URZULIN, a village of Poland, in the gov. of Lublin, obwod and 39 m. SE of Radzyn, in a marshy locality. Pop. 180.

URZY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 6 m. SE of Pougues, on the Nievre. Pop. 520. It has several forges and nail-works.

USACA. See OSAKA.

USAGRE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. SE of Badajos, partly on a hill, and partly on a river of the same name, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 2,260. It has an oil-mill. Woad and madder are cultivated in the vicinity.

USAN, a fishing-village on the coast of the p. of Craig, 3 m. SSE of Montrose, in Forfarshire. Its inhabitants are about 200; and, in employments and character, are akin to their neighbours of FERRYDEN; which see.

USANAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Guadalajara. Pop. 932. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

USBECS, or UZBEKS, a predominating race in Turkistan, and especially in the three khanates of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokan. The founder of the Usbec power was Sheibani Khan, a remote descendant of Tushi Khan, son of Jenghiz Khan. Abulghazi, their historian, tells us their name originated with a khan named Usbec, who reigned in Kiptchak in the 14th cent. Yet it seems strange, that, if the hordes of Kiptchak took the name of Usbecs from Usbec Khan, none but the hordes of Khiva, Bokhara, and Khokan, should retain it. Abulghazi tells us further, that the U. are composed of four tribes: Vighurs or Oigurs, Naimans, Durmans, and Kongorats. But little dependence can be placed on an author who confounds the Mongolian with the Turkish language, and derives all the tribes of Central Asia from Turk, the son of Japhet. The ancestors of Sheibani Khan possessed the principality of Tura, to the E of the Ural-Tau, and their subjects dwelt in summer on the banks of the Jaik, in winter on those of the Syr. At the commencement of Sheibani's reign, his dominions were confined to the district of Turkistan, to the NW of Tashkend. His followers were then an agglomeration of tribes of Turki, Mongol, and probably of Finnic race, moulded down into one people, with a preponderance of Turks. His army was latterly swelled by predatory volunteers, from all the nomadic tribes from Khashgar to the Volga. The whole region possessed by the race of Timur Bek, was at this juncture split into a confused mass of petty principalities, whose chiefs, continually at war with each other, could never be brought to act in concert against their formidable enemy, Sheibani Khan, who subjugated them all in succession, till not one foot of ground was left of all that Timur had conquered, between the Kynder-Tau and the Hindu-kush, and from the Bellur to the Caspian. Sheibani wished also to subjugate Persia; but in this attempt he was defeated and slain by Shah Ismail, the founder of the Suffi dynasty, in 1510. This decisive defeat saved Persia, but the successors of Sheibani retained their conquests between the Amu and the Syr. The male line of Sheibani ended in Abul Fyze Khan, who was stripped of all his possessions S of the Amu, by the celebrated Nadir Shah. His misfortunes drew upon him the contempt of his chiefs; and he was assassinated by a Mungut, named Rahim, who succeeded him, and who was in his turn succeeded, after a reign of 12 years, by Danniar Khan, a descendant of Sheibani, whose son, Shah Murad, celebrated under the appellation of *Beggi Jan*, an active, ambitious prince, recovered almost all the territories which had been lost by his predecessors since the time of Nadir; nothing but the singular abilities of Killich-Ali preserved Balkh from falling into his hands. This royal priest reigned sixteen years, and was succeeded by Mir Hyder who died in 1826. See articles KHOKAN, KHIVA, and BALKH.

USCLITZ, or USCZ, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, circle and 11 m. NW of Chodziesen, on the Netze, opposite the confluence of the Kuddow. Pop. 1,784. It has extensive glass-works.

USCIE, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. NE of Stanislawow, at the confluence of the Dniester and Knechenin.

USCIE-BISKUPIE, a town of Galicia, in the circle of Czortkow, on the Dniester, 15 m. E of Taleszczyk.

USCIECZKO, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 30 m. SSE of Czortkow, on the l. bank of the Dniester, at the confluence of the Siclawa.

USCOQUES, a Slavonic tribe who inhabit Illyria, Croatia, and Dalmatia, and were formerly noted for their piracies. They speak the Illyrian and Croat languages, and profess Catholicism.

USDUM, a long range of low hills in Syria, near the S end of the Dead sea. It runs from NNW to SSE, giving the same direction to the shore of the sea. At the S extremity of the Dead sea, it bends SSW. It is in general nearly 150 ft. high, and is a mass of solid rock salt, covered with a thin stratum of limestone and marl. See article DEAD SEA.

USE MOUNTAINS, a small mountainous range in co. Cork, extending about 4½ m. in length. It flanks the W side of the vale of the Allua.

USED, a town of Spain, in the parish of Zaragoza, 12 m. SW of Daroca, at the foot of a chain of sandy hills. Pop. 1,150. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary. A little to the S is the salt lake of Gallocanta.

USEDOM, or UESEDOM, an island, circle, and town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, and regency of Stettin. The island lies between the Baltic on the N, the Pommersche-haff on the S, the Peene on the W, and the Swiene, by which it is separated from the island of Wollin, on the E. It is 33 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in extreme breadth. It contains several lakes, of which the principal is the Achterwasser, an expan-

sion of the Peene. It has extensive level tracts, and is in some parts covered with wood. The soil possesses little fertility. The inhabitants, about 12,000 in number, employ themselves chiefly in fishing and navigation. It contains two towns, viz. Swienemunde and Usedom.—The town is 11 m. NW of Stettin, in N lat. 53° 47′ 24″, and E long. 14° 9′ 25″, on the Usedom-see, an arm of the Kleine-haff, and on an isthmus of the S coast of the island of the same name. Pop. in 1853, 1,504. It is enclosed by walls, with three gates, and has two suburbs. It has distilleries of brandy, but fishing and agriculture form the chief objects of industry.

USELDINGEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Luxemburg, circle of Diekirch. Pop. 560.

USERAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NNW of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and 32 m. SW of Peniscola, in an irregular but fertile locality. Pop. 1,900. It has a church, several chapels, and an hospital.

USERIN, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, bail. and 5 m. W of Alt-Strelitz. It has tan and saw-mills. Pop. 300.

USH, or Ouz, a river of Russia, which rises in Volhynia, and flows in an ESE course of 120 m. to the Pripet.

USHAK, a town of Asiatic Turkey, 70 m. SW of Kutahiyah. It has a considerable manufacture of carpets.

USHANT, or Ouessant, an island of France, off the coast of Finistere. It is 5 m. in length, and 3 m. in breadth; and had a pop. in 1841 of 2,194, chiefly fishermen. It has a lighthouse on its NE point, in N lat. 48° 25′ 31″, E long. 5° 3′ 19″.

USHLAWRCOED, a hamlet in the p. of Bedwelty, Monmouth. Area 6,150 acres. Pop. 5,359.

USINGEN, a town of the duchy of Nassau, capital of a bail. of the same name, and 24 m. NE of Wiesbaden, on the Usbach. Pop. 200. It is enclosed by walls, and has a suburb, a fine castle, two churches, an hospital, and a polytechnic school. It possesses manufactories of hosiery, flannel, tanneries, and several tan and fulling-mills. Pop. of bail., which has an area of 26 sq. m., 22,000.

USITZA, a district and town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 100 m. SSW of Belgrade, on one of the head streams of the Morava.

USITENNA. See Vousitkin.

USK, a market-town and parish in the co. of Monmouth, 12½ m. SW of Monmouth. The p., which includes the hamlets of Glascoed and Gwchellog, has an area of 4,956 acres, of which 410 belong to the township of U. Pop. in 1801, 734; in 1831, 1,775; in 1851, 2,038. The town, which receives its name from the river on the banks of which it is situated, is supposed to stand on the site of the Roman station *Burrium* or *Bullæum*. On an abrupt eminence to the E are the remains of an ancient castle, destroyed in the Parliamentary war, when the town also suffered considerably. The town chiefly consists of several streets, disposed generally in the form of an oblong square. The high-road to Abergavenny passes the principal street; the houses in which are much scattered and separated by gardens and orchards. There is a bridge of 5 arches over the Usk. The Mamhilad railway runs from this bridge to the Brecknock and Abergavenny canal, in Mamhilad p., a distance of about 5 m. The town-hall is a neat structure, erected by the Duke of Beaufort. The inhabitants are employed in the salmon-fishery on the Usk, in husbandry, and the manufacture of japanned tin ware. The quarter-sessions for the county are held alternately here and at Monmouth. The county house of correction is in the neighbourhood of the town. This town returns a member to Parliament, in conjunction with Newport and Monmouth. The number of voters registered in 1832 was 107.

USK, a river of South Wales, which rises in a lake on the N side of the Bannau-Sir-Gaer in Caermarthenshire; runs first N and then E as far as Brecknock, where it is joined by the Honddu; it then runs SE to Abergavenny, and in this part of its course is joined by the Grwyneu-fawr. About 3 m. below this it enters Monmouth, and its course from this point is described under the head Monmouthshire. Its total course is about 60 m.

USKE, a parish, 3¾ m. NE by N of Ballytore, in co. Kildare. Area 1,763 acres. Pop. in 1851, 722.

USKEANE, a parish in co. Tipperary, 2 m. NE of Borris-o'-kane. Area 7,656 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,459; in 1851, 1,076.

USKEVAGH (Loch), an inlet of the sea on the E side of Benbecula, in the Outer Hebrides, the largest of the singularly ramified sea-lochs which cut that island into a labyrinth of land and water.

USKONG, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Aggershuus. Pop. 2,500.

USKUP, a sanjak and town of Turkey in Europe, in the W part of Rumelia, and forming a portion of the ancient Macedonia. The sanj. lies between 41° 20′ and 42° 15′ N lat., and between 21° 15′ and 22° 20′ E long.; and is bounded on the W and NW by the sanj. of Scutari, from which it is separated by the Tchar-Dagh and the mountains of Gliubotin; on the NE and E by the sanj. of Ghinstendil, from which, in the first of these directions, it is separated by the mountains of Argentaro or Egrisu; and on the SW by the sanj. of Monastir. It is 69 m. in length from E to W, and 39 m. in breadth, and has generally a mountainous surface. The principal rivers are the Vardar, and its affluents the Uskup and Lepentz and the Psigna. The sanj. comprises 4 districts or jurisdictions. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks.—The town is situated on the l. bank of the Vardar, at the confluence of the river of the same name, and 120 m. NW of Salonica. Pop. 12,000. From the beauty of its situation and buildings, it has been named the fiancee of Greece. It contains several mosques and Greek churches, and fine promenades. This town, from the number and extent of the ruins by which it is surrounded, appears to have formerly been a place of great size. It is built on irregular ground, but is filthy in the extreme. In the W part, on a hill near the Vardar, are the ruins of an old castle.

USLAR, or Uehlar, a town of Hanover, capital of an amt of the same name, in the gov. of Hildesheim, 23 m. N of Gottingen, at the foot of the Solling, in a valley watered by the Ahle. Pop. 2,780. It is enclosed by walls, and has an hospital. It has manufactories of linen and pipes, several bleacheries, a copper-work, forges, and paper-mills.

USMAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 90 m. SW of Tamboff. Pop. 3,800.

USMASTON, or Uzmaston, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 1¾ m. SE of Haverford-West, on the river Cleddy. Area 2,070 acres. Pop. in 1851, 683.

USPALLATA, a town of Chili, in the prov. and 100 m. NE of Santiago, in a valley of the same name, formed by a bifurcation of the Andes, and traversed by the Mendoza and San-Juan rivers, which flow respectively S and N, and escape on the E by two narrow gorges. The pass of U. forms the most frequented road between Chili and La Plata. In the vicinity is an extensive silver-mine.

USSAC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Correze, cant. and 3 m. NNE of Brives. Pop. in 1846, 2,475.

USSANA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of

Cape Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. N of Cagliari, in a fertile but unhealthy plain. Pop. 1,000.

USSAT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 2 m. SE of Tarascon, near Mount Segur. It has several mineral springs and baths, and in its vicinity are beds of fine alabaster.

USSEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux Sevres, and cant. of Mauze. Pop. 1,230.

USSEL, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Correze. The arrond. comprises an area of 89,586 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 57,278; and in 1846, 64,836. The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,910; in 1846, 12,036. The town is 36 m. NE of Tulle, on the Sarsonne, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, near the Diege, and at an alt. of 792 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,652; in 1821, 3,497; in 1831, 3,963; and in 1846, 4,350. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, sail-cloth, and saddlery, a tannery, and a nail-work. Granite is found in the environs.

USSELBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 3 m. N by W of Market-Raisen. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1831, 84; in 1851, 69.

USSES, a river of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy, and prov. of Genevois, which has its source in the mountain Des Saleves; runs first W, and after a total course of about 30 m., flows into the Rhine on the l. bank, a little above Seyssel. It is joined by the Petites Usses, a mountain torrent.

USSON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 2 m. NE of Sauxillanges. Pop. 881. It contains the ruins of an ancient fortress of the same name, formerly one of the strongest in France. It was noted as the residence of Marguerite, first wife of Henry IV. It was destroyed by Louis XVIII. in 1634.

USSON-EN-FOREZ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 8 m. SW of Bonnet-le-Chateau. Pop. in 1846, 3,780.

USSON-DE-POITOU, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vienne, and cant. of Gençay, 15 m. NE of Civray, on the Cluere. Pop. in 1846, 2,183.

USSORA, a river of Turkey in Europe, in the prov. of Bosnia, which, after a course in a generally NE direction of about 45 m., joins the Bosna.

USTAD, a village of Cutch Gundava, near a lake on the road from Sind to Candahar.

USTARITS, or USTARITZ, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, and arrond. of Bayonne. The cant. comprises 8 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,433; and in 1846, 9,491. The town is 8 m. S of Bayonne, on the l. bank of the Nive. Pop. in 1846, 2,465. It has manufactories of common woollen fabrics, glass, earthenware, and nails, and several tanneries.

USTARROZ, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 30 m. ENE of Pamplona, in the valley of Boucal, partly at the foot, and partly on the slope of a mountain, in a fertile locality and near the frontier of France. Pop. 619. It is divided into two parts by a river of the same name.

USTELLEGNY, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Pyrenees, near the valley of Bargorry. It contains extensive seams of iron.

USTER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 13 m. ESE of Zurich and bail. of Greiffensee on the Aabach. It contains the ruins of a castle of the same name. Pop. of parish, 4,496. It has extensive cotton factories. Wine is cultivated in the locality.

USTICA, an island of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, in the Tyrrhenian sea, in N lat. 38° 45', and E long. 13° 11'. Pop. 1,300. It is 3 m. in length, and 1½ in breadth, and is nearly oval in form. It contains several mountains, of which the principal are Guardia, in the centre; Larso, in the S; and in the NE, the hill on which is fort Falconara. The coasts are in most parts steep. The soil possesses considerable fertility, and produces wine, corn, olives, cotton, &c. Fresh water is scarce, and the inhabitants depend chiefly on rain water, which they collect in cisterns. In the vicinity are several coral banks. The chief town is Santa Maria.

USTON, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, and cant. of Oust, on the Aleth. Pop. in in 1846, 3,391. In the vicinity are extensive silver-mines and a forge.

USTRON, a village of Moravia, in the circle and 9 m. ESE of Teschen, on the l. bank of the Vistula. It has extensive iron-works.

USTRZGKY, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 21 m. ESE of Sanok.

USUGE (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. N of Louhans, near the r. bank of the Seille. Pop. 2,391.

USUMASINTA, a river of Guatimala, which rises in the district of Peten, in Vera-Paz—on the opposite side of the ridge on which the Belize of Honduras takes its rise under the name of the Rio-de-la-Passion—and flowing from E to W, it enters the country of the Mayas Indians, in crossing which, its navigation is interrupted by a considerable cataract, near the ruins of Palenque. Below this, it is joined by the San-Pedro, the Chacamas, and the Tulija; and near the sea the Tabasco also joins it. It discharges itself by numerous channels, the principal one of which flows into the bay of Campeachy, to the W of the Lago-dos-Terminos, at the port of Victoria.

USUPAMA, a mountain of Venezuela, in the dep. of Caracas, which runs from NW to SE, and terminates on the r. bank of the Coroni.

USURBIL, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guipuzcoa, 6 m. SW of San-Sebastian, on a hill which is washed by the Orrio. It consists of five parts, some of which are well built. Pop. 1,400. It contains a parish church, several chapels, and an hospital; and has manufactories of iron-ware and anchor-forges. This place formerly bore the name of Belmonte-de-Usurbil.

USWORTH (GREAT and LITTLE), a united township in the p. of Washington, co. of Durham, 4 m. SE of Gateshead. Pop. with North Biddick in 1801 was 1,236; in 1831, 1,477.

USZIKA, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, 25 m. ESE of Kamienice, on the Dniester. Pop. 1,250.

UTA, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Cape Cagliari, prov. and 12 m. W of Cagliari, between the Mannu and Sixerris, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,200. It has some trade in corn.

UTAH, the name now assumed by the United States territory which was originally organized under the title of the state of DESERET, and is physically described under that name, and in the article GREAT SALT LAKE, in our columns. The territory, as now remanded back by congress, in the session of 1849–50, to a territorial rank, under its present title, and which previously constituted a portion of the Mexican province of California Alta, lies between the parallels of 37° and 42° N, and the meridians of 106° and 120° W; and is bounded on the N by Oregon; on the E by Nebraska and New Mexico; on the S by New Mexico; and on the SW and W by California. Its extreme length from E to W is 740 m.; its breadth 340 m. Its area has been recently computed at 187,923 sq. m. The great basin, which the larger portion of it constitutes, is

about 500 m. in length by 265 m. in breadth; and contains the Great Salt Lake, about 70 m. in length by 30 to 35 m. in breadth. None of its streams or lakes have any visible outlet either to the Atlantic or the Pacific. In 1850 it was divided into the 7 cos. of Davis, Great Salt Lake, Iron, San-Peto, Tule, Utah, and Weber, having an aggregate pop. of 11,380.—Also a county of Utah territory, extending from the mountains to the W of Utah lake to the Rocky mountains, a distance of about 25 m. It is generally hilly, and is drained by Green river and its affluents. Pop. in 1840, 2,026. Its capital is Provo city.—Also a lake of the same territory, to the SE of the Great Salt Lake, with which it is connected by the Jordan. It receives Timpanogoo river and Spanish Fork on the E, and Utah river on the S. The latter river has its source in the W part of San-Peto co.

UTANDE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. NE of Guadalajara, in a valley watered by the Vadiel. Pop. 292. In the vicinity is a Benedictine abbey, the oldest in the prov.

UTATLAN. See QUICHE.

UTAWA. See OTTAWA.

UTCH, a village of Sind, in the delta of the Indus, near the Joa mouth.

UTCUBAMBA, or HUANUA, a river of Peru, in the dep. of Truxillo, which has its source in the Andes passes, to the W of Chachapoyas; enters Ecuador, and joins the Tunguragua on the r. bank, about 20 m. SSE of Jaen-de-Bracamoros, and after a course, in a generally NW direction, of about 210 m.

UTELLE, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Nice. Pop. 1,600. The culture of the vine, olive, and chestnut, and manufacture of cheese, form the chief objects of local industry.

UTENDORF, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, at the foot of the Dolmars. Pop. 230.

UTERSEN, or YTERSON, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 12 m. SE of Glückstadt, on the Pinnau. Pop. 2,200. It has manufactories of pottery and sugar refineries, and carries on an active trade in cattle.

UTHLEBEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Merseburg, circle of Sangerhausen. Pop. 595.

UTICA, a city of Oneida co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the S side of the Mohawk river, 84 m. distant by railroad from Albany, and in N lat. 43° 6′ 49″, and W long. 75° 13′. It stands on a beautiful inclined plane, sloping towards the river, and is surrounded by one of the best agricultural and manufacturing districts in the Union. It is intersected by the Albany and Buffalo railroad, and the Erie and Chenango canals. Pop. in 1820, 2,972; in 1830, 8,323; in 1840, 12,782; and in 1850, 17,565.—Also a village of Licking co., in the state of Ohio, on the E side of the N fork of Licking river, and 47 m. by the Central Ohio and the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railway from Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 300; and in 1850, 420.—Also a village of Shelby township, Macomb co., in the state of Michigan, 22 m. NNE of Detroit, on the E bank of Clinton river.—Also a village of Clarke co., in the state of Indiana, 109 m. S by E of Indianapolis, on the NW bank of the Ohio. Pop. about 300.—Also a village of Livingstone co., in the state of Missouri, 167 m. of Jefferson, on the W side of Grand river. Pop. about 100.

UTIEL, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 54 m. W of Valencia, near the gorge of the mountain of Bunol. Pop. 5,700. It is built without regularity. It possesses manufactories of silk and linen fabrics, paper, and soap, and brandy distilleries and flour-mills.

UTILA, a small island of the Caribbean sea, near the coast of Honduras, to the NW of the island of Roatan, in N lat. 16° 14′, and W long. 87° 10′. It is 7 m. in length, rises to a considerable height, and is covered with wood. It was formerly inhabited.

UTKINTON, a township in the p. of Tarporley, co.-palatine of Chester, 1½ m. N by W of Tarporley. Pop. in 1801, 458; in 1831, 564.

UTLAENGE, or UTLANGEN, an island of Sweden, in the prefecture of Bleking, in the Carlskrona channel. It has a village of the same name, and possesses considerable cultivation.

UTOE, a small island of Russia in Europe, off the SW coast of Finland, in N lat. 59° 47′, and E long. 21° 25′. It has a light-house.—Also a small island of Sweden, in the archipelago of Stockholm, in the Baltic. It has productive iron-mines.

UTOROP, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 15 m. S. of Kolomea.

UTRECHT, a province of Holland; bounded on the N by N. Holland and the Zuyder-Zee; on the E and S by Gelderland, and on the W by N. Holland. Its surface is level, except toward the S and the E, where the monotonous aspect of the scenery begins to be exchanged for a slight variety of vale and eminence. The soil in some parts is sandy, and fit for little but raising wood; in general, however, it affords good pasture. The extent of the province is about 490 sq. m. It is traversed by the Vecht, the Amstel, and other branches of the Rhine, and has a better supply of springs and streams than the maritime provinces, as well as a purer atmosphere. Agriculture is here active and prosperous. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, beans, and potatoes, are extensively cultivated. Cattle and horse-breeding is also pursued on a very extensive scale. The exportation, chiefly to England, from this province in 1849, was 72,522 head; in 1850 it had risen to 75,966. Of horses the exportation in 1849 was 11,214; in 1850, 11,801. Of sheep, the exportation in 1849 was 27,671; in 1850, 30,749. Of swine, the exportation in 1849 was 19,921; in 1850, 22,549. Cheese is also manufactured on a large scale; and as a consequence of the extensive reclamation of waste lands, turf is raised in large quantities, and the exportation of that article is considerable. The pop. in 1851 numbered 150,279—a small amount by comparison with the other provinces of Holland. Since 1830, however, the augmentation of pop. has been 17,253. The trade of this district is inconsiderable. There is in progress a very extensive reclamation and tillage of waste land, assisted by a regulation of the government which exempts from the land-tax all land taken for the purpose of reclamation. Education is well provided for. Besides the university of Utrecht, which now contains 351 students, there are 149 elementary schools in the district, attended by 18,911 pupils; of whom 10,427 are boys, and 8,484 girls. This prov. is likewise well supplied with charitable establishments for the poor. There are altogether 148, of which 131 are entirely maintained and conducted by ecclesiastics, and with ecclesiastical funds; 14 are civil establishments; and 3 mixed, civil and ecclesiastic. In addition to the elementary schools before mentioned, the writer whose recent details we have transcribed in this article states that there are 16 for pauper children, 67 communal schools, 10 infant schools, and 6 Sunday-schools.

UTRECHT, the capital of the preceding province, is situated 23 m. SE of Amsterdam, on the Vecht, where it branches off from the Old Rhine, by which it is divided into two parts. The position is healthy, and exempt from the disadvantages of damp so common in Dutch towns, the soil being dry, and

having a degree of elevation considerably above the level of the canals; and nothing can surpass the beauty of the approaches to the town, particularly that from Amsterdam, which consists of a broad avenue bordered with rows of trees. U. is surrounded with an earthen mound which has been levelled and planted. It is of a form nearly square, and, exclusive of the suburbs, about 3 m. in circuit. Its aspect is antique, many of the houses being built in the Gothic style. The streets are of considerable width, and intersected by canals, the level of which is in some instances 20 ft. below that of the pavement. Of the public edifices, the most remarkable is the cathedral, a considerable part of which is now in ruins, but the detached tower, which still remains entire, is a very remarkable object. Its height is said to be 388 ft., and from a point, at the height of 300 ft., the eye commands, towards the W, the cities of Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and the whole coast between them. There are 11 other Protestant, and 8 Roman Catholic churches. The stadhuis or town-house is a good structure: the other objects worthy of notice are the charitable establishments, and hospitals. A beautiful public walk, called the Maliebaan, outside the walls, is upwards of a ½ m. in length, and bordered with several rows of lime-trees. The university of U., though not so celebrated as that of Leyden, is of considerable note. It was founded in 1636; is attended by about 300 students; and has professors in the classical languages, mathematics, medicine, divinity, and law. Its buildings are plain; but attached to it are a library, an anatomical theatre, a botanical garden, a cabinet of natural history, and an observatory. The town likewise possesses a hall-of-paintings, schools for the fine arts, and several valuable private libraries and other collections. The pop. in 1849 was 49,176. The manufactures are on a small scale, and consist chiefly of cotton and woollen spinning, silk-twisting, and carpet weaving, velvet, soap, leather, and cordage; but the trade in grain and in cattle is not inconsiderable, having the advantage of inland navigation. U. is the first town in the Dutch provinces where the traveller coming from the westward perceives an uneven surface, and begins to exchange the monotony of Holland for the diversified scenery of Gelderland. "Here the flat, dead level of Holland seems to end. The neighbourhood, it is true, can still be flooded for purposes of defence, by means of the works erected as recently as 1820; and by this contrivance the prov. of Holland is capable of being separated from the land to the east, like a fortress within a moat, and defended by its pop. when the rest of the country is in the hands of an enemy. It is because U., as it were, commands the outworks of the fortress, that so much pains have been taken at various times with the works constructed for its defence. But as you travel E from this city, you find that, not many miles off, defence by means of inundations becomes no longer possible: there is no longer the flat, open country level as a bowling-green, the line around the horizon being as uniform as if drawn by a ruler; canals become less frequent; the rows of trees and windmills are no longer to be seen; the rich level pastures studded with cattle, have been left behind; and in their stead, are waving fields of grain and buckwheat, spreading over a gently undulating country, well timbered, full of glade, and copse, and woody avenues. Here, in the primeval age of Holland, the sea intruded not; the mud-flats out of which the prov. of Holland proper was afterwards scraped, could not have extended eastward of U., which must then have lain upon the verge of the peopled continent."—U. was the *Trajectum ad Rhenum* of the Romans; and *Ultra Trajectum* of the Middle ages. It was the birth-place of pope Adrian VI.; and is memorable as the place where, in 1579, was concluded the act-of-confederation of the seven provinces, and in 1713, the well-known treaty of peace between the allies and French.

UTRERA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Seville. The town is 20 m. SSE of Seville, in a luxuriant valley. Pop. 12,000. It is surrounded by old walls, and has the remains of an ancient castle. The streets are spacious and well-paved, and the houses generally well-built. It has a large square adorned with two fine fountains. It contains two parish churches, the principal of which, of Gothic architecture, is remarkable for its fine naves and lofty clock tower—seven convents, numerous hospitals, a fine town-house, cavalry barracks, and a prison. It possesses manufactories of hats, pottery, soap, and starch, a tannery, and numerous oil-mills. Cattle and horses are among its most important objects of trade. In the vicinity are several salt works. U. is the ancient *Iliturge*.

UTRILLAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 51 m. from Saragoza. Pop. 100. In the vicinity are several coal-mines.

UTTENDORF, a town of Austria, in the gov. of Linz, and circle of the Inn, 29 m. N of Salzburg, on the Mattig. It has manufactories of hosiery.

UTTENHAGE. See UITENHAGEN.

UTTERBY, a parish in Lincolnshire, 4¼ m. N by W of Louth. Area 1,564 acres. Pop. in 1851, 246.

UTTOXETER, a market-town and parish in the co. of Stafford, 14 m. NE by E of Stafford, containing the townships of Crakemarsh, Creighton, Stramshall, and Woodlands, and the v. of Woodgate, which last is pleasantly situated about a ½ m. S of Uttoxeter. Area 8,973 acres, of which the township of U. contains 2,440 acres. Pop. of p. in 1801, 2,779; in 1831, 4,864; in 1851, 4,990. The town is a place of great antiquity. Leland calls it Utok Cester. It is situated upon a gentle eminence on the W bank of the Dove, about ¾ m. from the river, in the heart of a rich pasture district. It consists of several streets with a market-place in the centre. An ancient bridge over the Dove here unites the counties of Stafford and Derby. The town has a considerable traffic in corn and cheese, which has been facilitated by the formation of a branch-canal from the Caldon canal near Froghall, a branch of the Trent and Mersey navigation, which comes up to a wharf in the W end of the town.

UTTWEIL, or UTWYL, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Thurgovia, and bail. of Arbon, 26 m. ENE of Frauenfeld, on lake Constance. Pop. 606.

UTZE, a village of Hanover, in the gov. of Lüneburg, 15 m. SSE of Celle.

UUA, or OA, a river of New Granada, which issues from a lake of the same name, and after a course in a generally SE direction of about 100 m., joins the Guaviare on the l. bank, in W long. 70°.

UVALDE, a central county of the state of Texas, U. S., comprising an area of about 1,300 sq. m., drained by Rio Frio and its branches, and bordered on the W by Nueces river. It is mountainous in the N, but is in other parts fertile and well-cultivated.

UWCHLAND, a township of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 85 m. ESE of Harrisburg. It is generally level, and is drained by Brandywine creek. Pop. in 1850, 1,600.

UWUR, a village of the Punjab, on the l. bank of the Chenab.

UXBRIDGE, a market-town and chapelry in the p. of Hillington, Middlesex, 15 m. W by N of London. The town is situated on a gentle declivity on the banks of the river Colne, over which there

are here two bridges. The Grand Junction canal, on which are wharfs, warehouses, and other conveniences for trade, passes through it. The town consists chiefly of a single well-paved street, nearly 1 m. in length, and having a commodious market-house in the centre. It has a considerable trade in flour, for grinding which there are numerous mills on the river, while the conveyance of flour to the metropolis is facilitated by the Paddington canal. Pop. in 1801, 2,111; in 1831, 3,043; in 1851, 3,236.

UXBRIDGE, a parish of Van-Diemen's Land, in the co. of Buckingham, bounded on the E by the Plenty, and on the W by the Styx.

UXBRIDGE, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home district. Pop. in 1842, 810.

UXBRIDGE, a township of Worcester co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 36 m. SW of Boston, watered by Blackstone river and its tributaries, and intersected by the Providence and Worcester railway. Pop. in 1840, 2,004; in 1850, 2,457.

UXELOUP, or Uxloup, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 10 m. NE of St. Pierre-le-Moutier, in a plain, on the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. 125.

UXMAL, a ruined city of Yucatan, 45 m. SSW of Merida, and 10 m. from the ruins of Zayi. Mr. Norman describes a vast pile of ruins here which he calls the governor's house, as standing upon three ranges of terraces: the great platform, or terrace, measuring upwards of 500 ft. long, and 415 ft. broad. It is encompassed by a wall of fine hewn stone 30 ft. high, with angles rounded, still in good preservation. Along the S edge of this platform are the remains of a range of small pillars. Upon the NW corner of the platform is an edifice, the smallest of all the ruins, with few and plain ornaments, the most remarkable of which is a continuous line of turties, cut from stone of about a foot square, arranged under the cornices. Upon the main terrace stands another of smaller dimensions, constituting the foundation of the governor's house. The measurement of this terrace is 338 ft. long, 82 ft. broad, and 30 ft. high, having a majestic flight of stone steps in front of the entrance. It is divided into double ranges of rooms, from front to rear. Two of the principal, situated in the centre, are 55 ft. long, 10 ft. broad, and about 19 ft. high, with an angular ceiling occupying one half of the whole. The walls, of a durable kind of limestone, are upwards of 3 ft. thick, and of fine hewn stone laid with the greatest care. The ornaments are composed of small square pieces of stone, shaped with skill, and inserted between the mortar and stone with the greatest care and precision. An extensive pile of ruins designated as the nuns' house, is situated a few rods distant, in a N direction from the governor's house. It comprises four great ranges of edifices, placed on the sides of a quadrangular terrace, measuring about 1,100 ft. around, and varying in height from 15 to 24 ft., its sides corresponding to the cardinal points. The principal entrance is through an acute-angled arched doorway into a spacious court. This range is upwards of 200 ft. long, 25 ft. broad, and 16 ft. high, containing eight rooms on either side of the principal entrance. The opposite, or northern range, by its superior elevation, and more elaborate work, was evidently the principal portion of this immense structure. The walls of the rooms are finished with a clean, white, hard substance. On the western façade are the remains of two great serpents; their heads turned back, and entwining each other. They extend the whole length of the façade, through a chaste ground-work of ornamental lines, interspersed with various rosettes; and are put together by small blocks of stone, exquisitely worked, and arranged with skill and precision. The pyramid, situated about two rods E from the ruins of the nuns' house, with which it appears in some way to have been connected, presents a fine exterior of hewn stones, large at the base, and diminishing in size as they approach the platform. Its base measures 500 ft.; from the base to the summit or platform it is 100 ft. The summit is reached, on the E side, by a flight of 100 stone steps, each one foot high, and about 6 inches deep. The area of the platform measures 72 ft. in length and 21 ft. in width, and is occupied by an edifice 60 ft. long, 12 ft. wide, and 20 ft. high. A few rods distant, in a SW direction from the governor's house, are the remains of an extensive range, or succession of ruins composed of terraces, walls, rooms and corridors, and court-yards.

UXUE, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, and 27 m. SE of Pamplona, on the summit of a mountain of the same name, and one of the highest in the prov. Pop. 1,440. It was formerly surrounded by walls, of which a small portion only now remains, and has a cistern of extraordinary dimensions. Its trade consists chiefly in charcoal, faggots, and oil.

UYCKHOVEN, a department and town of Belgium, in the prov. of Limburg, watered by the Meuse. Pop. 435.

UYEA, an isle, harbour, and village, in the p. of Unst, in Shetland. It is the grand rendezvous of shipping for the deep sea-fishing, and the entrepot for goods to the fishing-stations in Unst and neighbouring islands.—Also a pasture-island, about 2½ m. in circumf., on the W coast of Northmaven, 4½ m. from the N extremity of the mainland of Shetland. It covers a safe harbour on the coast of the mainland.

UYLEBROCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, dep. of Vlierzele. Pop. 323.

UZBEKS. See Usbecs.

UZE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Drôme, cant. and 2 m. from St. Vallier, on the Galaure, near its confluence with the Rhone. Pop. 600. It has manufactories of pottery and bricks.

UZECH-DES-OULE'S, a commune of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. of St. Germain. Pop. 706. It has extensive manufactories of pottery, and several oil-mills.

UZEDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Guadalajara, on a rising ground, the base of which is washed by the Xarama. Pop. 700. It has the remains of towers, a church, and a convent. This town has the title of a county, and was formerly fortified. At the distance of about 5 m. amid the mountains is the famous village of Patones.

UZEGEOIS, an ancient district of France, in Languedoc, now comprised in the departments of the Gard and Lozere. It derived its name from Uzès, the capital.

UZEL, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord. The cant. comprises 7 com. Pop. in 1831, 14,205; in 1846, 12,390. The town is 9 m. NNW of Loudeac, near the l. bank of the Oust. Pop. in 1841, 2,090. It has three fine halls, and five different market-places, and is the centre of an extensive trade in linen and thread, and in cattle, fruit, and shoes.

UZEN (Bolchoi), a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Saratov; and flows SW, and then SE, to the salt lake of Kamych, into which it flows after a course of 260 m.

UZERCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Corrèze, and arrond. of Tulle. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,340; in 1846, 14,213.—The town is 15 m. NW of Tulle, on a steep hill, near the l. bank of the Vezere, which is here crossed by a substantial bridge, and near the confluence of the Bradascon. Pop. in 1846, 3,435. It is ill-laid out and badly built, but has a generally picturesque aspect. It has a communal college. The locality is noted for its horses. U. formerly bore the name of Usreca.

UZERO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Soria, on a river of the same name, which is here crossed by a bridge, and a little above its confluence with the Duero. Pop. 200. It has an old castle, a fulling-mill, and a dye-work.

UZE'S, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard. The arrond. comprises an area of 148,010 hect., and contains 8 cant. Pop. in 1831, 83,732; in 1846, 89,536.—The cant. comprises 15 com.—Pop. in 1831, 14,489; in 1846, 16,204. The town is 14 m. NNE of Nimes, on a height near the r. bank of the Auzon. Pop. in 1789, 7,566; in 1821, 5,622; in 1831, 7,274; in 1846, 7,215. It is generally ill-laid out, and ill-built, and with the exception of the episcopal palace, and a fine terrace near the church, contains few objects of interest. It has a consisto-

rial church, a communal college, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, in silk and cotton and common cloth, and earthenware, several tanneries, oil, and silk spinning-mills; and a trade in grain, wine, brandy, cattle, oil, and silk. This town, which is of great antiquity, was formerly the seat of a bishop. In the 16th century, it was fortified by its inhabitants, who had embraced the Calvinist faith, and who maintained their independence within its walls till 1629, when it was taken by Louis XIII., and its fortifications razed to the ground.

UZESTE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Villandrau. Pop. 915.

UZNACH, a district and town of Switzerland, in the cant. and 30 m. SW of St. Gall, on a height, near the E extremity of Lake Zurich. Pop., Cath., 1,536. It is well-built, and is surrounded by a finely wooded country. In the vicinity is a quarry of lignites in which naphtha is found.

UZZANO, a commune of the grand-duchy of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, and vicariat of Pescia, in the Val-di-Nievole. Pop. 3,280.

V

*** For articles not found under V, look under B, F, or W.

VAACKE, a village of Electoral Hesse, in the prov. of Lower Hesse and circle of Hof-Geismar, on the Weser. Pop. 792.

VAAGE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Christian, and 156 m. NNW of Christiania. Pop. 3,400.

VAAGOE (Ost), an island of the Lofoden group, to the W of Hindoen, in N lat. 68° 50′, and E long. 114° 10′. It is 36 m. in length from NE to SW, and 18 m. in breadth. It contains the parish and port of Vaage. Pop. 1,600.

VAAGOE (Vest), an island of the Lofoden group, to the WSW of Ost-Vaagoe, in N lat. 68° 25′, and E long. 13° 10′. It is 36 m. in length from NNE to SSW, and 15 m. in breadth, and contains several parishes. Both these islands are chiefly inhabited by fishermen.

VAAGS-OE, an island off the W coast of Norway, in the diocese of Bergen and bail. of Northern Bergen, in N lat. 61° 58′, to the SW of Stadland.

VAAL. See Gariep and Orange River.

VAALE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and county of Jarlsberg. Pop. 1,700.

VAALER, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Smaalehen, and 30 m. S of Christiania. Pop. 1,800.

VAAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 8 m. S of Mayet, on the r. bank of the Loir, between the Brault and Guicherat. Pop. 1,998. It has several tanneries. This town was formerly fortified, and was for some time held by the English.

VAASSEN, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Guelders, 23 m. N of Arnheim. Pop. 1,300.

VAAST (Saint), a village and port of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, 10 m. E of Mons. Pop. 1,615.—Also a town of France, in the cant. and 3 m. E of Quettehou, a little to the NE of La Hogue. Pop. 880. It is protected by a battery on the E.

VAAST. See Hogue (La).

VAAST-DIEPPEDAL (Saint), a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Ourville. Pop. 1,026.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Aveyron, and cant. of Rieupeyroux. Pop. 2,156.

VABRE, or Vabres-de-Senegats, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Castres. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,027; in 1846, 9,579.—The town is 12 m. N of Castres, on the Berlon. Pop. in 1846, 2,583. It has a Calvinist consistorial church, and possesses manufactories of cotton and woollen fabrics, and of leather.

VABRES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. WSW of St. Affrique, on the r. bank of the Dourdan, and near its confluence with the Sorgues. Pop. 730. It was formerly a bishop's see.

VACAHI, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, and district of Cacapaba, which has its source in the mountains to the E of the Rio-Ibicui; runs ENE, and joins the Jacuhi, on the r. bank, some leagues above the confluence of the Santa-Barbara.

VACALLO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tesino and district of Mendrisio. Pop. 550.

VACARAPI, a river of Brazilian Guayana, in the district of Macapa, which joins the Para, 18 m. above its confluence with the Amazon.

VACARIA, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Rio-de-Jequitinhonha, which has its source in the Serra of Grão-Mogor, and joins the Jequitinhonha on the l. bank, above the confluence of the Aracuahi.

VACAS (Rio-de-Las), a river of Guatimala, which has its source in the E part of the territory of Sacatepec; runs SW; passes Guatimala-la-Nueva; and after a course of about 90 m., throws itself into the port of Guatimala.

VACCA, a small island of the Mediterranean, near the coast of Sardinia, in the gulf of Palmas, and to the NE of the island of Toro, with which it was comprised by the ancients under the name of *Plumbeæ*.

VACCARIZZO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Citra, district and 14 m. W of Rossano, on a hill. Pop. 978. It has two churches, a Latin and a Greek.

VACH, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of the Rezat and presidial of Kadolzburg, 8 m. NW of Nuremberg. Pop. 883. It has glass-works.

VACH, or Vacha, a town of Saxe-Weimar-Eisenach, capital of an amt of the same name, in the principality and 20 m. WSW of Eisenach, on the l. bank of the Werra. Pop. in 1852, 2,458. It is enclosed by walls, with three gates, and has a school and an hospital. It possesses several paper and spinning-mills, and tanneries.

VACHE, an island near the S coast of Hayti, 8 m. ENE of Point Abacou, in N lat. 18° 4′, and W long. 73° 40′. It is 12 m. long from E to W, and 3 m. in

breadth, and has two good ports. It is fertile and well supplied with good water.

VACHE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. S of Valence, on the Viore. Pop. 260.

VACHERESSE, a village of Sardinia, in the div. of Savoy and prov. of Chablais, on the r. bank of the Drance, 7 m. SE of Evian. Pop. 1,000.

VACHKA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Vologda, in the district and to the NW of Jarensk; flows through the N part of the gov. into that of Arkhangel, and after a course, in a generally NNW direction, of 225 m., joins the Mezen on the l. near Oust-Vachka.

VACIA-MADRID, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 9 m. SE of Madrid, at the confluence of the Manzanares and Jarama. It contains an ancient royal palace, several mineral springs, and some Roman antiquities.

VACQUERIE (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 8 m. NE of Lodeve. Pop. 500.

VACQUIES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 7 m. SE of Fronton. Pop. 550.

VACRI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Citra, district and 23 m. SE of Chieti, and cant. of Bucchianico, on a hill. Pop. 1,180.

VACZ. See Waitzen.

VADA, or Burdj-Kadija, a headland of Tunis, to the N of the gulf of Cabes, in N lat. 35° 11′ 52″. On its summit is a lofty tower, visible from a distance at sea of 18 m., and forming an important land-mark to navigators.

VADAGARRY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, in the Carnatic, in the district and 42 m. NW of Tinnevelly, at the foot of the Western Ghauts.

VADAGHERRY, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Malabar, 24 m. N by W of Calicut.

VADANS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. NW of Arbois, near the Cuisance. Pop. 672.

VADENROD, a village of Hesse, in the prov. of Ober Hesse. Pop. 540.

VADI, or Vado, a market-town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 4 m. SSW of Savona, on the gulf of Genoa. Pop. 2,000. It has productive fisheries.

VADILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Zamora, on the Guarena. Pop. 500.

VADKERT, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Neograd, to the SW of Balassa-Gyarmath. It has mineral baths. 2,400.

VADO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 300.

VADOCONDIS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos and partido of Aranda-de-Duero, on the Duero. Pop. 720.

VADONVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, on the Maas. Pop. 248.

VADRUP, a village of Prussia, in the circle of Munster. Pop. 420.

VADSOE, a parish of Norway, in Finmark, on the Waranger-fiord. It has a harbour and productive fisheries. Pop. 1,200.

VADUTZ, a parish and market-town of the principality of Lichtenstein, 4·8 m. SSW of Bregenz, near the r. bank of the Rhine. Pop. 1,000.

VAELS, or Vaals, a town of Holland, in the prov. of Limburg, 16 m. SE of Maestricht, with 3,000 inhabitants, employed chiefly in the manufacture of woollens, needles, and wax-candles.

VAERDAL, a town of Norway, in the prov. and 32 m. NE of Trondhjein, at the mouth of the Vaerdals-elv. Pop. 1,900.

VAETHEN, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Magdeburg, circle of Stendal. Pop. 320.

VAGA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Vologda; flows NE, and joins the N. Dwina, near Ust Vaga.

VAGAI, a river of Asiatic Russia, which, after a course of upwards of 150 m., falls into the Irtish, 34 m. SE of Tobolsk.

VAGHA, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Presburg, on the Vagh. Pop. 1,400.

VAGLI, a town of the duchy of Modena, in the district of Canara. Pop. 1,300.

VAGLIANO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. of Florence, on the river Chiana.

VAGLIO, a town of Naples, in the Basilicata, 7 m. E of Potenza. Pop. 2,680.—Also a village in the Swiss cant. of Ticino, near Lugano. Pop. 236.

VAGNEY, a town of France, dep. of Vosges, on the small river Vagney, 6 m. E of Remiremont. Pop. 2,962.

VAGOS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Douro, 6 m. S of Aveiro.

VAGUARE, a river of New Granada, in the prov. of Neiva, which runs E, and enters the Magdalena.

VAHLBRUCH, a village of Hanover, in the reg. of Calenberg, near Hameln. Pop. 500.

VAHR, a village in the territory of Bremen, on the r. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 430.

VAHRENHOLZ, a village of the principality of Lippe-Detmold, on the Weser. Pop. 730. It has a castle.

VAHRN, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, in the circle of Brixen. Pop. 770.

VAIGATZ, an island, or assemblage of islands, belonging to European Russia, in the Frozen ocean, between Nova-Zembla and the continent, having an entire length of 95 m., with a breadth of 32 m. Their surface is low, rocky, and incapable of cultivation equally from the soil and climate, so that they are only visited occasionally by hunters from the adjacent parts of Russia on the main land. The fixed inhabitants are Samoyedes. The strait, which lies between the gov. of Arkhangel and the island of V., and between the Frozen ocean and the gulf of Cara, called the straits of Karsky, is 60 m. in length from NW to SE. This passage was discovered by the Dutch in 1594, and carefully explored by the Russians between 1735 and 1739.

VAIHINGEN, a town of Würtemberg, on the river Enz, 11 m. NW of Stuttgard. Pop. 3,324.—Also another large village of Würtemberg, near Esslingen, on the Fildem. Pop. 1,464.—The district of V., in the Neckar circle, has an area of 3·3 German sq. m., with a pop. in 1852 of 23,151.

VAILLAC, a town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, 16 m. N of Cahors.

VAILLY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, 9 m. N of Soissons. Pop. 1,594.

VAIMIRGA, a river of Russia, which joins the N. Dwina, after an E course of 70 m.

VAIRANO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Lavoro, 7 m. NE of Teano.

VAIRO, a town of the duchy of Parma, 32 m. S of Parma, on the Enza.

VAISON, a town of France, dep. of Vaucluse, on an eminence near the small river Ouvèze, 9 m. E by N of Orange. Pop. 2,879. It has a castle, and was the birthplace of the Roman historian Trogus Pompeius. It still exhibits several Roman ruins.

VAJASD, a small town of Transylvania, in the co. of Lower Weissenburg, near the Marosch.

VAJDA-HUNYAD. See Eisenmarkt.

VAKH, a river of Siberia, in the gov. of Yeniseisk, which joins the Obi, after a W course of 300 m.

VAKUP. See Ak-Hissar.

VAL (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 4 m. N of Brignoles. Pop. 1,752.

VALACHIA. See Wallachia.

VALADARES, a village of, Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 3 m. E of Valença-de-Minho. Pop. 500.

VALADY, a village of France, in the dep. of Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. SW of Marcillac. Pop. 500.

VALAIS, or Wallis, a canton in the south of Switzerland; bounded on the N by the cantons of Bern and Vaud; on the NE by Uri and Ticino; on the E and S by Piedmont; and on the W by Savoy. It has an area of 192 sq. leagues of 25 to a degree, or 1,106 geog. sq. m. It is watered in its whole extent by the Rhone, and is bordered on the N by the Bernese Alps, and on the S by the Pennine Alps, ranges embracing some of the loftiest mountains in Europe. No country exhibits a greater diversity in its productions, the low ground being hot, the ascent of the mountains temperate, while the high grounds approach to the climate of Norway and Iceland. The vine is cultivated to an alt. of 2,000 ft. above sea-level; and in the valley of the Rhine the silk-worm is reared. Harvest in the valley is finished by the end of May, while in other districts its activity is greatest in September and October. The lower slopes of the mountains are covered with magnificent forests of chestnuts, walnuts, and pines. The pop. in 1852 was 81,559, of whom 1,654 were foreigners; and 1,204 Swiss from other cantons. The increase of the pop. since 1837 has been 4,969, or a mean annual increase of 1 in 207. The religion of the inhabitants is the Catholic; the number of Protestants in 1852 being only 463. The language of the Upper Valais, or mountainous parts, is German; that of the low ground, or Lower Valais, a dialect of French, the inhabitants being a mixed race descended from the aborigines of France and Italy. The rearing of cattle is the only employment of consequence; traffic is confined to the sale of cattle, and of a little corn and wine. This petty community was formerly an independent republic in alliance with Switzerland; it was declared one of the cantons of Switzerland by the congress of Vienna. The capital is the town of Sion, with a pop. in 1852 of 3,516. The next town in importance is St. Maurice. Pop. 1,327. The cant. is administratively divided into 13 *dizaines* or districts, each of which has its own council, elected by the male citizens, and sends 4 deputies to the legislative diet. The executive is vested in a council of 5.

VALANIDI, a town of Naples, in Calabria-Ultra 1ma, 6 m. SSE of Reggio. Pop. 1,200.

VALATIA, a village of Columbia co., in the state of New York, U. S., at the confluence of the Valatia and Kinderhook creeks, 2 m. NE of Kinderhook. Pop. in 1850, 1,650.

VALBASES (Los), a village of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. SW of Burgos. It is walled, and has two churches, and two convents. Coarse woollens are woven here.

VALBENOITE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 6 m. SE of St. Etienne, on the Furens. Pop. in 1846, 5,504. It has manufactories of instrument strings and vegetable dyes, and several forges.

VALBERT, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Arnsberg and circle of Olpe. Pop. 468. It has several iron-works.

VALBONA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel. Pop. 545. It has manufactories of cloth.

VALBONNAIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, arrond. of Grenoble. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,003; in 1846, 6,277. The town is 27 m. SE of Grenoble, on the r. of the Marsanne. Pop. 1,386.

VALBONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gard. Pop. 1,060.—Also a village in the dep. of the Var. Pop. 1,010.

VALBUENA, a village and port of the Argentine prov. of Tucuman, on the Salado, 120 m. NE of San-Miguel-de-Tucuman.

VALCANVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Quettehou, 15 m. NE of Valognes. Pop. 1,176.

VALCARES, a salt lagune of France, in the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, and in the delta of that river. It is 9 m. in length and 7 m. in breadth.

VALCARLOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 35 m. NE of Pamplona. Pop. 500. Iron is wrought in the vicinity.

VALCIMARA, a market-town of the Papal States, in the prov. of Macerata, 5 m. NE of Camarino. Pop. 850.

VALCIVIERES, a village of France, in the dep. of Puy-de-Dome, cant. and 4 m. NE of Ambert. Pop. 1,200.

VALCONETE, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 340.

VALCOUR, an island of the state of New York, U. S., in Lake Champlain, 5 m. SE of Plattsburg. It is 3 m. long and 1 broad.

VALDAGNO, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, 15 m. NW of Vicenza, on the r. bank of the Agno. Pop. 3,300. It has manufactories of cloth.

VALDAHON (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, and cant. of Vercel, 18 m. S of Baume-les-Dames. Pop. 985.

VALDAI, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 99 m. SE of Novgorod, on a lake of the same name. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by earthen walls, and contains a palace and several churches. The lake, which is about 6 m. long and 3 m. broad, is fed by a small stream called the Valdaika, and discharges itself into the Msta.

VALDAI HILLS, a range of hills in the same gov., the culminating point of which does not exceed 1,100 ft., and the general elevation of which is only 300 ft., but which form the line of separation between the basins of the Black sea and the Baltic. The Volga rises on their S slopes, at an alt. of not less than 800 ft. It has long been supposed that these hills form the highest ground in the interior of European Russia; but near Kremenetz in Podolia, there is a point of 1,328 ft. alt. above sea-level, whence the Dniester and Dnieper flow to the Black sea; and the Bug and the Vistula to the Baltic. See article Russia.

VAL-D'AJOL (Le), or Laitre, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, and cant. of Plombières, 9 m. SW of Remiremont on the Combant. Pop. in 1846, 7,040. It has manufactories of kirchenwasser, and of straw-hats, calico, and cordage, and spinning and saw-mills and wax-works. Coal is wrought in the vicinity.

VALDARACHAS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 6 m. ESE of Guadalaxara.

VALDARNO. See Arno.

VAL-DE-AVELLANO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Soria. Pop. 881. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

VAL-DE-CANAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Estremadura, on the Tajo. Pop. 1,700.

VAL-DE-FUENTES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca, on the Sangusin. Pop. 680. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary.—Also a town in the prov. of Caceres, to the r. of the Sierra Montanchez. Pop. 1,134. It has a parish church and a custom-house.—Also a

market-town in the prov. of Estremadura, near Montanches. Pop. 1,768.

VALDEGANGA-DE-JORQUERA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Albacete. Pop. 1,470. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

VALDEGATE, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos. Pop. 378.

VAL-DEL-ALGORFA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel, near Alcaniz. Pop. 1,430.

VAL-DEL-ANDE, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Burgos. Pop. 300.

VAL-DEL-ARENAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 525.

VAL-DEL-AVERO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 498.

VAL-DEL-COLMENAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, near Huete. Pop. 768.

VAL-DEL-CONCHA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 566.

VAL-DEL-LAGUNA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid. Pop. 478.

VAL-DEL-LOSA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Salamanca. Pop. 655.

VAL-DEL-MORILLO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid. Pop. 1,335.

VAL-DEL-PIELAGO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. Pop. 400.

VAL-DEL-RIBELLO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 210.

VAL-DEL-ROBLES, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Zaragoza, near Alcaniz. Pop. 2,255. It has several paper-mills.

VAL-DEL-SAZ, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 445.

VAL-DEL-UNCAR, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Caceres, near Plasencia. Pop. 412.

VAL-DEL-VIMBRE, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. Pop. 308.

VALDEMORO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid. Pop. 1,880. It has a parish church, two hospitals and a custom-house.

VAL-DE-MORO-DEL-REY, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, near Huete. Pop. 408.

VAL-DE-NUZ, a valley of Switzerland, in the cant. of Neufchatel, extending between the lake of that name on the S, and the Chasseral on the N. It contains 24 villages.

VAL-DE-OLIVAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca. Pop. 2,700. It has a parish church, several schools, and a convent. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and woollen fabrics, and the rearing of cattle.

VAL-DE-OMILLAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Valencia. Pop. 510.

VAL-DE-PENAS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real. The partido comprises 6 pueblos. The town is 30 m. SE of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 10,200. It has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and several mills.—Also a market-town in the prov. of Jaen. Pop. 4,000.

VAL-DE-PENAS-DE-LA-SIERRA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Madrid, near Alcala-de-Henares, on the Jarama. Pop. 355.

VAL-DE-PIELAGOS, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Guadalajara. Pop. 355.

VALDERADUEY, a river of Spain, which has its source in the prov. of Leon, enters that of Zamora, and joins the Duero on the r. bank.

VALDERCE'S, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Albi. The cant. comprises 6 com. Pop. in 1846, 6,016. The town is 9 m. NE of Albi. Pop. 1,544.

VALDERROBRES, or VALDERROBLES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel. Pop. 2,250. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of paper and cloth.

VAL-DE-SANTO-DOMINGO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Toledo. Pop. 1,825. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses manufactories of common cloth.

VAL-D'ESNE, a market-town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne. Pop. 815.

VALDESOTO (SAN FELIX), a town of Spain, in the prov. of Oviedo. Pop. 1,253.—It has a parish church and a custom-house.

VAL-D'ESPINA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Palencia. Pop. 377.

VALDIERI, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Coni. Pop. 2,600. It has iron works.

VAL-D'ILLIEZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, and circle of Montheli. Pop. 835.

VALDIVIA, a province of Chili, situated in the midst of the country mainly occupied by the Araucanian Indians. It lies upon the coast, on both sides of the river Valdivia, and is bounded on the N by the river Imperial; on the S by the Maypul or Rio-Negro. The Guinchi or Cunchi Indians are in possession of its S part. It is about 180 m. long, and 70 m. broad. The climate is colder than in the N provs. of Chili, and snow covers the peaks of the Andes chain which bounds this prov. on the W, though of considerably lower elevation than those towards the N. From the coast to the Andes, the surface is generally level, and the soil good; while intercourse is facilitated by a number of navigable rivers. The principal towns are Valdivia and Osorno. The pop. is about 25,000.

VALDIVIA, the capital of the above province, is situated on the S shore of the river of its name, at 9 m. distance from the sea, in S lat. 39° 49′, W long. 73° 15′. The harbour is situated in a beautiful bay formed by the river, and has been represented as the safest, the strongest from natural position, and the most capacious of any ports in the South sea; but the anchorage for large ships is limited, and a bank with shallow water upon it detracts very materially from its value. It is known that the coasts of Chili have been elevated several feet, apparently by internal pressure, of late years; and Dr. Wayman reports that in 1820 he had observed that there was at this point of the coast, only 2 ft. water where 6 Dutch line-of-battle ships had anchored about 70 years before. The island of Manzera, situated in the mouth of the river, forms two passages, which are bordered by steep mountains and strongly fortified. The town contains a college built by the Jesuits, several convents, a parochial church, and a royal hospital. The private houses are chiefly of wood. The adjacent country is hilly, rising to an alt. of 1,000 ft. Water is plentiful, and provisions are cheap. This city was founded in 1551, by Pedro-de-Valdivia, who gave it his name, and obtained immense sums of gold from its vicinity. Its wealth allured many, and it soon became one of the most populous cities in the kingdom. It was twice besieged ineffectually by the Toqui Caupolican, but it was not so fortunate in resisting the celebrated Paillamachu. In 1599 it was surprised at night by that leader, who killed the greater part of the garrison consisting of 800 soldiers, and, having burned the city, carried off immense booty, together with a number of prisoners. The Spaniards rebuilt it anew, and fortified it so strongly that it has resisted all the attempts of the Araucanians to take it. It was, however, taken in 1640 by the Dutch, who, frustrated in their

attempts to form an alliance with the Araucanians and the Cunchi, were compelled to abandon it. In 1820 it was captured by Lord Cochrane with a patriot force.

VALDIVIA, a river of Chili, which has its rise in the lake of Huanahué, in the Andes, and runs W into the Pacific in a course of about 120 m. Its stream is clear, and it is so deep that ships of the greatest burden come close up to the city of Valdivia, and lie close to the quays. The banks of this river are fertile, and yield wheat, pulse, and fruit. The territory through which it flows abounds in cattle and in timber.

VALDOBIADENE, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Treviso. Pop. 2,480. It has several silk-mills.

VALDROME, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Drome, arrond. and 20 m. SSE of Die. Pop. 1,288.

VALDUGGIA, a commune and village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Novara, 3 m. E of Borgosesia. Pop. of com., 3,158.

VALDUNQUILLO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and near the city of Leon. Pop. 910.

VALEDIA, a small port of Marocco, 27 m. SSW of Mazagan. The coast is here very rocky, and though there is a spacious natural harbour, it is little frequented, on account of its difficult and dangerous entrance.

VALEGGIO, a town of Austrian Lombardy, on the Mincio, SW of Verona. Pop. of com., 4,558.

VALENÇA, a comarca and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia. The town is on the r. bank of the Una, and near a canal by which that river is connected with the Jiquie. Pop. 1,200. It has a parish church and two schools. Coffee is cultivated to a considerable extent in the locality.—Also a town of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Parahiba and Preto. Pop. 5,000. It has a parish church and an hospital. An active trade is here carried on in coffee, millet, mandioc, and other productions of the locality.—Also a town of the prov. of Pianhi, about 60 m. N of Oeiras, on the Catinguinha. Pop. 3,000. The annexed district is extensive, but thinly peopled. Its chief productions are rice, millet, mandioc, tobacco, saltpetre, and cattle.

VALENÇA-DO-DOURO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, 9 m. W of St. João-de-Pesqueira, near the l. bank of the Douro. Pop. 635.

VALENÇA-DO MINHO, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, on the l. bank of the Minho, opposite the fortress of Tuy in Spain, 56 m. N of Oporto, and 72 m. WNW of Braganza. Pop. 1,828. It is supposed to have been founded by the soldiers of Viriatus.

VALENÇAY, a town of France, dep. of the Indre, 25 m. NNW of Chateauroux, on the Nahon. Pop. of com., 3,229. Hosiery and woollen goods are manufactured here. It has a fine castle, where Ferdinand VII. of Spain resided from 1808 to 1813. Pop. of cant. comprising 10 coms., 12,315.

VALENCE, a town of France, the capital of the dep. of the Drome, agreeably situated on a declivity on the l. bank of the Rhone, 42 m. SW of Grenoble, in N lat. 44° 55′ 50″, E long. of Paris, 2° 33′ 9″, at an alt. of 332 ft. above the Rhone. It is surrounded with walls, which give it at a distance rather a gloomy appearance; and it is ill built and irregular, with narrow and winding streets. The cathedral is a building of considerable antiquity, but has little claim to attention in point of architecture. The Gothic façade of the old castle is said to be one of the finest specimens of that style in France. In front of the Place d'armes stands the citadel, in which Pius VI. died in 1799. V. is the see of a bishop, and the seat of a diocesan college, and a communal school. Its pop. in 1841 was 13,407; in 1846, 13,901. Its manufactures comprise silk, cotton, and leather, but each on a small scale. It has also dye-works, tanneries, breweries, and marble-works. Olives grow in the neighbourhood, and the town contains a number of oil mills.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1846, 23,011.—The arrond. has an area of 188,368 hectares, and comprises 10 cants. Pop. in 1846, 149,278.

VALENCE D'AGEN, a commune and town of France, dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 14 m. SE of Agen. Pop. 3,088. The preparation of quills and feathers forms a chief branch of trade here.

VALENCE-EN-ALBIGEOIS, a village of France, dep. of the Tarn, 14 m. NE of Albi. Pop. 1,278.

VALENCE-SUR-BAISE, a town of France, dep. of the Gers, on the small river Baise, 6 m. S of Condom. Pop. 1,205.

VALENCIA, a province of Spain, bounded on the N by the provs. of Castellon-de-la-Plana and Teruel; on the E by the Mediterranean; on the S by the provs. of Alicant and Albacete; and on the W by Albacete and Cuenca. Area 2,754 geog. sq. m. Pop. in 1834, 388,759; in 1849, 500,000. It is administratively divided into 15 partidos, and 245 pueblos.—The kingdom of V., an ancient division of Spain, is bounded on the N by Aragon and Catalonia; on the E and S by the Mediterranean; on the SW by Murcia; and on the NW by New Castile. It comprises the three western provs. of Castellon, V., and Alicant; and has an area of 7,193 geog. sq. m. In 1787 the pop. of this province was 825,059; in 1808, Antillon and Rehfues state it to have been about 1,200,000; in 1849, it was 1,110,950. The greater part of the surface is mountainous. The principal plains stretch along the coast, which, in the S is bordered with cliffs and rocks, and in the N and beyond Cape San Antonio, is flat and full of sandbanks, among which the large laguna of Albufera is situated. The plain adjacent to the capital is above 30 m. in length; those to the southward, which adjoin the towns of Alicant and Orihuela, if inferior in extent, may challenge a comparison in beauty and fertility. This prov. is watered by three great rivers, the Xucar, the Segura, and the Guadalaviar; also by the Murviedro, the Palencia, the Millares, and others of less size, all flowing from the mountains of the interior to the Mediterranean. The soil consists partly of clay mixed with sand, and partly of lime and chalk; the first is predominant in the plains, which are of a luxurious fertility; the latter is chiefly found in the mountainous parts. The mountains of this region belong to the Iberian chain, which here runs into the sea in the promontories of Oropesa, Antonio, Martin, Nao, and Cervera. The principal ridges are the Sierra-de-Espadan in the N, the Monte-Penaglosa on the boundaries of Aragon; the Sierra-Picochera, the Sierra-de-Meriola, and the Bujeron. All these mountains are steep and of a wild appearance; but there is seldom much snow upon them, and a few are covered with wood. The climate is delicious, and the temp. is refreshed by sea-breezes. The heat in summer is seldom above 17° or 18° R.; in winter the temp. is from 7° to 13° R. Hoar frost and mists are uncommon, and there are scarcely 18 or 20 rainy days in the whole year. The *solano* and earthquakes, however, sometimes visit this paradise; and myriads of insects annoy the inhabitants during the summer. Agriculture is well-conducted. The lands are divided into *huertas* and *serranas*. Irrigation is here, as in the S of France, an indispensable requisite to productiveness. The fields are divided into tracts supplied

with water, and eminences which do not admit of irrigation, and are planted with vines, olives, figs, and whatever requires comparatively little humidity. Wheat, Indian corn, and barley, are grown; but the kingdom does not produce sufficient grain for its own consumption, notwithstanding that chestnuts, rice, and algarrobas, are extensively used as substitutes for bread. The finest vegetables are grown in great quantities. Among the wines of this province, are the white and red Alicant, the strong Benicarlo, the Vino-de-la-Torre, and the Cartuxo. Brandy is exported into France. The sugar-cane is grown around Gandia, but only the fresh juice of the plant is made use of. Silk is grown in considerable quantity; but the management of this article is not well understood. Flax, hemp, and rice, are likewise reared here; yet, notwithstanding all these products, the peasantry live in general in great poverty. In manufactures the Valencians have made very little progress. The Carthaginians, and after them the Romans, worked innumerable mines in the mountains of the south of Spain, and procured from them great quantities of gold, silver, lead, and other metals. The sides of mountains in V. are still seen perforated with the mouths of caverns, whence came the silver and gold that glittered round the throne of the Cæsars; yet it did not until very recent times occur to any of the modern occupiers of the soil, to try if some of the precious metals were not still left within. Several foundries have been established along the coast, for the purpose of smelting the ores, and separating the silver from the lead, the argentiferous lead-mines only being those which are thus explored. Near Pinnosa there is a stratum of mineral salt, but it is not made use of, as there are many rich salt-springs, three of which annually yield 300,000 cwt., and could be made to produce a great deal more. The language is a peculiar dialect, kindred to that of Catalonia. There are 9 cividades, 161 villas, 378 villages, 562 parishes, 171 monasteries, 54 nunneries, and 39 establishments of charity in this prov. This part of Spain, early invaded by the Carthaginians, was conquered by the Romans, and at a subsequent date by the Goths, from whose hands it fell into those of the Moors. The latter established the kingdom of V. in 713, and retained it under several vicissitudes of fortune, until 1238, when it was definitively taken from them, and united to Aragon. It afterwards formed a component part of the Spanish monarchy, but continued to preserve its representative body and its privileges, till the early part of the 18th cent., when having, in the war for the succession to the crown, taken part against the Bourbon dynasty, it was, on their establishment on the throne, deprived of its old constitution, and obliged to conform to the laws of Castile.

VALENCIA, the chief town of the above province and kingdom, is situated upon the Guadalaviar, here about 100 yds. broad, at the distance of 2 m. from the sea, in N lat. 39° 28′ 45″, W long. 0° 24′ 23″. It is surrounded with ramparts whose walls are entire and well-preserved; but the citadel is useless, being poorly fortified, and not even commanding the town. It has 8 gates, and 5 faubourgs or suburbs. The interior, far from meriting the flattering epithet of 'Valencia la Bella,' consists of narrow and winding streets, crossed by a multiplicity of lanes in many of which there is no thoroughfare. Of the different public walks, the chief is that which extends along the banks of the river. Few towns contain a greater number of public buildings, but they are less remarkable for elegance than for antiquity and profuse decoration. The ancient palace, called El-Real, is now the residence of the captain-general. The other remarkable structures are a Moorish mosque; a church built for Christian worship in the time of the Goths; and several modern edifices, such as the college of Pio Quinto, the convent of the Carmelites, the custom-house, and the college of the patriarch. V. is the see of an archbishop, whose revenue amounts to £34,375 annually. The number of regular and secular clergy is very great, being no less than 2,610 persons. The cathedral is of great antiquity, and has undergone many changes, having been a pagan temple under the Romans,—a church under the Goths,—a mosque under the Moors,—being reconverted into a Christian temple dedicated to St. Paul after Valencia was conquered by the Cid in 1094; again turned into a Mahommedan mosque upon its re-capture by the Moors in 1100; and again converted into a Romish cathedral by Jayme, king of Aragon, in 1230, the era of its final conquest by the Christians. The university of this city was founded in 1470, and is on an extensive scale, but the course of study is antiquated. The Valencians have also an academy of painting, and reckon several eminent artists among their number. There are two public libraries.—Of manufactures, the most extensive one is of silk; but there are, on a small scale, fabrics of leather, glass, woollens, cordage, tobacco, and lace. The maritime trade of the place is carried on by lighters, which load and unload vessels at the village of Grao, near the mouth of the river.—The commerce of this city was recently very extensive; the value of its foreign and interior commerce amounting annually to £773,416, besides its exportation of silk, wrought and raw, amounting to £1,875,000, at a moderate calculation, and employing 22,000 hands. The chief articles of export are rice, saffron, almonds and oranges.—The environs form a delicious garden, the air of which is continually loaded with perfumes. The temp. of Valencia is remarkably mild and pleasant, the intensity of the summer heat being lessened by the vicinity of the sea, and in some measure by the moisture of the adjacent plains. The spring is sometimes rainy, but the autumn is a very pleasant season, the trees and the fields not losing their verdure until December. As a resort for invalids from the north of Europe, V. has a claim to rank with Lisbon, Nice, Pisa, and other well-frequented towns. V. was the birthplace of the lawyer Mayans, of the celebrated Ant. Jos. Cavanilles, and of several renowned painters, as Espinosa, and Francisco Ribalta.—Valencia is a place of antiquity, and was probably the *Valentia Edetanorum* of the Romans. On the invasion of the Goths, it fell, with the rest of the peninsula, into their hands, and continued so until 715, when it was occupied by the Moors. From these invaders it was taken by the Cid in 1094, and given to that warrior to govern as a dependency of the king of Castile. It was consequently called 'Valencia of the Cid,' and devolved on his death to his widow Ximene, a heroine almost equally noted in Spanish history as her husband, and who sustained in it a long siege against the Moors in the year 1100. At last, however, it surrendered, and was occupied by the Moors until 1238, when it was finally retaken by the king of Aragon. In the war of the succession, the inhabitants adhered to the Austrian candidate for the crown, until the unfortunate battle of Almanza (in 1707) obliged them to submit to the Bourbons. A number of them were famished, the city was deprived of its privileges, and obliged to adopt the customs of Castile. V. declared against the French, and baffled the first attempts made on it in 1808 by Moncey; but in the end of 1811 it was attacked by

Suchet, and, after a vigorous siege and bombardment, surrendered in January 1812.

VALENCIA, a city of Venezuela, in the department of Caracas, and province of Carabobo, situated in a fine plain, half-a-league W of the lake of the same name, in N lat. 10° 10′ 11″, 77 m. WSW of Caracas. Pop. about 16,000. The houses are in general low and irregular, though some of the streets are broad and well-built. The parish-church, and a handsome square in which it stands, form the principal ornaments of the city. The inhabitants, formerly noted for their indolence, have lately become active and industrious, and the situation of the place is favourable for trade, being separated from Puerto-Cabello by only 10 leagues of good road. The adjacent country produces provisions and fruits in great abundance, and the plains feed immense herds of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules. V., with the towns of Victoria and Barquisimeto, suffered much from the earthquake which overthrew Caracas, La-Guayra, Merida, and several villages in March, 1812. It remained firm to the cause of Ferdinand up to the year 1810, when it was compelled to submit to Miranda, and shortly after became the seat of the new congress of the united states of Venezuela. It was soon afterwards occupied by the royalists; but in 1812 its possession was disputed by Miranda; and in 1813, it was entered by Bolivar, without opposition.

VALENCIA (LAKE OF), a fine inland sheet of water, in the dep. of Caracas, in Venezuela. It stretches 13½ leagues from ENE to WSW; its greatest breadth is 4 leagues. It lies at the distance of one league from the city of the same name, and is situated in a valley surrounded with mountains excepting on the W, where it extends into the interior. The waters of twenty rivers are discharged into it; but it has no visible outlet; and the space which separates it from the sea is 6 leagues in width, and is filled with inaccessible mountains. It is reported to have been diminishing for several years; and its waters are still receding, leaving behind them a rich and productive soil. This lake has about 27 islands scattered over its surface. The largest of them, called Caratapona, is highly fertile, and contains a pop. sufficient to raise provisions, fruits, and vegetables, for the market. The produce which grows on the borders of the lake is transported across its waters, or by the rivers which fall into it. The navigation, however, is not very easy, owing to the numerous islands with which the lake is interspersed.

VALENCIA-DE-ALCANTARA, a strong town of Spain, in the prov. of Caseres, on the frontiers of Portugal, 25 m. SW of Alcantara, on the l. bank of the Aird. Pop. 4,798. Some coarse linens are made here.

VALENCIA-DE-DON-JUAN, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. S of Leon, on the Esla, on the site of the ancient *Coiaca*. Pop. 1,710.

VALENCIA-DE-LAS-TORRES, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m S of Badajoz. Pop. 695.

VALENCIA-DEL-VENTOSO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Badajoz. Pop. 3,880.

VALENCIANA, a town and a celebrated mine of Mexico, in the dep. and 10 m. N of Guanaxuato. In the mine the great vein was 22 ft. in breadth; and as the chasm is dry, it was easier worked than almost any other American mine. The pits extended, in 1790, to the breadth of 4,900 ft., and the lowest was 1,640 ft. in depth. The undertaking employed upwards of 900 men in carrying the ores to the surface; 1,800 workmen in procuring and sorting the ore; and 400 women and children carrying the minerals to the sorters. The expenses of materials, workmen, overseers, &c. was £187,500 per ann.; the net profit, during the same period, to the proprietors, after deductions of the king's fifth, and all expenses, was from £82,500 to £123,759 per ann. This mine is no longer wrought.

VALENCIENNES, a fortified town of France, in the dep. of Nord, 28 m. SE of Lille, situated on the Scheldt, which traverses the town, and here becomes a navigable river, though small in its volume of water, and sluggish in its course. The form of the town is circular. The streets are narrow and crooked, and the houses are in general ill-built, many of them being of wood. The principal edifices are, the public square, the church of Notre-Dame, the town-hall, the artillery-house, the theatre. The public library has 18,000 vols. Pop. in 1852, 24,343. The chief manufactures are lace of great fineness, cambric, gauze, linen-stuffs, hosiery, wire-cloth, pottery ware, and Prussian blue. This town belonged to the Netherlands until 1677, when it was taken by the French, and confirmed to them by treaty. In 1793 it formed one of the first objects of attack by the allies, after the defeat of Dumourier. The siege, conducted under the command of the duke of York, was long and obstinate, and part of the town was laid in ashes before the capitulation. It was retaken by the French in 1794; escaped attack in the invasion by the allied powers in 1814 and 1815, and was definitively confirmed to France by the treaties of these years.

VALENDAS, a village of the Swiss cant. of Ungusan, in the Glenner circle, NW of Ilanz. Pop. 555.

VALENS, a commune and village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 32 m. SE of St. Gall. Pop. 1,315.

VALENSOLE, a town of France, in the dep. of Basses-Alpes, 14 m. SE of Forcalquier. Pop. 3,135.

VALENTANO, a town of the States-of-the-Church, deleg. of Viterbo, 14 m. SW of Orvieto. Pop. 1,030.

VALENTIA, an island and village off the W coast of co. Kerry, near the S entrance of Dingle bay. The island is about 5 m. in lengh, and 2½ m. in breadth, with an area of 6,371 acres. Bray-head, forming the SW extremity, projects about 1 m. beyond the S screen of the southern entrance of the harbour, flings sheer down to the ocean cliffs of 628 ft. in alt., and is one of the boldest and most striking of the many sublime promontories of Kerry. The cliffs of Fohilly, which screen the NW extremity of the island, are separated from the entrance of Lough Kay by Rinnadrolan point, and soar aloft to the elevation of 886 ft. The N or principal entrance to Valentia harbour, between Beg-Innis and Cromwell's fort, is very fine in scenery. A great part of the surface is under tillage, and there is a considerable range of pasture. A slate quarry on the island is worked for export. It is used for flagging, for fish-slabs, and for many purposes to which marble has been usually applied, and finds a ready market in England. At present about 120 hands are employed in this quarry. The hamlet of Valentia is situated near the NE extremity of the island, in the vicinity of the pier. The chief trade, additional to the quarrying and export of its slates and flags, consists in the conducting of somewhat extensive fisheries, in the exporting of corn and butter, and in the importing, chiefly from Liverpool, of iron, coals, and timber. The Spaniards occupied the island and harbour of V. up to the period of the English commonwealth; but the lieutenants of Oliver Cromwell expelled them, and erected two forts at respectively the north entrance and the south entrance of the harbour, to put an end to the privateering enterprises for which it had been used.

VALENTIA, or Dissee, an island off the coast of Abyssinia, about 2½ m. long and ¾ m. broad. It forms a bay, affording good anchorage for large vessels, and is situated a little to the SE of Massuah. It is supposed to be the ancient *Orine*.

VALENTINE, a town of France, on the Garonne, 3 m. S by W of St. Gaudens. Pop. 1,000.

VALENTINE'S BAY, a bay on the SE coast of Tierra-del-Fuego, to the W of Cape Success, in S lat. 52° 55′, W long. 74° 15′.

VALENTINO (San), a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, 12 m. SW of Chieti. Pop. 2,460.

VALENTINSHAUSER, a village of Austria, in Tyrol, in the bail. of Nanders. Pop. 840.

VALENZA, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. of Alessandria, situated on an eminence near the Po, 12 m. SE of Casale. It is surrounded with a wall and defended by a castle which formerly rendered it a place of strength; but its fortifications have been neglected, and it did not sustain a siege in the campaigns of 1796 or 1799. It contains several churches, a civic palace, a college, 7 hospitals, and some vestiges of antiquity. Its pop., employed partly in cultivating the vicinity, partly in manufacture, amount to 7,400. The district of V. comprises 4,364 hectares of surface; about 3,500 of which are *colline*, with a soil composed in some parts of cretaceous clay, in others pure argil, or calcareous. More than two-thirds of this land are appropriated to vineyards, calculated to produce upwards of 40,000 hectolitres of wine annually. It has some brick and tile kilns, which yield about 96,000 lire; linen and canvas are woven to the value of about 30,000 lire, and thrown silk realizes yearly about 130,000 lire.

VALENZA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. 18 m. SSW of Leon.

VALENZUELA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 26 m. E of Cordova. Pop. 2,710.—Also a town in the prov. and near the town of Ciudad-Real. Pop. 1,280.

VALERA-DE-ARRIBA and VALERA-DE-ABAXO, two villages of Spain, in the prov. and about 18 m. S of Cuença. The former has a pop. of 1,250; the latter of 1,500.

VALERIEN (Saint), a town of France, dep. of the Yonne, 9 m. W of Sens. Pop. 1,030.

VALE-ROYAL, a beautiful valley in the p. of Whitegate, co.-palatine of Chester, intersected throughout its length by the river Weaver, which is crossed here by the Grand Junction railway, on a viaduct of 5 arches of 63 ft. span each, at the height of 66 ft. above the level of the water.

VALERY-EN-CAUX (Saint), a town of France, dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 33 m. N by W of Rouen. Pop. 5,370. It has a small but good harbour, and considerable fisheries particularly of herring. The other branches of its industry are ship-building and the manufacture of soda.

VALERY-SUR-SOMME (Saint), a small port of France, situated on the r. bank of the Somme, near its mouth, 12 m. NW of Abbeville. Pop. 3,241. It carries on a considerable coasting and transit trade, serving as port to Amiens and Abbeville. Its harbour is capacious, but the entrance is difficult on account of sand-banks. It was here that, in 1066, William the Conqueror embarked for the invasion of England.

VALET, a town of France, dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, 6 m. N of Clisson.

VALETTA (La). See Malta.

VALETTE (La), a town of France, dep. of Charente, situated on a mountain, 14 m. SE of Angoulême. Pop. 955.—Also a town and fort in the dep. of Var, 4 m. NE of Toulon.

VALEZO. See Valeggio.

VALFF, a village of France, in the dep. of Bas-Rhin, cant. and 4 m. SE of Obernay.

VALGARA, a village of Italy, 22 m. NW of Como. Pop. 1,000. Marble is wrought in the vicinity.

VALGORGE, a town of France, dep. of Ardeche, on the small river Baune, 25 m. SE of Privas. Pop. 1,436.

VALGRANA, a town of Piedmont, prov. of Coni, situated on the river Grana, 8 m. W of Coni. Pop. 1,625.

VALGREGHENTINO, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Como. Pop. 1,100.

VALIDIA. See Valedia.

VALINCOURT, a town of France, dep. of Nord, 9 m. SE of Cambray, and 23 SE of Douay.

VALKI, a town of European Russia, on the river Mscha, in the Slobodsk-Ukraine, 27 m. W by S of Charkov. Pop. 5,000. The industry of its inhabitants is confined to cultivating the environs, distilling spirituous liquors, and trafficking in cattle.

VALLADA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 40 m. SW of Valencia, on the Canolas. Pop. 1,500.

VALLADARES, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Galicia, near Tuy. Pop. 1,200.

VALLADOLID, an inland prov. of Spain, forming part of the kingdom of Leon, and bounded on the N by the provs. of Leon and Palencia; on the E by Burgos; on the S by Avila; on the SW by Segovia; and on the W by Salamanca and Zamora. Area 2,237 geog. sq. m. Pop. in 1848, 210,000. The surface lies in general high, and its soil is sandy and barren; yet there is no want of water, the prov. being traversed by the Duero, which is joined by the Cea, the Valderaduey, the Pisuerga, the Esla, the Arlançon, and other rivers. The climate is cold. Some corn is exported in good years; but the chief dependence of the inhabitants is on pasturage. Flax and hemp are cultivated to a considerable extent. The manufactures are trifling; and this is, on the whole, one of the poorest regions of Spain. It is divided into 22 districts.

Valladolid, the capital of the above prov., is situated on the banks of the Esgueva, which divides it into two, and of the larger stream of the Pisuerga which bathes its walls, in N lat. 41° 39′ 14″, 98 m. NNW of Madrid. The town stands in the midst of an extensive plain, which might be rendered more productive were the streams that traverse it made to serve effectually for the purpose of irrigation. The streets are dirty, and many of the houses in decay; there are, however, two squares, one of which, the Plaza Mayor, contains some good buildings. The cathedral, begun by Philip II., has never been finished. The town has six gates, one large bridge, and a number of small ones, 16 churches, and 24 convents. It is the seat of a bishop, of a provincial court of justice, and of an university, which is at present the most frequented in Spain. The manufactures are confined to silks, lace, paper, coarse woollens, and earthenware. The produce of the environs consists of corn, wine, and silk.

VALLADOLID, a town of Yucatan, 80 m. ESE of Merida, near the source of the Bullina.

VALLADOLID-DE-MECHOACAN, a town of Mexico, in the state of Mechoacan, on the Olid, in N lat. 19° 42′, 120 m. W of Mexico, at an alt. of 69,396 ft. above sea-level. It has a fine cathedral, and several handsome houses. Pop. 25,000

VALLANCA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and NE of Valencia. Pop. 1,025. It has some trade in wine, honey, and wax.

VALLATA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Principato-Ultra, and district of Ariano. Pop. 4,400.

VALLAURIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, and cant. of Antibes, 12 m. SE of Grasse. Pop. in 1846, 2,482. It has manufactories of pottery. Manganese is wrought in the locality.

VALLAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone. Pop. 485.

VALL-DE-MOSA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Baleares and island of Mallorca. Pop. 1,580.

VALL-DE-UXO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana and partido of Nulez. Pop. 5,500. It has a parish-church, an hospital, and a custom-house

VALLDONA, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, and to the NW of Peniscola.

VALLDORF, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden and circle of Herford. Pop. 1,000. It has mineral-springs.

VALLE, a market-town of Austria, in Illyria, in the gov. of Trieste and circle of Istria, near Rovigno. Pop. 1,050.—Also a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-di-Lavoro, near Caserta. Pop. 810.—Also a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, near Villa-Nueva-de-la-Serena. Pop. 878.—Also a parish of Norway, in the district of Nedenas, on the Odderen. Pop. 1,600.

VALLE, or VALLE-D'ALESANI, a canton, commune, and town of the island of Corsica, and arrond. of Corte. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 3,057; in 1846, 3,243. The town is 15 m. E of Corte. Pop. 616.

VALLECAS, or BALLECAS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 5 m. SE of Madrid. Pop. 1,542. It has a parish-church, two hospitals, and a custom-house. Agriculture, and the manufacture of linen, form the chief objects of local industry.

VALLECORSA, a market-town of the Papal States, in the delegation and 18 m. S of Frosinone, on the Rio-di-Valle-Frata. Pop. 3,000.

VALLE-D'ALESANI. See VALLE.

VALLE-DE-ADDALAGIS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and NNW of Malaga. Pop. 3,300.

VALLE-DE-CABUERNIGA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 36 pueblos. The town is situated in a valley of the same name. Pop. 287. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. The manufacture of linen and of agricultural implements form the chief objects of local industry.

VALLE-DE-CERRATO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of and near Palencia. Pop. 425.

VALLE-DEL-ORO (SANTA CECILIA), a parish of Spain, in the prov. of Lugo, and partido of Monforte, watered by a river of the same name. Pop. 780. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

VALLE-DEL-ORO (SANTA-CRUZ-DEL), a parish of Spain, in the prov. of Lugo and partido of Mondonedo. Pop. 962. The manufacture of linen and rearing of cattle form the chief employment.

VALLE-DE-MATAMOROS, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Badajoz, near Xerez-de-los-Caballeros. Pop. 1,250.

VALLE-DE-SANTA-ANNA-LA-REAL, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Teruel, to the W of Henares. Pop. 474.

VALLE-DE-TABLADILLO, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, between two hills, in a valley of the same name. Pop. 517. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary.

VALLE-D'IGUAPE, a valley of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, watered by an affluent of the Paraguacu. It contains extensive sugar plantations, and is considered one of the most fertile tracts in the Brazilian territory.

VALLEES (PAYS-DES-QUATRE), a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Guyenne, containing an area of 160,000 hect., and now comprised in the departments of the Haute-Garonne and Hautes-Pyrenees. Its cap. was Castelnau-de-Magnoac.

VALLEJO, a village of Solano co., in the state of California, U. S., on the Napa straits, 25 m. NNE of San-Francisco It is at present the capital of the state and the seat of government.

VALLE-LUNGA, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, and near Monteleone. Pop. 1,000.—Also a town of Sicily, in the intendancy and to the NW of Caltanisetta. Pop. 3,500.

VALLE-MAROBBIA-IN-PIANO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessina and bail. of Bellinzona. Pop. 794.

VALLEN, an island of France, off the coast of the dep. of Finistere.

VALLENDAR, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and circle and 3 m. NNE of Coblenz, on the Rhine. Pop. in 1843, 3,135. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of cloth, and other woollen fabrics, leather, tobacco, and dye-works. The culture of the vine and navigation afford also important employment to the inhabitants.

VALLENDAS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons and bail. of Glenner. Pop. 555.

VALLENGIN, or VALANGIN, a market-town of Switzerland, in the cant. and to the NW of Neuchatel. Pop. 6,250. It has a castle.

VALLERANGUE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Le-Vigan. The cant. comprises 3 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,521; in 1846, 6,972. The town is on the Herault, 15 m. N of Le-Vigan. Pop. 3,853. It has a consistorial Calvinist church, and possesses extensive manufactories of silk and cotton hosiery, and numerous silk-mills. The trade consists chiefly in timber. Chestnuts are extensively cultivated in the vicinity of this town.

VALLE-ROTONDA, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, and to the NW of Benafro, in a valley. Pop. 2,210.

VALLERUELA-DE-PEDRAZA, a town of Segovia, in the partido of Sepulveda. Pop. 760.

VALLERY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne. Pop. 681.

VALLES, a market-town of Central America, in the state of San Louis Potosi, U. S., on the l. bank of the Montezuma. Pop. 3,500. It has a trade in sugar, and other articles of local production.

VALLESESIA. See VALSESIA.

VALLET, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Nantes. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,304; in 1846, 9,875. The town is 15 m. E of Nantes. Pop. 5,583.

VALLEY, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Bavaria, and presidial of Wiesbach. Pop. 200. It has a castle.

VALLEY-FORGE, a village of Chester co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the S side of Schuylkill river, near the mouth of Valley creek, 70 m. E of Harrisburg, and intersected by the Philadelphia railroad.

VALLEYRES, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud and bail. of Orbe. Pop. 498.

VALLEYRES-SOUS-URSIUS, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and bail. of Isserten. Pop. 227.

VALLEYRES-SUR-MONTAGNY, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud and bail. of Isserten. Pop. 215.

VALLFONGA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Gerona, near Campredon. Pop. 748.

VALLIBONA, a market-town of Spain, in the

prov. of Castellon-de-la-Plana, near Morolla. Pop. 790. Wool-spinning forms an important branch of local industry.

VALLIER (Saint), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. of Mont-Saint-Vincent, 33 m. SW of Chalon-sur-Saone, on the Saone. Pop. in 1852, 1,145.—Also a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Var and arrond. of Grasse. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 4,282; in 1846, 4,346. The village is 8 m. NW of Grasse. Pop. in 1852, 856.—Also a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Drome and arrond. of Valence. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,086; in 1846, 17,878. The town is 24 m. N of Valence, on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the confluence of the Galaure. Pop. in 1852, 1,145.

VALLIÈRES, a commune and market-town of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and cant. of Felletin, 9 m. NE of Aubusson. Pop. in 1852, 2,400. Cattle are extensively reared in the locality.

VALLIEVO, or Valliova, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, 60 m. SW of Belgrade, on the l. bank of the Kolubara. Pop. 4,100.

VALLIGUIERES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and cant. of Remoulins, 20 m. E of Uzès. Pop. 492.

VALLIQUERVILLE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. W of Yvetot. Pop. 1,615. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics.

VALLMOLL, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and near Tarragona. Pop. 874. It has distilleries of brandy.

VALLO (Il), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, 15 m. SE of Salerno. Pop. 2,480. Leather is its chief article of manufacture.

VALLOE, a small island of Norway, in the prov. of Jarlsberg, in the Christiana-fiord.—Also a stift and town of Denmark, in the island of Sieland, 20 m. NNE of Praestoe.

VALLOIRES, a market-town of Sardinia, Savoy, and in the prov. of Maurienne. Pop. 1,915.

VALLON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, and arrond. of Largentiere. The cant. comprises 11 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,579; in 1846, 10,422. The town is 15 m. SSE of Largentiere. Pop. 2,627. It has a Calvinist consistorial church. The culture of wine and silk, and manufacture of leather, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a commune and market-town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, and cant. of Loue, 18 m. W of Le Mans, on the Geay. Pop. 1,550. It has manufactories of common woollen and linen fabrics.

VALLON-EN-SALLY, a market-town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of Montlucon, on the Cher. Pop. 980.

VALLONISE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hautes-Alpes, and cant. of Largentiere, 9 m. WSW of Briancon. Pop. in 1841, 1,193.

VALLS, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Tarragona. The partido comprises 30 pueblos. The town is 12 m. NNW of Tarragona, in a level tract watered by the Francoli. Pop. 9,000. It has a parish-church, 2 convents, and an hospital, and contains several distilleries of brandy, tanneries, wool-spinning and paper-mills.

VALLUHN, a village of the grand-duchy of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, on the Boize. Pop. 290.

VALM (Alt and Neu), two villages of Prussia, in the regency of Kostin, and circle of Neustettin. Pop. 960.

VALMALEDA, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Viscayo, to the SW of Bilboa, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Salcedon, which is here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,000. It has a parish-church, a convent, and an hospital; and carries on an active trade in copper and iron ware, and other articles of local produce, and in cattle.

VALMARTEN, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. of Clères, and com. of Le Bocasse.

VALMONT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and arrond. of Yvetot. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,082, and in 1846, 16,999. The town is 18 m. NW of Yvetot. Pop. 1,112. It has manufactories of calico, and several bleacheries.

VALMONTONE, a town of the Papal States, in the leg. of Velletri, 5 m. SSE of Pelestrina. Pop. 1,088.

VALMUNSTER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, and arrond. of Metz. Pop. 421. It has manufactories of magnesia and vitriol.

VALMY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 7 m. from Sainte Menehould. Pop. 466. A victory was here gained by the French over the Prussians on the 20th September 1792.

VALNAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and arrond. of St. Amand. Pop. 500.

VALOGNES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche.—The arrond. comprises an area of 103,995 hect., and contains 7 cant. Pop. in 1831, 95,660; in 1841, 95,370; and in 1846, 93,857.—The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,032; and in 1846, 15,838.—The town is 39 m. NNW of Saint Lo, on the Merderet. Pop. in 1780, 4,732; in 1821, 6,858; in 1831, 6,940; and in 1846, 6,579. It has a communal college, a public library and a savings' bank. It possesses manufactories of lace and blond, several dye-works and tanneries; and carries on a trade in grain, butter, eggs, fowls, game, honey, wax, feathers, fresh-fish, shell-fish, flax, and linen.

VALOIRES, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. of Savoy, 13 m. SSE of St.-Jean-de-Maurienne. Pop. 2,000.

VALOIS, a district of France, in the ancient prov. of the Ile-de-France, now comprised in the departments of the Aisne and Oise. It had an area of 181,877 hect., and contained several towns, of which Crespy was the capital.

VALONA. See Avlona.

VALONGO, a market-town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and to the NE of Oporto.

VALOR, a town of Spain, in the prov. of, and 55 m. from Granada, at the foot of the Sierra Nevada. Pop. 1,600. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a public granary, and several mineral springs, and carries on a considerable trade in grain, wine, fruit, and wool.

VALORBE, a market-town and parish of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and bail. of Orbe, 20 m. NW of Lausanne, near the source of the Orbe. Pop. 1,491. It has extensive iron-works.

VALORIA-DEL-ALCOR, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of and near Palencia. Pop. 234.

VALORIA-LA-BUENA, a judicial partido and market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Valladolid. The partido comprises 41 pueblos. The town is 15 m. ENE of Valladolid, on the l. bank of the Arrayo-Maderazo. Pop. 795. It has a parish-church and a custom-house. Linen is manufactured here.

VALORICKE, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 156 m. SSW of Voronej, on the Oskol.

VALPARAISO, a province of Chili, bounded on the N by the lake of Catapillo; on the E by the Cuesta-de-Calavera; on the S by the dep. of Meli-

pilla; and on the W by the Pacific. Pop. in 1847, 75,962. The soil is generally stony and arid, and rain seldom falls; but when irrigated, the ground is highly productive; and some of the valleys are very beautiful, and richly clothed with vegetation. The only considerable stream is the Quillota. The principal places are the city which gives name to the prov., and the towns of Quillota and Casa-Blanca.

Valparaiso, the capital of the above prov., and the principal emporium of Chili, whence all the commerce with Peru is carried on, is situated in S lat. 33° 1′ 56″, W long. 71° 41′ 45″, about 95 m. direct distance WNW of Santiago, of which it is the port, and at the foot of a range of steep hills about 1,600 ft. high. The city itself lies about 3 m. from the harbour; but the suburb called Almendral lies close upon the harbour, and is inhabited by those employed about the shipping. The harbour is defended by a fort. V., though the chief commercial entrepôt of Chili, and indeed one of the most flourishing sea-ports of South America, is nevertheless peculiarly unfortunate in its local situation. The bay is open to the N, and affords no shelter to shipping during the winter months; the country which surrounds it is of the most barren description, and the want of space at the base of the cliffs prevents the improvement of the town. But in spite of these disadvantages, the place has increased rapidly of late years, and it is supposed to contain at present above 50,000 inhabitants. Of this number 6,000 are strangers. The main body consists chiefly of one long, straggling street, mostly composed of low white-washed houses, which runs parallel to the beach, and wherever a ravine comes down, the houses are piled up on each side of it. Of late years many handsome houses of four and five stories have been erected; and there are several fine public buildings, amongst which are the custom-house, the Merced and Matriz churches, and the Plaza-de-la-Victoria is a fine open space. The surrounding hills, being only partially protected by a very scanty vegetation, are worn into numberless little gullies which expose a singularly bright red soil. In a NE direction there are some fine glimpses of the Andes; the volcano of Aconcagua is particularly magnificent; but the immediate neighbourhood is not very attractive to a European eye. During the long summer the wind blows steadily from the S, and a little off-shore, so that rain never falls; during the three winter-months, however, it is sufficiently abundant. The vegetation in consequence is very scanty; except in some deep valleys, there are no trees; and only a little grass and a few low bushes are scattered over the less steep part of the hills. When we reflect that at the distance of 350 m. to the S, this side of the Andes is completely hidden by one impenetrable forest, the contrast is very remarkable. "We," says Dr Poeppig, "who during a long voyage had seen nothing but black and dreary rocky islands and a cheerless sky, now—in the bay of Valparaiso—looked round us in vain to discover some green tree or grassy slope; in whatever direction the eye turned, it was sure to encounter monotonous steep cliffs of grey syenite, which are all connected with the same semicircular mountain ridge. The sides and summit of this ridge are painted in the colours of an old brick, brown and red, and not a single group of trees breaks this dull uniformity, inasmuch as the parched ground is capable only of nourishing a few bushes with woody boughs and greyish leaves. Many broad slopes are quite destitute even of these, and are either covered with heaps of stones, or split into reddish gaps and ravines. Narrow and dangerous paths wind over the summit of the ridge, and along these, involved in ruddy clouds of dust, long trains of mules laden with the productions of the country, descend to the port. The deep and dark gullies which sink down from the mountain-top to the sea-side, have no signs of a living brook; their perpendicular rocky sides are still barer than the rest. It is only at the bottom of these gullies where some soil has been heaped together, that one remarks a faint tint of green, a trace of the careful garden-culture of the poor peasant, during a short period of the year."

V. is, as it were, a city of yesterday. Under the rule of the Spaniards it was a place of no importance, and never could have been, for they vigorously repressed the trading spirit, and wished to confine its entire operations to an exchange of the manufactures of Catalonia for the agricultural produce of this dependency. Even so late as 1819, V. was only a village, with ten or a dozen huts. A little more than a century ago the whole township was sold for 1,500 d.; now, we are told, many separate houses fetch from 4,000 to 5,000 d. of rent; and building is still going on very extensively. Wherever the tide recedes a few yards, the spot is appropriated and covered with bricks and mortar. Much if not most of the property of the town is said to belong to Englishmen and other foreigners. The merchants are nearly all English, American and German; but nearly all the shops are kept by Frenchmen. The posts are regular; the police well-organized; the streets are kept clean, and crime is repressed. The number of vessels which entered the port of V. in 1845 was 859; in 1849, 968; in 1850, 1,465 = 412,240 tons; in 1851, 1,561. The customs' revenue in 1849 was £337,096; in 1851, £487,400. Of the total imports into the republic of Chili during the first six months of 1852, amounting to 8,404,539 d. in value, 7,790,241 d. were imported at V. See article Chili. The project of a railway to Santiago has been entertained for some time.

In 1822, V. was greatly injured by a severe earthquake; and on the 2d of April 1851 it was again visited by a very severe shock. Many geologists are of opinion that the bay of V. is being gradually but very sensibly affected by the general elevation of the coast in this quarter of America. In an article which appeared in the South American journal, *El Araucano*, Don Mariano Rivero dissents entirely from the opinion that earthquakes have produced changes of level in the bay of Valparaiso; and Colonel Walpole says, "I have heard, from persons long resident on the spot, both previous to the earthquake of 1822, and still residing there,—accurate observers of events,—statements in direct corroboration of M. Rivero, and whom he could not have consulted: and it is difficult to conceive why those whose opinions he considers as inconsiderately put forth, should have drawn their conclusions from the mere appearance of a piece of ground not more than 200 yds. of the whole circumf. of a bay of considerable extent." The observations made by Mr. Darwin during the surveying voyage of the Beagle, extended over part of the coast from 60 m. S of Valparaiso to 80 m. N of it; and throughout the whole of this line extensive beds of shells were found, elevated at various heights, from the level of the present sea-beach to 250 ft. above it. The most unequivocal proof of a recent rise is drawn from *balanidæ* found adhering to the rock at the height of 14 ft. above high-water-mark. Mr. Darwin also observed *balanidæ* similarly situated at the Rapel, 60 m. S of Valparaiso, and at Quintero, a few miles to the N of it. The present position of an ancient sea-wall, which was built in 1680 at V., cannot be otherwise explained than by a change of level. The appearance of the granitic rocks, both to the N and

S of the bay, also bear testimony, in Mr. Darwin's opinion, to the fact of an elevation to the amount of about 14 ft. The church of San Augustin was found to stand 19 ft. 6 inches above high-water mark; allowing for its probable position when built in 1614, the greatest amount of possible change cannot have exceeded 15 ft. in the period of 220 years. Mr. Darwin considers it certain that the land was elevated during the earthquake of 1820. The rise of the land, even in the bay of Valparaiso, was not equal; for a part of a fort which was not formerly visible from a certain spot, subsequently to the earthquake fell within the line of vision. There is good reason to believe that part of the most recent rise of the land, attested by the *balanidæ* and position of the sea-wall, has been due to changes acting previously to 1822, as well as to that earthquake itself, and likewise to an elevation produced by insensible degrees since that period.

VALPARAISO-DE-ABAJO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, and to the W of Huete. Pop. 540.

VALPARAISO-DE-ARRIBA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, near Huete. Pop. 210.

VALPELLINA, a village of Sardinia, in the prov. of Aosta. Pop. 535.

VALPERPA, a market-town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 11 m. SSW of Ivrea. Pop. 3,500.

VALPO, a town of Austria, in Slavonia, in the comitat of Vezocze, on an affluent and near the S bank of the Drave, and 20 m. WNW of Essec.

VALREAS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vaucluse, and arrond. of Orange. The cant. comprises 4 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,425; in 1846, 9,060. The town is 24 m. NNE of Orange, on the Coronne. Pop. in 1846, 4,690. It has manufactories of silk and of leather. Oil, silk, madder and chestnuts are cultivated in the environs. V. was the birth-place of Cardinal Maury.

VALS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, and cant. of Aubenas, 21 m. SW of Privas, on the l. bank of the Ardeche, near the confluence of the Volane. Pop. in 1846, 2,834. It has mineral baths, silk and paper-mills. The vine and mulberry, olive and almond trees are cultivated in the locality. In the vicinity on the Volane are basaltic rocks called the Chaussée des Geans.—Also a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, in the circle of Bruneck. Pop. 360.

VAL-SASSINA, a district of Austrian Italy, adjoining Lake Como, between the Grisons and the Valteline. Its length is about 18 m. Though very mountainous, it has some fruitful vales. The German family of Tour-and-Taxis take the title of dukes of Valsassina.

VALSEQUILLO, a town of the island of Gran Canaria, in the Canary group. Pop. 2,700.

VALSESIA, or VALLESESIA, a mountainous territory of Piedmont, in the prov. of Nevara, extending from the source of the Sesia on the NW, to the Lago-d'Orta on the SE, about 36 m. Of its whole surface only 17,700 hectares are cultivated. Pop. 35,145. It is administratively divided into the 3 mandamenti of Borgosesia, Varallo, and Scopio. It physically comprehends four principal valleys, respectively denominated the Valle-Grande-della-Sesia; Valle-Piccola, which is watered by the torrent Sermenta; Valle-Mastallone, bordering the torrent of that name; and Valle-d'Uggia, commonly called Valduggia, irrigated by the torrents Strona and Uggia. The first of these—the great valley of the Sesia—commences above Alagna, its highest village at the foot of the Alps, and extends down the river to Ponte-di-San Quirico, below Borgosesia; the torrent Sermenta and the Valle-Piccola descend southward, or nearly so, from the chain of mountains which divides this prov. from the valley of Anzasca, the torrent joining the Sesia at Balmuccia; and the Mastallone, which has its source in the same direction, but more eastward, runs parallel with it and falls into that river at Varallo. The Strona, bordered by the Valle-d'Uggia, rises in Monte-Navigno, on the W of the Lago-d'Orta, and issues in the Sesia at Borgosesia. Besides these there are about twenty other valleys or inlets of smaller extent and isolated among the folds of the mountains, difficult of access, but generally watered by little tributary streams. There is a good deal of manufacturing industry in this district, employing 8 paper-mills, 10 cotton factories, 5 hat-works, and 5 establishments for dressing and dyeing skins. At Valduggia there is a bell-foundry; and Varallo is famous for its brass-castings.

VALSYIO, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Baranya, 5 m. W of Siklos.

VALTELINE, a lordship of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, now forming the greater part of the delegation of Sondrio. Its superficial extent is about 1,270 sq. m. It consists of a long valley traversed by the Adda, and surrounded by the Alps in all directions, except where it opens to the lake of Como on the W. Cattle form an object of export; silk is cultivated to a considerable amount. The inhabitants are of Italian origin; but were politically alienated to the Grisons until 1797, when their country was incorporated with the dependances of France in Italy, as afterwards, in 1815, with the dominions of Austria. The chief town is Sondrio. See SONDRIO.

VALTIERRA, a town of Spain, in Navarre, 8 m. NW of Tudela. Pop. 1,500.

VALTOUMANCHE, a village of the Sardinian states, 18 m. NE of Aosta. Pop. 1,500.

VALTRI, a town of the Sardinian states, in the duchy of Genoa, among the Apennines.

VALTRIE (LA), a small stream in Lower Canada, which falls into the St. Lawrence from the north, 40 m. below Montreal.

VALUIKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Voronetz, in N lat. 50° 12′ 34″. Pop. of circle 4,000.

VALVERDE, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Badajos. Pop. 909.—Also a town in the prov. and 25 m. S. of Cuença. Pop. 1,700.—Also a town in the prov. of Cuença, on the Guadalquivir, 18 m. NNE of Seville.—Also a town of the prov. of Huelva, in the Sierra Morena, 21 m. N of Moguer, and 50 m. W by N of Seville. Pop. 5,200.

VAMKAOSE, a small island in the Chinese archipelago, 62 m. SW of Macao, where the celebrated St. Francis Xavier was buried.

VAN, a large and fortified city of Turkish Armenia, situated about 1 hour's distance from the E shore of a lake of the same name, 145 m. SE of Erzerum. It is surrounded with a wall of mud and stone, with large round and small square bastions, and a deep ditch, and has four gates. Cotton and corn are imported from Persia. To the N of the city, on a high, narrow, inland rock rising abruptly from the plain, and about 600 yds. in its entire length, stands the castle, which can be approached only by one passage admitting no more than two persons abreast, and, unlike most Turkish strongholds, is not commanded by neighbouring heights. The city is well built; the houses are of stone and tile; and the streets though narrow are well paved and comparatively clean. Most of the private dwellings have each their own inner court, and are entered through an outer gate. The town contains two large churches, four mosques, two baths, and two caravanserais. The great charm of V. are its gardens which stretch over a level area of 7 m. by 4 m. be-

tween the city and the mountains to the E. It is abundantly supplied with water. Its pop. has been recently stated at 15,000, two-thirds of which are Turks, and the remainder Kurds and Armenians. The chief occupation of the inhabitants consists in the manufacture of coarse cotton chintzes. V. is said to have been founded by Semiramis. In 1533 it was taken by Solyman.

VAN (LAKE OF), the DZOW-WANAÏ of the Armenians, and VAN-GOL of the Turks, a large inland sheet of water in Turkish Armenia, between the parallels of 38° and 39°. In the maps of D'Anville it is represented as occupying a space of 90 m. long by more than half that in breadth; and in that of Rennel it is nigh 60 m. in length by 30 m. in breadth; Kinneir prodigiously reduced its dimensions, making its greatest length only 30 m., and its breadth only from 9 to 12 m. The latter authority says that a vessel with a fair wind can sail the whole length of the lake in 4 hours, while he states, at the same time, that its bays and inlets are so numerous that to make the circumference of the lake would require a journey of 90 hours or 300 m. Recent observations report its length at about 70 m. from NE to SW; its extreme breadth at 28 m., and its alt. above sea-level 5,467 ft. It contains several islands. A few crazy boats navigate the lake, which abounds in fish and water-fowl. The water is brackish. The Bendi-Mahi-Su flows into the NE arm of this lake; the Kara-Chai into its E side; the Choseh-Ab into its SE extremity. But all these streams are of small extent. The Nimrud-Dagh and the Sapan-Dagh divide its basin, on the NW and N, from the basin of the Murad-Chai or Upper Euphrates. This lake is the *Arsissa Palus* of Ptolemy, probably so named from the city of Arzis or Arjish, on its N shore. It is called *Beznunius* by Moses of Chorene, and the district round it *Beznunia*. It is not mentioned by either Pliny or Strabo.

VAN-BUREN, a central county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 1,456 sq. m., drained by Little Red river and its branches. Pop. in 1840, 1,518; in 1850, 2,864. Its capital is Clinton.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Iowa, comprising an area of 450 sq. m., drained by Des Moines river and its branches. It is undulating but generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 6,146; in 1850, 12,270. Its capital is Keosanque.—Also a county in the SW part of the S peninsula of the state of Michigan, comprising an area of 620 sq. m., drained by Pawpaw river and its branches; by the S. branch of Black river; and by Brush and Dowagiake creeks, and intersected by the Michigan Central railway. The surface is level, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,910; in 1850, 5,800. Its capital is Pawpaw.—Also a central county of the state of Tennessee, comprising an area of 312 sq. m., drained by Laurel creek, and by other branches of Caney fork of Cumberland river, which flows on the N border. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. in 1850, 2,674. Its capital is Spencer.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Missouri, comprising an area of 648 sq. m., drained by Grand river and Big creek, and consisting chiefly of prairie. Pop. in 1850, 4,693. Its capital is Harrisonville.—Also a township of Onondaga co., in the state of New York, on the S side of Seneca river, and 144 m. N by W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, drained by Camp brook and other affluents of Seneca river, and intersected by the Oswego and Syracuse railway. Pop. in 1840, 3,021; in 1850, 3,873.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the state of Ohio, 96 m. NNW of Columbus. Pop. in 1840, 402.—Also a township of Drake co., in the same state. Pop. 421.—Also a township of Shelby co., in the same state. Pop. 596.—Also a township of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan. Pop. 940.—Also a township of Brown co., in the state of Indiana. Pop. 417.—Also a township of Lagrange co., in the same state. Pop. 284.—Also a village of Crawford co., in the state of Arkansas, on the N side of Arkansas river, and 124 m. WNW of Little Roch. Pop. in 1840, 500; in 1850, 547.—Also a village of Clay co., in the state of Indiana, 55 m. WSW of Indianapolis, and near the Terre-Haute and Richmond railway. Pop. in 1840, 538.—Also a village of Itawamba co., in the state of Mississippi, on the W side of Tombigbee river, and 165 m. NE by N of Jackson. Pop. in 1850, 100.—Also a village of Ripling co., in the state of Missouri, on the E bank of Currant river, and 123 m. SE by S of Jefferson.

VAN-BUREN HARBOUR, a village of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of Lake Erie, and near the Buffalo and State Line railway.

VANCOUVER'S ISLAND, or QUADRA, a large island off the coast of North-West America, extending from N lat. 48° 17′ to 50° 55′, and from W long. 123° 10′ to 128° 30′. Its extreme length from NW to SE is 276 m.; its breadth varies from 50 m. to 65 m. On the E and NE it is separated from the mainland of British America by the gulf of Georgia and Queen Charlotte's sound; on the S, the strait of San-Juan-de-Fuca separates it from the Oregon territory of the United States. Little is yet known of the interior of this extensive island, but its natural resources and capabilities are reported to be very considerable; and it occupies a highly important position both with regard to the adjoining territories, the Japan and China trade, and the islands of the Pacific, and may probably at some future period command a great portion of the trade between the archipelago of the Pacific and the continent of America. It is only 4,078 m. distant from England, and but a few days sail from California and the Sandwich islands. It possesses numerous excellent harbours, the sea and rivers abound with fish, and whales are found in great numbers near the coast. Coal and limestone are abundant, and it produces the finest timber of several kinds, including the oak, pine, cedar, beech, and ash. The climate resembles that of England, but is milder, and the soil, so far as cultivation has yet extended, proves to be well adapted for the production of wheat and other crops grown in England. Stock of all kinds is easily reared, and thrives well. Capt. Wilkes, of the United States' navy, speaking of the country generally, estimates the produce, whether from farm or garden, of the finest character. He tells us, that the wheat produced weighs 63 lbs. to the bushel, and 600 acres produced 7,000 bushels; that barley yields 20 bushels to the acre, though oats do not thrive well; but pease, beans, and potatoes yield abundantly; strawberries and gooseberries, the former nearly ripe, and salad gone to seed, were seen by him at Nisqually on the 15th May. Upon the whole, he considers V. three times more fertile than the United States; cattle, he says, find natural hay all the year round, and multiply with astonishing rapidity. The climate, even in the northern part, is considerably milder than that of England; and for settlers the facilities, both as regards the raising of produce and the erection of works and dwellings, appear to be greater than had been anticipated. Game is everywhere abundant, and is calculated to prove an important item in economising domestic expenditure, while, in addition to wild fowl on the waters, there are many valuable fisheries, besides oyster-beds. Deer are often met

with, and there are also some black bears, which are considered harmless. One of the most remarkable peculiarities of the island is the great number of inlets, or arms of the sea, which, being deep and narrow, and penetrating a considerable distance inland, furnish in many instances, from the great rush of water in and out, an important and permanent motive power. The natural features of the country are described as being very beautiful, owing to its lakes, hills, woodlands, and occasional patches of prairie. The oak is abundant, frequently growing in glades, with park-like regularity. There is also a cypress which grows to a large size, and is particularly valuable for building purposes. The pines are of three sorts, and are found 160 ft. in height, and from 12 to 16 ft. in circumf. One description of pine is extremely plentiful, and possesses superior qualities for ship-building purposes. Varieties of maple and other trees are likewise common, and the valuable hemp known as the *urtica canabina* grows wild and luxuriantly in the woods. Artificial grasses, it is believed, might be cultivated with great advantage, and seeds of several descriptions have been sent out. The soil generally is a dark vegetable mould, averaging 18 inches in depth, and unusually fertile. Contrary to what is seen in England, the best lands are mostly those where pine trees grow. The *flora* of the island is much the same as that of Great Britain. With regard to its mineral resources, the principal rocks are stated to be of an excellent kind for building materials, both as respects appearance and durability. It is also considered that the geological features of the districts surveyed are all such as strongly to favour the anticipation that gold may be found throughout an extensive range. There is an abundance of felspar and quartz. Ironstone is likewise found in several places, but its value has not yet been determined. The quantity of iron is sufficient to affect the compass considerably, and captains of vessels who have visited the island are of opinion that this disturbance is unusually great along its shores. The native Indians behave well, and a small party of settlers penetrating into the interior with a canoe met a number of them, by whom they were warmly welcomed. They described a large lake, which no white man had ever yet seen, but which has since been visited, and found to be between 20 and 30 m. in length, and from 2 to 3 m. in breadth. A considerable quantity of wheat is raised, which is chiefly bought by the Hudson's Bay company, and exported in flour to the Sandwich islands, California, and to the Russian settlement of Sitka. The representatives of the Hudson's Bay company at Fort Vancouver, which stands about 100 m. from the mouth of the Columbia, and is the company's chief establishment on the W side of the Rocky mountains, have ingratiated themselves with the natives, with whom they carry on an extensive trade in skins. The port of Camosack, or Victoria, with its excellent harbour, promises to become of great importance as a port of refuge to ships trading along the W coast of America. The point of scientific interest, however, is the coal-field of the NE district, which is worked so near the surface, that the Cormorant steam-sloop was supplied by the natives with 62 tons of coal within three days. Specimens of this coal have been examined for the Admiralty, and although it yields a considerable per-centage of ash, it is reported to be not much inferior to the coal of South Wales.

The native pop. has been estimated at about 12,000 Indians of various tribes. The number of settlers in 1852, most of whom were sent out by the Hudson's Bay company and by the Puget Sound company, was about 400. The Hudson's Bay company having obtained from the Crown a grant of this island, in 1849, under the condition of colonizing it, but revocable at the end of 11 years, it is of importance that emigrants should know upon what terms and conditions they can settle and obtain subgrants of land on the island. They are 1. That no grant of land shall contain less than 20 acres. 2. That purchasers of land shall pay to the Hudson's Bay company the sum of £1 per acre for the land sold to them, to be held in free and common soccage. 3. That purchasers shall provide a passage to Vancouver's island for themselves and their families; or be provided with a passage—if they prefer it—on paying for the same at a reasonable rate. 4. That purchasers of larger quantities of land shall pay the same price per acre, namely, £1, and shall take out with them 5 single men, or 3 married couples, for every 100 acres. 5. That all minerals, wherever found, shall belong to the company, who shall have the right of digging for the same, compensation being made to the owner of the soil for any injury done to the surface; but that the owner shall have the privilege of working for his own benefit any coal mine that may be on his land, on payment of a royalty of 2s. 6d. per ton. 6. That every freeholder shall enjoy the right of fishing all sorts of fish in the seas, bays, and inlets of, or surrounding, the said island; and that all the ports and harbours shall be open and free to them, and to all nations, either trading or seeking shelter therein. In 1852, the Hudson's Bay company reported that, up to the 27th of April in that year, there had been sold 1,478½ acres, to 11 persons, and that the fur-trade branch of the Hudson's bay company was in possession, under the sanction of her Majesty's government, of 3,084 acres, which were occupied by them previous to the date of the boundary treaty with the United States, of which they had sold portions to some of their retired servants, who have settled themselves upon it. The company further reported that to obviate the difficulty of providing the means of subsistence for settlers on their first arrival, the Puget Sound company had made arrangements with four competent and experienced agriculturists to cultivate four farms. The Puget Sound company supply the capital, and give an interest in the profits of cultivations to the persons employed to conduct the farms with the option of purchasing them at their cost price. There had been sold and exported by the Hudson's Bay company 1,315 tons of coals, which were collected from the surface seams by the Indians; the company had incurred considerable expense in searching for coal, by boring or otherwise, without success until lately, when promising appearances had been discovered about 80 m. N of Fort Victoria, on the E coast of the island, nearly opposite the mouth of Frazer's river. The company stated that the high rate of wages in Oregon and California, and the attraction of the gold districts, in the latter country, had not only operated to prevent persons of capital settling in Vancouver's island, but had also obstructed the Hudson's Bay company and the Puget Sound company in their endeavours to bring land into cultivation, and provide means of subsistence for settlers; hitherto it had been necessary to import flour for that purpose, and for the use of the company's establishments on the island.

The government of the island has been arranged on the following constitutional basis:—The governor is appointed by the Crown, with a council of 7 members, likewise so appointed. The governor is authorised to call assemblies, to be elected by inhabitants holding 20 acres of freehold land; but it

is left to the discretion of the governor to fix the number of representatives; and to divide the island into electoral districts, if he shall think such division necessary. The governor has the usual powers of proroguing, or dissolving such assembly. Laws will be passed by the governor, council, and assembly. The legislature, thus constituted, will have full power to impose taxes, regulate the affairs of the island, and to modify its institutions, subject to the usual control of the Crown.

VANCOUVER (CAPE), a headland of Western Australia, in Plantagenet co., between King George sound on the W, and Port Free People on the N, in S lat. 32° 2′.

VANDALIA, a village of Fayette co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the W bank of Kaskaskia river, and 66 m. SE by S of Springfield, in N lat. 38° 50′, and W long. 89° 2′. It is intersected by the Illinois Central, the Massac, and Sangamon, and the Mississippi and Atlantic railroads. Pop. in 1840, 800; in 1850, 1,100.

VANDANS, a village of Austria, in the Tyrol, district of Vorarlberg and bail. of Montafon. Pop. 900.

VANDEL, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of Romsdal, and on the Vandelv-fiord. Pop. 1,480.

VANDENESSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, and cant. of Moulins-Engibert, 18 m. SW of Château-Chinon, on a river of the same name. Pop. 1,718. It has a blast-furnace, forges, and foundry.

VANDENESSE-LES-CHAROLLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 4 m. E of Charolles, near the Semeuse. Pop. 1,630.

VANDERBURG, a county in the SW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 240 sq. m., drained by Big Pigeon, Blue Grass, Little, and Locust creeks, and intersected by the Wabash and Erie canal, and by the Evansville and Illinois railway. Pop. in 1840, 6,250; in 1850, 11,415.

VANDERLIN, an island of the gulf of Carpentaria, of which the N extremity, Cape Vanderlin, is in S lat. 15° 34′ 30″, and E. long. 137° 8′.

VANDERSCHELLING, a group of islands in the N. Pacific, near the N coast of New Guinea, in the bay of Geelvink, in N lat. 3° 32′, E long. 136° 17′.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND, or TASMANIA, a large island which lies to the southward of the eastern part of Australia, between 40° 45′ and 44° S lat., and 145° and 148° 30′ E long. Its form is rudely triangular, and its superficial extent is estimated at 23,437 sq. m. Its average length is 165 m., its average breadth 155 m. Approached from the E, it has a picturesque and beautiful appearance from the sea, presenting an endless succession of lofty mountains covered to their summits with wood; while tall rocks and precipices, glens and hills, give additional interest to the scenery of this romantic island; but the W side is wild and barren. On traversing the island, it is found to present a constant alternation of hill and dale, with occasional flats or plains; but these are comparatively few in number, though some of them are of great extent, consisting in several instances of not less than from 3,000 to 10,000 acres. "The interior," says Mr Dixon, "is characterised by its uncommon features, being in many respects unlike any other part of the world. The surface heaves up into irregular ranges of mountain-scenery, crowded over and intersected in all fashions and directions. We never see one mountain alone; but where one is, there are chains of others running up, round, and about, in open wildness and disorder; towering here and sinking there, in bewildering yet striking confusion. From April to October, the highest are capped with snow. The whole face of the country is covered thickly with trees of immense height and circumference, growing close together, and reaching to a great loftiness before they shoot out their branches. Their leaves are unfading, but dusky and mournful, and seem in the distance nearly black, throwing an air of heavy gloom over the face of nature. The valleys are circumscribed within narrow limits, and, like the mountains, spread over with high sturdy forests. Those tracts which have never been disturbed in their primitive wildness, are called, not the forest, but 'the bush.' The native tree and shrub are not subject to the annual decay and fall of leaf which are common in other regions; but here the leaf is as lasting as the stem, and both live and die together. Nature, too, clothes herself with a constant verdure, and even in the midst of winter retains her greenness. While the earth is covered often ankle-deep in snow, the grass, the flowers, the shrubs, and the trees remain unchanged, and are as green and as healthy as in the middle of summer. But notwithstanding its exterior garment, no country can be imagined more dreary than 'the bush' of Van Diemen's Land. Travel through it hundreds of miles and your prospect is the same. Tiers of mountains still environ you, and you see nothing but a wearisome uniformity. Nothing in the shape of diversity presents itself, either to attract the eye or captivate the imagination. The stately gum-tree, with its dark and heavy foliage, shoots up before you wherever you turn your head; birds flutter in the branches, and at intervals emit a wild chirp, a dolorous scream, or a dull caw; but the note is without melody—harsh and displeasing to the ear. The plumage of many of the species, however, is pretty, and that of the cockatoo very handsome. Tracts of land are at times seen, bursting with fertility, and many more rocky, sandy, and sterile. Some have a park-like appearance, free from underwood and obstruction, and others are so overgrown with these as to be almost impervious. A few of the native shrubs are pretty, but so sparingly scattered that they have to be sought out. The wild-flowers are in small variety; but some of those that exist are very handsome when closely examined, although, being all diminutive, they are often trampled over. The indigenous trees grow up to an enormous height. The gum is the highest and greatest, and in height and circumference is reckoned to be the biggest in the world. It grows straight upward and shoots out its branches above. The root works deep in the earth, and spreads itself about in all ways and to some distance. The variety of trees is not great; but the gum is that which predominates. The foliage of all is scanty, the leaves small and far apart, and such as to afford no shade in hot weather."

Shores, Bays, &c.] The shores of Van Diemen's Land are bolder in character than those of New Holland, and advantageously broken up by deep bays and inlets. The NE shore, near Cape Portland, consists of a sandy beach occasionally broken by rocky headlands; behind it are gently rising hills; and over their green slopes the mountains of the interior rear their lofty and naked summits. As the entrance of the river Tamar is approached, the country becomes fertile, and continues so for a considerable distance to the westward. To the west of Circular Head—a remarkable promontory running 12 m. out into the sea—the shore is low and sandy, and the interior covered with heath. Cape Grim, a high, bold, dark-coloured cliff, forms the NW extremity of the island. About 70 m. to the S of this, is a narrow inlet which has not yet been explored, but which is thought to be the estuary of a consider-

able river. About the middle of the W shore is situated Macquarie harbour, opening from the NW, and deeply intersecting the land in a SSE direction. To the S of this the coast is wild and rocky. The southern coast, taking its general outline, is the most elevated of any. The rocks at South-West cape are remarkably bold. About 16 m. to the E of this cape lies D'Entrecasteaux's channel, which, passing between the north end of Bruni island and a peninsula from the main island, reaches a considerable way above Hobart town, under the name of the Derwent river, and presents a succession of fine harbours. Cape Pillar is a striking basaltic point on the SE corner of the island, which has to be doubled by vessels to and from Sidney. To the N of Pirate's bay, the land is barren, low, and sandy.

Mountains and Rivers.] Van Diemen's Land consists of two ridges, with a comparatively low country in the middle. It is diversified in features, but upon the whole is mountainous in character. According to Count Strzelecki, the space occupied by granite, porphyry, quartz, and other crystalline rocks, is to that of the limestone, clay, slate, and other sedimentary rocks, as 7 to 1. One ridge appears to stretch in the direction of Cape Grim and South cape above 230 m., dividing the streams that run W, from those of the Derwent and the Tamar. Snow lies upon one of the peaks of this ridge, in S lat. 43° 25′, called Mount Humboldt, which has an alt. of 5,520 ft., for some months of the year. On Table-Mountain, or Mount-Wellington, which rises to 4195 ft., about the height of Ben-Nevis in Scotland, snow lies for three-fourths of the year. The southern mountains near Port Davey are very lofty; but this SW portion of the island has yet been but imperfectly explored.—The three principal rivers of Van Diemen's Land are the Derwent, running to the S; the Tamar, running to the N; and the Huon, which runs W, and joins the sea not many miles from Hobart-Town. The remotest source of the Derwent is a lake, in S lat. 52°, within 50 m. of the N coast. This river drains an extent of country amounting to nearly 12,000 sq. m. The fresh water which gets the name of the Derwent is not the principal branch; the main stem of the river is the Ouse. The Clyde and the Jordan are the other principal branches of the Derwent on the E side. The Macquarie is the largest branch of the Tamar, and passes through fine rich grounds. The North Esk and South Esk also flow into or rather form the Tamar, which flows NNW to Port Dalrymple. The Gordon and the King flow into Macquarie harbour on the W coast. About the parallel of 43° there are numerous lakes, one of which, Lake Clarence, is 15 m. long and 5 m. broad.

Climate.] Van Diemen's Land enjoys a salubrious climate, well adapted to European constitutions. If the summer heat in New South Wales be taken at 90°, that of Van Diemen's Land cannot be rated much above 70°; although there are times when the therm. exhibits sudden elevations, even to 100° or 110°. The mean annual heat of Hobart-Town is 52°; of summer 63°, of winter 42°. Thunder-storms are seldom experienced. September, October, and November form the spring, March, April, and May the autumn. The average of the therm. for these months is from 50° to 60°. The average number of days on which rain falls throughout the year, is from 50 to 60. Frosts are sometimes severe. The farmer sows his grain in July, August, and September, which are the spring months; in October he prepares the land for Swedish turnips; in November he gets in his potato and turnip crops; December is the height of his hay-harvest. At about the middle of January his wheat-harvest commences, and continues through February; in March he pays attention to his fallowing and husbandry; in April he gathers his second crop of potatoes; in May he lays down his English grasses; and in June he continues his ploughing and harrowing.

Vegetation.] The natural trees of this island are nearly the same with those of New Holland; the gigantic blue gum is the prevailing tree; but neither mahogany nor rose-wood has been found here. There is, however, a species of oak called black-wood, which, with the Huon pine, the black and silver mimosas, and the pencil-cedar, serve as good substitutes for these useful trees. All the trees are evergreens; but the foliage is generally of a dark and sombre green. They often attain a vast size and height; but there is little variety in their forms. The dog-wood, pink-wood, and musk-wood, are fine-grained trees. The variety of shrubs is great, and some of them are extremely beautiful, particularly the native cherry and the fern. The myrtle often forms dense forests, and will occasionally attain a huge girth. The indigenous botany is, like that of New Holland, exceedingly scanty in articles fit for human sustenance. The sands produce a species of plantago which forms a good salad, and is one of the most useful plants that this island furnishes. In the woods of the interior, a new species of *ficoides* is found, the fruit of which is eaten by the natives; but the delicious fruits that abound in latitudes nearer the equator, and attain such perfection even in New South Wales, are unknown here. A large species of truffle occurs, which in a roasted state forms a good substitute for bread.

Animals.] The native animals are few and diminutive; and, like those of Australia, chiefly of the marsupial genus. The three different species of kangaroo, the opossum, the squirrel, and the wild cat, are the most numerous. The native dog, so well known in New South Wales, is not found here. The hyæna-opossum, though it flies from man with the timidity of a hare, is extremely destructive to the flocks, amongst which it frequently commits the most dreadful havoc. This animal attains considerable size, having been found in many instances to measure six feet from the snout to the extremity of the tail. The *Dasyurus ursinus* is found in the interior.—The birds have fine plumage. We here find roselle parrots,—black, white, and satin cockatoos,—quails, widgeons, mountain and wild ducks, eagles, black swans, emus, and a bird resembling the thrush called the wattle-bird. Pheasants, partridges, snipes, and wood-cocks, have been imported from England for the amusement of the colonists; and the hunting of the emu also affords excellent sport.—Some though not all of the poisonous serpents found in New Holland are also seen here; in the reptile-family may also be mentioned guanas and lizards, centipedes, scorpions, and tarantulas. The wasp of Van Diemen's Land is a smaller but much more splendid insect than the English wasp; it has four orange-coloured wings, and horns and legs of the same colour, a hard body, and a formidable sting. Bees have been recently introduced, and promise to do well. The rivers abound with mullet, perch, craw-fish, and oysters; and the surrounding seas with whales, dolphins, and seals.

Soil.] From the hilly nature of the country, there is but a comparatively small proportion of it adapted for the plough, though presenting abundance of excellent pasturage. The extent of really available land throughout the explored part of the island has been estimated at one-third of the whole,

and this again divided into four parts, giving one for the plough and the other three for pasture; thus, out of 1,000 acres of land, about 100 will be found fit for cultivation, and from 300 to 400 for grazing. Of the whole island, which comprises 16,000,000 acres, there will be about 3,000,000 acres located, or private property; the remaining 13,000,000 acres are Crown land, about 2,000,000 acres of which are occupied under grazing-licenses. The staple crops are wheat and potatoes. Wheat may be considered the chief export of the colony; it is sent to Sydney, the Mauritius, and Rio Janeiro. The principal corn-district is at Port Dalrymple, on the NE side of the island, 150 miles from Hobart-Town. Potatoes and hops are cultivated with success; and all the choicest vegetables of an English garden are raised with great facility, and pay uncommonly well for the expense and labour of planting. The seed-time is a month or six weeks later than in New South Wales, though wheat may be sown in November and reaped in March. The farms in the neighbourhood of Hobart-Town average little more than 50 acres each; in the district of New Norfolk they often exceed 2,000 acres. The average returns per acre in this latter district are,—wheat, 15 bushels; barley, 18; oats, 30; pease, 18; potatoes, 4½ tons; turnips, 4½ tons. The whole quantity of wheat grown upon the island in 1831, was estimated at 383,000 bushels, with an excess over the consumption of the preceding year of 70,000 bushels, making in all a stock of 453,000 bushels; while the consumption was not reckoned at more than 250,000, thus leaving a surplus of 253,000 bushels. In 1836, 485,969 bushels were raised. In 1845, the land in cultivation was 140,949 acres.—The live stock, in 1850, was estimated at 2,000,000 sheep, 85,000 cattle, and 16,000 horses.

Minerals.] This island produces copper, iron, alum, coal, slate, limestone, asbestos, and basaltes. It also affords cornelian, rock crystal, chrysolite, jasper, marble, and many petrifactions. In the neighbourhood of Launceston there are mountains of iron-ore, which must prove a source of great wealth to the island when once it is sufficiently populous. Coal also is met with in extensive beds, particularly near Port-Arthur, and over the E division of the island. Limestone is common, and of excellent quality. In 1836, 47,600 bushels of lime were manufactured. In the district of Oatlands are three small lakes, or ponds, which are so strongly impregnated with salt that they yield, by a natural process, many tons of that essential article of life annually. This salt is not equal in quality to English salt, but nevertheless brings 10s. a hundred-weight in the colony.

Population.] The colonial pop. of Van Diemen's Land in 1821 was 7,185; in 1830, 10,390; in 1835 it was 41,512, of which 18,268 were convicts. In 1840 the free inhabitants were 28,294. In March 1851, the pop. was returned at 70,130 in the proportion of 43,127 males to 25,482 females, excluding the military, showing an excess of males to the number of 17,645. The military numbered 953 men, women, and children. Allowing for 2,813 convicts taken twice in the census of 1847, the total increase in the pop. of both sexes since that date, amounted to 2,779. The free pop. had been increased by 7,055 souls, but the decrease of convicts amounted to 4,276. Of the general total of the male pop. 10,649 were free and born in the colony. The bond male population were numbered in the following proportion—

Holding tickets of leave,	7,295
In government employment,	1,723
In private assignment,	4,816
In private employment,	1,660
In public works,	568
Total,	13,052

The total of free females was 21,445; of bond as follows:

Holding tickets of leave,	1,254
In government employment,	1,312
In private assignment,	604
In private employment,	867
Total,	4,037

Of the total female pop. 9,771 were married, and 15,709 were single. Excess of single males, 17,638. The professed religions of the military and convicts on public works are not stated, but the remainder of the population are classed as follows:—

Church of England,	45,073
Church of Scotland,	4,485
Wesleyan Methodists,	3,772
Other Protestant dissenters,	2,379
Roman Catholics,	12,444
Jews,	435
Mahommedans and Pagans,	21

We find 39,611 persons whose occupations are not included in the classes enumerated as under:—

Landed proprietors, merchants, bankers, and professional persons,	1,577
Shopkeepers and other retail dealers,	1,415
Mechanics and artificers,	5,687
Farmers,	2,533
Market gardeners,	281
Shepherds and others in care of sheep,	1,445
Gardeners, stockmen, and farm servants,	9,731
Domestic servants,	5,600
Licensed boatmen,	346
Seamen employed in coasting and river craft,	341
Whalers,	42

The total number of houses in the colony was 11,844; of which 5,723 were built of stone or brick, and 6,121 of wood. The total number of unfinished houses was 561, and 599 were uninhabited. From another return it appears that the number of free males of the ages of 21 years and upwards in the 15 electoral districts were 18,130, and the number of inhabited houses 11,392. In each district each number is as follows:—

	Males.	Houses
Hobart-Town,	4,097	3,127
Launceston,	2,381	6,644
Cornwall,	800	596
Westbury,	1,391	735
Longford,	957	424
Morven,	949	516
Campbell-Town,	872	471
Oatlands,	898	452
Cumberland,	822	462
Richmond,	992	417
Brighton,	702	409
Sorrell,	940	476
Buckingham,	967	714
New Norfolk,	603	362
Huon,	805	567

In the remoter settlements, the aborigines proved themselves very destructive and implacable. They are in complexion perfectly black; their features are flat, and hair woolly. All attempts to induce them to leave their native woods, and mingle in a friendly manner with the colonists, were yet more ineffectual than in the case of the natives of New South Wales, and in 1854 it was calculated that not above 28 of the aboriginal race were in existence.

In October 1848 there were receiving from the public funds, and under the immediate direction or general surveillance of the government, 65 schools, containing 3,147 children, of whom 1,733 were boys, and 1,414 were girls; and 2,323 pupils were in attendance at 100 private schools in various parts of the island. The total number of children from 2 to 14 years of age, in the various districts of the island,

according to the census, appeared to be 12,994; while the number of children of these ages attending at public day-schools was only 2,917.

Government.] Up to the year 1825, Van Diemen's Land was merely a dependency on New South Wales. In that year, on the petition of the colonists, the colony was declared amenable to the mother-country only. Until 1850, the lieutenant-governor of this colony was assisted by two councils, an executive and legislative: the latter consisting of 15 members named by the king. Its duty was to make laws and ordinances for the well-being of the colony, such laws being always submitted to parliament within six weeks after the opening of each session. By 13th and 14th Vict., c. 59, the government is vested in a governor and executive council nominated by the Crown, and a legislative council of at least 24 members, of whom one-third is nominated by the Crown, and two-thirds are elected. There are also here a chief-justice, attorney-general, and all the other appendages of a supreme court of judicature,—courts-of-requests, attorneys, barristers, solicitors, proctors, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and the whole of the paraphernalia of civil and criminal jurisprudence known in this country. There are besides, as in New South Wales, a number of stipendiary police-magistrates, each having a separate and distinct district under his judicial authority. There is generally one entire regiment of the line on this island.

Commerce.] Van Diemen's Land produces for exportation corn, wool, oil, timber, mimosa bark, cattle, and sheep, and salt meat and hides. Grain is exported to New South Wales, the Swan river, the Mauritius, and recently to England. An article of more regular export is wool; next in order of value is the produce of the whale-fishery. The progressive increase of exports to the mother-country may be seen in the following table:—

	In 1827.	1831.	1836.
Bark for tanning.	9,122 cwts.	69,264 cwts.	1,532 tons.
Train oil and sperm,	179 tons.	848 tons.	598,224 gails.
Whale fins,	168 cwts.	818 cwts.	2,842 cwts.
Sheep's wool,	192,075 lbs.	1,359,203 lbs.	1,727,258 lbs.

The total value of the imports in 1836 was £332,548; in 1848, £490,281. The bulk of the imports is from the mother-country, comprehending spirits, malt-liquors, ironmongery, woollens, linens, stationery, and soap. Sugar is imported from the Isle of France; tea from China; silks, rice, wine, and spices, are imported from the East Indies; tobacco from Rio; cheese, oranges, horses, butter, coals, and many other articles which Van Diemen's Land itself produces, from New South Wales. The ports of the island of Van Diemen's Land and of New South Wales are free ports, and placed on the same footing, as respects trade, with those of Malta and Gibraltar. Launceston, the nearest port to the continent of Australia, is 300 m. sailing distance from Port-Phillip. Hobart-Town is 800 m. sailing distance from Sydney.

Revenue.] The ordinary revenue of Van Diemen's Land arising from import duties, law fees, licenses, and fines, was, in 1831, £67,800; while the total expense of government amounted to £60,738. It is to be remarked, however, that a parliamentary grant of about £100,000 was annually made on account of the criminal population of this colony. The revenue in 1847 was £148,763; in 1849, £152,668. The expenditure in 1847 was £140,157; in 1849, £154,634. The expense of the judicial department amounts to about £13,000 per annum, and the ecclesiastical to about £6,500. The governor's situation is reckoned worth £5,000 per annum, although his nett salary is only £2,500. The salary of the governor's private secretary is £500 per annum. British silver is used, besides dollars, rupees, and several other foreign coins.

Divisions.] Originally Van Diemen's Land was divided into two counties only, viz., Buckingham and Cornwall. In 1826 these were subdivided into several police districts, viz., Hobart-Town, comprising about 400 sq. m.; Richmond, containing 1,050 sq. m., with the towns of Richmond, Sorell, and Brighton; New Norfolk, containing 1,500 sq. m., with Elizabeth-Town, or, as it is commonly called, New Norfolk, and Hamilton; Clyde, comprising 1,700 sq. m., and the town of Bothwell; Oatlands, containing 900 sq. m., with the towns of Oatlands and Jericho; Campbell-Town, containing about 1,260 sq. m., with the towns of Campbell-Town, Ross, Lincoln, and Fingall; Norfolk Plains, a district of great extent, comprising above 2,250 sq. m., but of which the greater proportion is rugged, inaccessible land, with the townships of Latour and Westburg; Launceston, an extensive but unproductive district of 3,800 sq. m., with the town of Launceston, the second town in the colony, and also the towns of Perth and George-Town; and Oyster bay, a small district of about 900 sq. m. To these divisions may be added the penal settlements of Macquarie island and Port Arthur, with numerous islands in the straits that separate the colony from New South Wales; Maria island, formerly a penal settlement; and the territories of the Van Diemen's Land Company, comprehending nearly 500,000 acres in the NW corner of the island, and presently inhabited by about 400 souls.—The capital is Hobart-Town on the estuary of the Derwent: see that article. Next to Hobart-Town in importance is Launceston, situate at the confluence of the North and South Esk rivers, or head of the Tamar navigation, 121 m. from the seat of government, and 40 m. within the N line of coast. Its present pop. is about 2,000. From the favourable nature of its situation for commercial purposes—the river being navigable for vessels of 400 tons up to the town—its maritime trade is very considerable, and is every day increasing. The chief exports from Launceston are wheat, bark, wool, and whale-oil. Of these £60,000 are shipped annually. The custom-house revenue of the port, for the quarter preceding July, 1832, amounted to about £12,000.—Elizabeth-Town is a very agreeable township, 22 m. from Hobart-Town, on the highest navigable point of the Derwent. It is a place of considerable traffic between the capital and the rich pasturage and village districts of the interior. Spring-bay on the E, and Port-Davey, and Macquarie harbour, on the W, afford shelter for vessels.

History.] More than 120 years elapsed before the discovery of Van Diemen's Land by Tasman was followed by any event of the slightest importance to its annals. Cook, as well as his companion Furneaux, in the course of their voyage of circumnavigation in 1773, and again in 1777, visited the shores of Van Diemen's Land without discovering its insularity. In 1803 it was formally taken possession of by the English; a small detachment under the command of Lieutenant Bowen, having arrived from Sydney, with a view of forming a penal settlement for convicts transported from that colony. Risdon or Restdown, as it is sometimes called, on the E bank of the Derwent, a few miles up the river, was the spot selected for the settlement; but beyond this, little was effected at that time. Early in 1804, Lieutenant-governor Collins, who had recently left England with a considerable expedition, having in view the formation of a settlement at Port Phillip, on the southern coast of New Holland, altered his destination by reason of the insurmountable difficulties which then appeared to attend the establishment of a colony at that place, and arrived in the Derwent, when the island was formally taken possession of in the name of his Britannic majesty; and after various surveys of the Derwent, the present site of Hobart-Town was decided upon for head-quarters. Governor Collins was accompanied by several respectable gentlemen, to fill the various situations of his infant government, and had about 400 prisoners under him, with about 50 marines. In the

course of the same year, a settlement was formed on the other side of the island, under the command of Colonel Paterson, of the 102d, who arrived from Sydney, and in the first instance, made choice of a spot beyond George-Town, calling it York-Town, but which was afterwards abandoned. After the island had been settled about three years, the first sheep and cattle were imported. Fresh arrivals of prisoners were constantly taking place from Sydney, and the colony continued to increase, although still preserving its original character of being a place of punishment for the convicted felons of New South Wales. In 1813, Lieutenant-Colonel Davey arrived as lieutenant-governor, and about this time the embryo importance and value of the colony began to be developed. Until this period all communication between Van Diemen's Land and other places, excepting England and New South Wales, had been interdicted by certain penalties upon merchant vessels that might attempt to enter the ports; but these were now done away with, and the colony placed precisely on the same footing with respect to commerce as New South Wales. The consequence of this and of other measures that were adopted about the same time, soon became obvious. The colony began to wear the appearance of an abode of Englishmen; and although emigrants from the mother-country had not yet directed their steps hither, what with the officers of different regiments who remained in the colony—with the number of individuals who had been brought here by government upon the evacuation of Norfolk Island, with occasional arrivals from New South Wales—and the crown prisoners who had become free either by servitude or indulgence, the pop. increased rapidly. Land was also more and more cultivated, houses were erected, farms enclosed; every thing, in short, assumed an improving aspect. About 1821, the tide of emigration set in from England towards Tasmania; and the natural consequence of the capital introduced was an extension of the colony within itself in every shape. Trade began to assume regularity; distilleries and breweries were erected; the Van Diemen's Land bank was established; and many other steps taken equally indicative of the progress the place was making. Originally a dependency of New South Wales, it now holds the rank of an independent colony.

VAN DIEMEN, a river of N. Australia, which flows into the gulf of Carpentaria, on the SE side, in 8 lat. 17°.

VAN DIEMEN GULF, a gulf formed by Melville island and Coburg peninsula and the continent of Australia, and entered by Dundas strait on the N, and by Clarence strait on the W. On the S it receives South Alligator river. It contains several islands.

VANDOEVRE-EN-BRENNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 8 m. SW of Buzançois. Pop. 1,050. It has an iron-work.

VANDOEVRES, a commune of Switzerland, in the cant. of Geneva. It has important coal-mines.

VANDRILLE-RANCON (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, and cant. of Candebec, 9 m. S of Yvetot. Pop. 1,008. It has a cotton-spinning mill.

VANDSBURG, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of West Prussia, circle and 20 m. E of Flatow, on a lake of the same name, in which is an island with a castle. Pop. 1,000.

VANDSOCE, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Christiansand and bail. of Stavanger, on a peninsula. Pop. 5,000.

VANDY, a river of France, in the dep. of the Oise, formed by the confluence of two streams which have their sources in the dep. of the Aisne, and which, after a course of about 8 m., joins the Aisne, on the l. bank, at the foot of La Motte.

VAN DYKE (JOST and LITTLE), two islands of the Antilles, in the group of the Virgin islands, to the NW of Tortola. The larger, which is 8 m. NW of Tortola, is 7 m. in length, and 2 m. in breadth.

VANG, a parish of Norway, in the diocese of Aggershuus and bail. of Christian, on the Reina. Pop. 2,100.—Also a parish in the bail. of Hedemarken, 68 m. NNE of Christiania, on the NE bank of the Mjosen-see. Pop. 5,110.

VANGE, a parish in Essex, 13 m. S of Chelmsford. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 164.

VANGEN, a parish of Norway, in the bail. of Jarlsberg, on the Christiania-fiord, to the NE of Tonsberg.

VANGEROW, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Koslin, and circle of Neustettin. Pop. 250.

VANIAMBADDY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency and 120 m. WSW of Madras, and prov. of Salem and Barahmahl, pleasantly situated in an island of the Palar. It is enclosed by an earthen wall, and has two celebrated Hindu temples.

VANIKORO, two islands in the South Pacific, in the archipelago of Santa Cruz, in S lat. 11° 40′, and E long. 165° 50′. They are unequal in extent, are close together, and surrounded by immense reefs—penetrable by only a few intricate passages—upwards of 30 m. in circuit, containing some small islands, and extending nearly continuously to the archipelago of the New Hebrides on the S. Pop. 1,500. These islands rise to the height of about 3,114 ft. above sea-level, and are densely covered with wood. On the E side of the larger island is a bay, dividing the lesser V. into two parts, distinguished as Manevai and Tevai bays, within which is a basin sheltered on all sides from the storms which frequently break with violence on the reefs without. On the N is also another passage in which the remains of the vessels of La Perouse, wrecked forty years previously, were discovered by Dillon in 1827. The islands of V. are extremely insalubrious to Europeans. The aborigines belong to the black Oceanic race, are diminutive, squalid in appearance, and hostile in disposition to strangers. They wear in the ears strings of rings made of the tortoise-shell, and a feather passed through the cartilage of the nose. The bread-fruit, cocoa-nut, and fish form their chief articles of subsistence. These islands were named by Captain Edwards, by whom they were visited in 1791, Pitt islands; and subsequently from Dillon they received the appellation of La Perouse; by D'Entrecasteaux, in 1793, Recherche. The smaller islands of the group are named Manevai and Nanounha. Paion and Vanon are districts of the larger Vanikoro.

VANIKUM, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf, and circle of Reuss. Pop. 480.

VANITCHES, a town of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 78 m. SE of Monastir, near the l. bank of the Indje-Carasu.

VANKLEEK-HILL, a village of Upper Canada, in the W part of the township of West Hawkesbury, 8 m. S of the Ottawa. Pop. 250.

VANNEN, an island of the Lofoden group, to the NE of Ringvadsoe, in N lat. 70° 10′, and E long. 20° 5′. It is 18 m. in length from N to S, and 12 m. in breadth. Pop. 500.

VANNES, a river of France, which has its source a little to the E of Fontaines, in the dep. of the Aube, flows thence into that of the Yonne, and after a course of about 39 m., in a generally W direction, joins the river of that name, on the r. bank, a little above Sens. Its principal affluents are the Lancre, St. Mards, Pouy, and Vandeurs. Villeneuve-sur-Vannes is the chief place on its banks.

VANNES, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 163,419 hect., and contains 10 cant. Pop. in 1831, 119,774; and in 1846, 129,816.—The cant. comprises 13 com. Pop. in 1831, 27,274; and in 1846, 31,280.—The town, which is also capital of the dep., is 72 m. NW of Nantes, and 336 m. WSW of Paris, near the N extremity of the small gulf of Morbihan, in N lat. 47° 39′ 31″, and W long. 7° 25′ 41″. Pop. in 1789, 8,814; in 1821, 11,289; in 1831, 10,395; and in 1846, 12,974. It is enclosed by two small rivers, one of which bears the same name, and forms at its mouth a small harbour. It has two suburbs, each larger in extent than the town. Of these, one named the Marche is

separated by walls, defended by strong towers and by a ditch. The other, distinguished as St. Paterne, contains a handsome church, a fine mall, and a general hospital. The town possesses a custom-house, a public library, a communal college and museum, a free school of navigation, a theatre, a house of correction, and two printing-establishments. It has also an agricultural society, a polymathic society for the promotion of science, literature, and the arts. It has manufactories of varieties of woollen, linen, and cotton fabrics, hats, and lace, several tan-mills, tanneries, and iron and copper-foundries. The trade consists chiefly in grain, salt, hemp, honey, wax, butter, tallow, cider, iron, wines of Bordeaux, &c. Vannes, from the number of its ruins, appears to have been the capital of the ancient *Venetes*. It was erected by its sovereigns, the dukes of Bretagne, into a county. The name signifies in the low vernacular Gnenet, handsome. In the adjacent peninsula of Rhuys is the ancient abbey of St. Gildas.

VANNES (Les), a group of islets of France, in the Atlantic, opposite the mouth of the Vilaine, in the dep. of the Morbihan.

VANOSC, or Vanosc-en-Vancance, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 7 m. SW of Annonay. Pop. 1,660.

VANS (Les), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche. The cant. comprises 21 com. Pop. in 1831, 17,643; and in 1846, 20,165. The town is 15 m. SW of Largentiere, near the Chassezac. Pop. 2,240. It has manufactories of silk and several spinning-mills, and carries on an active trade in silk, woollen, and linen fabrics, grain, cattle, and chestnuts. Wine, mulberries, olives, and chestnuts are cultivated in the vicinity.

VANSITTART-BAY, an indentation of the NW coast of Australia, to the E of Cape Bougainville, by which it is separated from Admiralty gulf. It is 30 m. in depth from N to S, and 27 m. in extreme breadth. Its shores present extreme irregularity of outline, and the mouth is studded with islands.

VANSITTART-HILLS, a range of hills in New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool Plains, running from E to W along the S side of Gorke river, to its confluence with Bowen river.

VANTSIOEGUTSROER, a lake of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stora-Kopparberg. It gives rise to the Eastern Dal-elv.

VANVES, or Vanvres, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 4 m. N of Sceaux, and 2 m. SW of the walls of Paris. Pop. 2,506. It has a lunatic asylum, and possesses manufactories of locks, extensive bleacheries, and quarries of freestone. In the vicinity is an ancient castle belonging to the Prince-de-Conde.

VANVEY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 8 m. ESE of Châtillon-sur-Seine, on the Ource. Pop. 795.

VAN-WERT, a county in the NW part of the state of Ohio, U. S., drained by St. Mary's and Little Anglaize rivers, and other small streams, and intersected by the Ohio and Indiana railway, the Miami canal, &c. It has a level surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1840, 1,580; in 1850, 4,794.—The chief village, which bears the same name, is 105 m. NW by W of Columbus. Pop. 270.

VANXAINS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne and cant. of Riberac. Pop. 2,010.

VANZAY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, 5 m. SE of Chenay. Pop. 350.

VANZE, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 9 m. E of Lecce, and cant. of Vernole, in a low and unhealthy situation. Pop. 200.

VAOUR, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and arrond. of Gaillac. The cant. comprises 10 com. Pop. in 1831, 5,919; in 1846, 5,672.—The town is 14 m. NNW of Gaillac, on the most elevated point of the ridge which separates the valleys of the Tarn and Aveyron. Pop. 600. It has a fine castle.

VAPIXANA, a tribe of Indians, who inhabit the N part of Brazilian Guayana, near the confines of the British possessions.

VAPNA-FIORD, a harbour of Iceland, on the E coast, in N lat. 65° 40′. It receives the river Hof on the W side.

VAPRIO, a market-town of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 12 m. NNW of Novara, and mande. of Momo. Pop. 6,000. It has extensive paper-mills. A sanguinary engagement took place here in 1324 between the Guelphs and Ghibelines, in which the former were defeated.—Also a market-town of Austrian Lombardy, in the gov. and delegation of Milan, district and 7 m. NE of Gorgonzola, on the Martesana canal, and r. bank of the Adda. Pop. 1,880. It has a large paper-mill.

VAR, or Varo, a river which has its source in the Alps, in France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alpes, 9 m. E of Colmar. After running a few leagues, it enters the kingdom of Sardinia; forms afterwards for some distance the line of separation between the div. of Nice and the French dep. of the Var; and after a total course of about 78 m., throws itself into the Mediterranean near St. Laurent-du-Var. It flows first S to Entrevaux, then E to the confluence of the Tinea, and afterwards S. Timber is its chief article of transit. Its principal affluents are the Colon and the Esteron in France, and the Tinea and the Vesoubia in Sardinia. The V. in the lower part of its course forms numerous islands. It is liable in spring to extensive floods, and is remarkable for the frequency with which it changes its bed. In summer it is reduced to an insignificant stream.

VAR, a department of France, forming the SE extremity of the kingdom; and bounded on the N by the dep. of Basses-Alpes; on the NE by Piedmont; on the E and S by the Mediterranean; and on the W by the dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone. It has an area of 2,800 sq. m. Branches of the Alps extend into the N and NE of this dep.; so that it is in general rugged and uneven, the only extensive plains being along the coast, which is penetrated by several deep bays. The rivers descending from the mountains are the Var, Verdon, Esteron, and Argens, with a number of smaller streams. The climate varies according to elevation, being in some parts, especially under a NW wind, bleak even in this southern latitude; while in others it is mild and warm; but in several districts of the lower grounds, and in the vicinity of the lagunes on the coast, the air is infected by stagnant water. The soil is in many parts dry and stony, in others, such as on the banks of the Var, and the vicinity of the town of Grasse, it is more productive. Not above a sixth of the surface is arable, and the corn raised is not equal to the consumption. Wine, brandy, and vinegar are made in considerable quantities from the grape, the culture of which occupies a twelfth of the surface. Dried fruits, cork, and silk, are likewise exported. The pastures are good in particular spots, where the command of water makes up for the infrequency of rain. The animals chiefly reared are sheep, goats, and asses; the sheep are sent in summer to mountain-pasture. Honey and wax are exported. Of minerals, in whatever variety they may exist, hardly any have been worked except coals and a little iron and lead. The manufactures are of insignificant amount; the chief articles

are silk, paper, leather, and coarse woollens. The fisheries along the coast are considerable.—The pop. in 1846 was 349,859; in 1852, 357,967. The common language is a dialect composed of French, with a mixture of Italian.—This department forms part of the ancient Provence. It contains no town of consequence except Toulon. It is subject to the royal court of Aix, and is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Toulon, Brignolles, Grasse, and Draguignan. The last, though a small place, is, from its central situation, the capital of the dep. It is subdivided into 35 cantons, and 202 communes.

VARA (Pico), a mountain of the Azores, near the E extremity of the island of San-Michael. It has an alt. of 5,000 ft. above sea-level, and is occasionally capped for a short period with snow. This peak terminates the chain of craters which extends to the centre of the island.

VARAD, a market-town of Hungary, in the comitat of Schemegh, on the l. bank of the Oker, 6 m. SE of Istvándi. It has a saltpetre factory.

VARA-DE-REY, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Cuenca, 6 m. E of San-Clemente, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,690.

VARADES, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Loire-Inferieure, and arrond. of Ancenis. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,766; in 1846, 10,247.—The town is 8 m. E of Ancenis, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 3,483. It has a glass-work, and carries on an active trade in wine and timber, both the produce of the locality. About 3 m. N of the town are the coal-mines of Montrelais.

VARADIN. See Wardein (Gross).

VARADOURO, a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Parahiba, on the river and to the E of the town of that name.—Also a river of the prov. of São-Paulo, which flows through the districts of Cananea and Paranagua, and joins the Ararapira.

VARAGES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Var, and cant. of Barjols, 21 m. NW of Brignola. Pop. 1,478. It has manufactories of china. Oil of fine quality is cultivated in the locality.

VARAGGIO, or Varazze, a town of Sardinia, in the prov. and 6 m. NE of Savona, on the gulf of Genoa, on which it has a small port. Pop. 1,800. The manufacture of anchors and boatbuilding form the chief objects of local industry.

VARAIGNES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and cant. of Bussiere-Badil, on an affluent of the Bandiat. Pop. 1,008. In the vicinity are mines of iron and antimony.

VARAIZE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ESE of St. Jean-d'Angely. Pop. 710.

VARALLO, a town of Sardinia, capital of the prov. of Val-Sesia, on the l. bank of the Sesia, and 36 m. NW of Novara. Pop. 3,300. It has an hospital, a gymnasium, and a communal college, and contains brass-foundries, and manufactories of iron and copper from the mines in the adjacent mountains. On a mountain in the vicinity is a church, containing 52 chapels, and an image of the virgin which attracts numerous votaries.

VARALLYA (Znio), or Kloster-Kuhhorn, a town of Hungary, in the com. of Thurotz, near the r. bank of the Vricza, and 20 m. NNW of Körmöcz-Banya. To the W is the castle of Znio.

VARAMBON, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 2 m. from Pont-d'Ain. Pop. 500. It was formerly a town, and possessed a fortress which was destroyed in 1451. It was erected into a marquisate in 1576.

VARANACO, a small river of New Granada, in the prov. of San-Juan-de-los-Llanos, which rises near the source of the Paucana, and runs in an easterly course to the Orinoco.

VARANGER-FIORD, a gulf of Norway, in the diocese of Nordland, and E part of Finmark, in N lat. 70°, and E long. 30° 20′. It is 6 m. in length from E to W, and about 15 m. in medium breadth. It receives the Palsjoki, which falls into one of its small bays distinguished as the Pasvig-fiord.

VARANGEVILLE-LES-DEUX-EGLISES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NE of Duclair. Pop. 300. It has paper-mills, and in the vicinity are mines of coal.

VARANGEVILLE-SUR-MER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. NW of Offranville, on the English channel. Pop. 1,200.

VARANGUEBEC, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 4 m. NE of La-Haye-du-Puits.

VARANO, a small lagune in the E of the kingdom of Naples, in the Capitanata, near Monte-Gargano. It is about 20 m. in circuit, and discharges itself into the Mediterranean by a small stream on the NE.

VARANO, or Wrano, a town of Hungary, 53 m. N of Tokay. Pop. 1,500.

VARAPODIO, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, 10 m. SE of Gioja. Pop. 1,200. It was devastated by an earthquake in 1783.

VARAYRE, a village of France, in the dep. of Lot, cant. and 3 m. SW of Limogne.

VARAZZE. See Varaggio.

VARBERG, a port of Sweden, in the laen and 36 m. NW of Helmstadt, in N lat. 57° 6′. Pop. 1,700.

VARDA, or Kis-Varda, a town of Hungary, on the Theiss, 53 m. N by E of Debreczin.

VARDAC, a town of France, dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, on the small river Bayse, with 1,400 inhabitants. The cork forests of the neighbourhood supply an object of manufacture to the inhabitants.

VARDAR, a large river of European Turkey, the *Axius* of the ancients, which rises on the E flank of the Tchar-dagh; flows from NW to S through Macedonia, passing Uskup and Koprili; and empties itself into the gulf of Salonika, 10 m. W by S of Salonika, after a course of 170 m.

VARDE, a village of Denmark, in the prov. of Jutland, on the r. bank of a stream of the same name, near its embouchure in the gulf of Hierting.

VARDOC, an island of Norway, in N lat. 70° 21′, E long. 31° 10′.

VAREL, a town of Germany, in the grand-duchy of Oldenburg, near the mouth of the Hase or Jahde, in N lat. 53° 24′, 17 m. N of Oldenburg, and 35 m. NW of Bremen. Pop. 3,200.

VARELA (Point), or Cape Muinai, the easternmost point of Annam, in N lat. 12° 53′, E long. 109° 24′. It forms the extremity of a narrow sandy peninsula.

VARELLA (Pulo), an island off the NE coast of Sumatra, in N lat. 3° 47′, about 10 m. from Jaboengpoint.—Also an islet off the E coast of the peninsula of Malacca, in N lat. 3° 16′.

VARENHOLZ, a village of the German principality of Lippe-Detmold. Pop. 690.

VARENNA, a town of Austrian Italy, situated on the E side of the lake of Como, 30 m. N by E of Milan.

VARENNES-SUR-ALLIER, a town of France, on the river Allier, 14 m. WNW of La Palisse, on the Valaçon, an affluent of the Allier. Pop. 2,296.

VARENNES-EN-ARGONNE, a town of France, dep. of the Meuse, on the river Aire, 18 m. NW of Verdun. Pop. 1,600. It has manufactures of leather and paper; but is chiefly remarkable as the place where Louis XVI. was stopped in his flight from

Paris in June 1791.—Also a small town in the dep. of Haute-Marne, 14 m. NE of Langres.

VARENNES-SOUS-DUN, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Saone-et-Loir, 1 m. E of La Clayette.

VARENSELL, a village of Prussia, in the reg. of Minden, circle of Weidenbruck. Pop. 1,200.

VARENT (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Deux-Sevres, on the small river Thouaret, 14 m. E of Bressuire. Pop. 735.

VARESE, a town of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, situated on the small river Verbano, 13 m. W of Como, near a lake. It has about 8,500 inhabitants, who cultivate and manufacture silk. In its vicinity are a number of villas belonging to Milan families, and an elegant modern palace situated on an eminence, and surrounded by pleasant gardens and fountains.—The lake of Varese is a fine expanse of water, of an oblong form, about 6 m in length from NW to SE, having its banks covered with luxuriant vegetation. Its elevation above the level of the Adriatic is 236 metres—774 ft.

VARGEL, or GREAT VARGULA, a town of Prussian Saxony, on the Unstrut, 14 m. NW of Erfurt. Pop. 1,000.

VARGEM-FORMOSA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, 28 m. W of Cuiaba.

VARGO, an island in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 62° 59′, E long. 21° 3′.

VARHELY, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Hunyad, 8 m. WSW of Hatzig.

VARICK, a township and village of Seville co., in the state of New York, U. S., 160 m. W of Albany. Pop. 1,872.

VARIETY, a village of Nelson co., Virginia, U. S., 85 m. W by N of Richmond.

VARIGNANO, a town of the States of the Church, deleg. and 12 m. SE of Bologna. Pop. 3,100.

VARILHES, a town of France, situated on the Arriege, 6 m. S of Pamiers, and 6 m. N of Foix. Pop. 1,700.

VARIN, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 45 m. NE of Trentsin, near the Waag.

VARINAS, a prov. of Venezuela, bounded on the N by the prov. of Maracaybo; on the E by the plains of Caracas and the Orinoco; on the S by Arhaguas; and on the W by Merida. Pop. 109,497. Its chief products are tobacco, well known in the European markets; cattle, sheep, mules, sugar, coffee, cotton, indigo, and all the fruits of the torrid zone. The produce is exported chiefly by water to Guayana; the place of embarkation being at a spot called Tocunos, 5 leagues below the cap. The most remarkable features of this country are the extensive plains of which it is composed, and which are covered with a luxuriant herbage, feeding innumerable herds of cattle, flocks of sheep, and droves of mules and horses.—The capital of the prov., of the same name, is situated about 300 m. SE of Caracas. It is a little place; but the public edifices are reduced to one parish-church and an hospital. Pop. 12,000.

VARIRN, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Seara, which rises from the mountains in the interior, and enters the Parana.

VARKENY, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Borsod. Pop. 1,100.

VARLOSEN, a village of Hanover, in the reg. of Minden, near Dransfeld. Pop. 425.

VARNA, a town of European Turkey, in the sanj. of Silistria, in Bulgaria, situated on the N side of a bay on the SW coast of the Black sea, at the mouth of the river Varna, opposite Galata, in N lat. 43° 12′ 17″, E long. 27° 56′ 31″, 14 hours' sailing distance from Constantinople. The semicircular bay of V. which is about 1½ m. in length, and 2 m. across, shoals up to the beach at the apex of the semicircle formed by its shores, and the land is so low at that point that the fresh waters from the neighbouring hills form the Devna lakes, which extend in a SW direction for 7 or 8 m., with a breadth of from 2 to 3 m. towards Shumla. V. is built on a slightly elevated bank of sand, of such varying height that, in some places, the base of the walls around it is on the level of the water, and at others 20 or 30 ft. above it. Below this bank a series of plains spread all round the landward side of the town, till they are lost in the hills which, dipping into the sea in an abrupt promontory on the NE side, rise in terraces to the height of 700 or 800 ft., at the distance of 3 m. from the walls, and trend westwards to meet the corresponding chain of hills on the S extremity of the bay, thus enclosing the lake and plains in a sort of natural wall, which is, like all the rest of the country, covered with brushwood and small trees. A stone wall 10 ft. high, painted white and loop-holed, is built all around the place, so as to enclose a large irregular four-sided figure, each side of which averages 1½ m. in length, and some detached batteries, well provided with heavy guns, chiefly 68-pounders, are erected in advance of the walls on the land side. On the sea-face are four batteries, provided with heavy guns also, and at every favourable spot bastions have been thrown out. A ditch, 18 ft. wide by 12 ft. deep, further protects the *enceinte*. There are 5 gates in the exterior wall. Peering above these walls, in an irregular jumble of red-tiled roofs, are seen the houses of the place, with a few minarets towering from the mosques above them. The angles of the works are irregular, but in most instances the walls are so constructed as to admit of a fair amount of flanking fire on an assailing force. Nevertheless, the bank on which the town is built is so uneven, that a portion of the inner side of the walls could be swept from a fleet in the bay, and other parts are equally accessible to the fire of batteries on the trifling hillocks around the town. The houses of the town, about 3,000 in number, are chiefly built of wood, painted white, blue, brown, saffron, and yellow; but, for the most part, they exhibit little of the brightness of the original colouring, and the roofings of broken red tile, combined with the general dilapidated look of the plank sheathings of the side-walls, give the whole place an appearance of decay, which is not much belied by the interiors of the habitations. The houses, with few exceptions, present nothing but a door and a low gable-wall towards the street. Generally, they look out on a court-yard provided with some sheds, a well, and as many flowers and trees as can force their way through the hardened earthen floor of the enclosure. A high stone wall shuts out each mansion from its neighbour, and the doors, which perforce must open on the street, are shut the instant the occasion for their opening ceases. "Thus," says the graphic pen which has furnished the greater part of the present article, "as you wander through hot lanes presenting one eternal blank of stone walls and unpainted doorways, topped by tiled gables, and hear no sound within, except the wailing of an infant, the sharp cry of the kite soaring overhead, or the growl of the dog half-awakened by your step as he basks in the middle of the narrow path, you might think the place stricken by the plague and destitute of life, but that now and then a door opens and a pile of red or yellow or bright blue cloth, surmounted by the white folds of the *yashmak*, and terminating in light yellow boots, emerges, and at your presence rushes in again, or takes a precipitate motion across

the street and dashes in at an opposite door, or a ragged porter with a water-jar, shuffles along and eyes the infidel sullenly as he goes by. In the heat of the mid-day, when the sun blazes down into those straitened streets, the silence is absolutely oppressive, and it is a relief to hear the twittering song of the swallow as he clings to the roof. V., nevertheless, contains 13,000 or 14,000 inhabitants, chiefly Bulgarians. The garrison is generally 5,000. There is more bustle, animation, and life in the smallest hamlet in Dorsetshire than here, unless you go down to the landing-place, or visit the bazaar, where the inhabitants flock for work or business. Towards evening there are more people moving about, and the *muezzin* breaks the silence with his shrill and boylike voice." The town contains four mosques, three Greek churches, and one Armenian church. There are numerous and abundant fountains within the walls. There are three small jetties of wood opposite the principal gate of the town; and a beach of a few yards broad between the sea and the foot of the walls serves as a landing-place for lighter boats. The roadstead of V. is spacious, with good holding-ground, and well-protected from S, W, and N winds, but is open and exposed to the E. In spite of this, from the growing importance of V. as the principal port of Bulgaria and the readiest point of connexion with central Europe, it has been surveyed for its capacities both as a commercial port and as a naval arsenal. Not only is it the natural point for the concentration of the defensive resources for the protection of the eastern shore of Turkey in Europe, but, if a railway be carried out to Shumla and Rustchuk, V. must become a city of the first importance both for goods and passenger traffic. Two projects are, therefore, now on the *tapis* for improving this port: one is the construction of a couple of breakwaters on the sunk ledges of rocks in prolongation of the bluff cape to the south, and the shallows to the north of the roadstead; but this would involve a vast expense, and after all leave too large a space open to the easterly gales. The other project is to form the lower lake of Devna into a harbour. This lake is 60 ft. deep in the middle; and the isthmus between it and the sea is a flat of land a little raised above the level of either, but not exceeding a ¼ m. in breadth. Thus a ship-canal of a few hundred yards would open a capacious basin for the largest warlike or mercantile navy, and at the same time a secure arsenal for the construction, repair, and armament of a fleet. The direct high road to Silistria strikes off close to V. through the mountains which run parallel to the lakes of Devna or Devne; and the lower or summer-road to Paravati skirts the N shore of the lakes. Austrian steamers generally put in twice a-week at this place on their passage to and from Constantinople and Galatz. In 1847, the value of exports from V., chiefly corn, timber, charcoal, eggs, and fowls, was £600,000.—In 1828, this place was captured by the Russians, who directed their main attack upon it from the N. In August 1854, it was devastated by fire, the work probably of a Russian incendiary. In the same year, the great military expedition of the Allies sailed from this place to disembark on the Crimea.

VARNA, a village of Tompkins co., in the state of New York, U. S., 140 m. W by S of Albany, on Fall creek. Pop. in 1850, about 200.

VARNAVIN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 168 m. ESE of Kostroma, in a district of the same name, on the Vetluga. Pop. 668. The houses are built of wood. The trade consists chiefly in pitch, woodware, and mats.

VARNEVILLE-AUX-GRIS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-Inferieure, cant. and 2 m. S of Totes. Pop. 339. In the vicinity are the extensive freestone quarries from which the village takes its name.

VARNHAGEN, a village of the principality of Waldeck and bail. of Eder, on a river of that name, a little to the SW of Waldeck.

VARNHALT, a village of Baden, in the circle of the Middle Rhine, and bail. of Buhl. Pop. 660.

VARNHOVEL, a parish of Prussia, in the reg. of Munster, circle of Ludinghausen. Pop. 280.

VAROCHI, a town of Greece, in the Morea, near the E coast of the gulf of Coron, and 12 m. SE of Calamata. Pop. 450. It is the residence of a bishop.

VAROE, an island of Norway, in the Loffoden archipelago, to the N of the Maelstrom.

VAROKH, a village of Turkey in Europe, in Albania, in the pash. and 30 m. NW of Uskup, and near the S base of the Tcha-Dagh.

VARONNE, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, bail. and 1½ m. NW of Leuk, about the same distance NNW of the confluence of the Dola with the Rhnie. Pop. 413.

VAROSCH, a market-town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Trawnik, 15 m. N of Bosna-Seraï, on the r. bank of the Sondica. In the vicinity are several mines and forges.

VAROUNDAS, a people of Africa, who inhabit the territory of Moro-Pooa, to the E of Lower Guinea. They cultivate maize and manioc.

VARRAIGNES. See VARAIGNES.

VARREL, a village of Hanover, in the bail. of Ehrenburg. Pop. 770.—Also a village of the duchy of Oldenburg and bail. of Delmenhorst. Pop. 340.

VARRIGSEN, a village of Brunswick, in the circle of Wolfenbuttel. Pop. 200.

VARRONE, a mountain of Austria, in Lombardy, on the confines of the provinces of Como and Bergamo, in N lat. 46° 0′ 25″, and E long. 9° 31′ 33″.

VARS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente, and cant. of Saint-Amant-de-Brixe, on the l. bank of the Charente. Pop. 1,987. The locality affords good wine.

VARTOFTA, a haerad of Sweden, in the prefecture of Skaraborg, bathed by Lake Vetter.

VARTREY, a rivulet of co. Wicklow, which rises on the S side of Douce mountain, at an elevation of upwards of 1,030 ft. above sea-level; and flows to the head of the long estuarial belt of water which bounds the W side of the Murrough.

VARTSALA, an island of the Baltic, off the SW coast of Finland, in the archipelago of Abo, in N lat. 60° 30′, and E long. 21° 14′.

VARU. See BARU.

VARYSBURG, a village of Wyoming co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E side of the head branch of Tonawanda creek, 236 m. W of Albany. Pop. in 1850, about 250.

VARZEA, a valley of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Villa-da-Princeza.

VARZEA-DAS-BAIZES, a village and fertile valley of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catherina, watered by the Tubarão.

VARZEA-DE-VACA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Ceara, and district of Villa-do-Principe.

VARZI, a market-town of the duchy and 30 m. SW of Parma, in the district of Borgotaro, near the r. bank of the Zeno, and at the foot of a hill. Pop. 1,488.—Also a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Bobbio, on the r. bank of the Staffora. Pop. 1,598.

VARZY, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, and arrond. of Clamecy. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,048; in 1846, 13,472.—The town is 11 m. SW of Clamecy,

at the foot of a mountain covered with vines, and watered by a stream of the same name, an affluent of the Sozay. Pop. 3,132. It has a college and an hospital, and possesses extensive manufactories of linen and of leather. This town was formerly defended by a fortress, and sustained several sieges. It was taken by the Protestants in 1590.

VAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Janeiro, a short distance N of Villa-do-Principe.

VASA, or WASA, a port of Russian Finland, in the district of Sodra-Korsholm, on a small bay in the gulf of Bothnia, in N lat. 63° 4′ 20″, 350 m. NW of St. Petersburg. Pop. 2,700. It carries on an active trade in timber, fish, pitch, and leather. In August 1852, this town, founded in 1611, was burnt down, and a new town has been begun at a short distance from the original site, which is in future to bear the name of Nicolaistad.

VASARHELY (HOD-MEZÖ), a town of Hungary, in the com. of Csongrad, on the lake of Hold. Pop. 25,600, a number not frequently found collected in this agricultural country. They are for the most part Calvinists, and their chief employment is the culture of tobacco and wine.

VASARHELY (KEZDI), a town of Austria, in the Szekler-Land, NW of Kronstadt, in N lat. 46° 30′. Pop. 4,850.

VASARHELY (SOMYLO), a town of Hungary, on the river Torna, 72 m. S by E of Presburg.

VASARUT, a town of Hungary, in the island of Schütt, formed by the Danube. Pop. 1,000.

VASBECK, a village of the German principality of Waldeck, bail. of Arolsen. Pop. 470.

VASCONAS, or PROVINCIAS VASCONGADAS, a general term for the three Spanish provinces of Biscay, Guipuscoa, and Alava. See BISCAY.

VASE, a river of North America which empties into the Mississippi, 3 m. below the Great Rock, and about 55 m. NW by N of the mouth of the Ohio. It is navigable about 60 m., through a rich country abounding in extensive natural meadows.

VASEUX, a river of the state of Illinois, U. S., which rises between the Kaskaskia and the Little Water rivers, and, flowing nearly parallel to the former, falls into the Mississippi some distance above Cape Girardeau.

VASHON'S ISLAND, an island near the W coast of America, at the bottom of Admiralty inlet, in N lat. 47° 10′.

VASIETTA, a river of America, which runs into Lake Michigan, in N lat. 44° 38.

VASIL, or VASIL-SURSK, a town of European Russia, near the confluence of the Sura and the Volga, 87 m. ESE of Nijni-Novgorod. Pop. 1,600.

VASILIKA, or BASILICA, a village of the Morea, about 9 m. WNW of Corinth, situated on the angle of a rocky ascent, on the site of the ancient *Sicyon*, in N lat. 37° 59′.

VASILKOV, a town of European Russia, in the gov. of Kief, on the banks of the Stugma, 24 m. SSW of Kief.

VASINGAN, a river of Asiatic Russia, which joins the Obi, 30 m. below Narym, after an ENE course of 170 m.

VASKUT, a village of Austrian Galicia, in the Bukowino, near the river Czeremos. Here is kept a large stud of Tartar horses for the Austrian army.

VASLÆS, a town of France, in the dep. of Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Menigoutte. Pop. 2,200.

VAS-MARTIN, an island of the Atlantic, in S lat. 20°, to the SW of Picos. It is desert, and covered with thick woods.

VASONY, a town of Hungary, in the com. and near the town of Veszprim. Pop. 1,800.

VASPINGE, a town of Persia, in Azerdbijan, about 9 m. from Tauris.

VASQUEZ, a settlement of the island of Cuba, 66 m. NW of Villa-del-Principe.—Also an island in the S. Pacific, in S lat. 24° 44′.—Also a river of Nicaragua, which flows into the Caribbean sea, a little to the N of Cartago.

VASSALBOROUGH, a township of Kennebec, co. Maine, U. S., on the E side of the Kennebec, 8 m. N by E of Augusta. Pop. 3,100.

VASSELAY, a town of France, in the dep. of Cher, cant. and 7 m. SW of Meneton. Pop. 1,000.

VASSEROLLE (COL-DE-LA), a pass between the French deps. of Ain and Jura, having an alt. of 3,480 French ft. above the lake of Geneva.

VASSOUVAR, a district and village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, intersected by the Pato-do-Alferes, an affluent of the Parahiba.

VASSY, a town of France, dep. of Haute-Marne, 12 m. NW of Joinville. Pop. 2,600, employed partly in the manufacture of woollens. It is a well-built place; and has a considerable trade.—Also a town of France, dep. of Calvados, 12 m. NE of Vire. Pop. 3,150.

VAST (LE), a town and commune of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Pierre-Eglise, near the Seine. Pop. 2,500. There are cotton and spinning-mills here.

VASTAN, a town of Armenia, on the SE coast of the lake of Van, 20 m. SW of Van.

VASTO (IL), or VASTO d'AMMONE, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Citra, on the coast of the Adriatic, in N lat. 47° 7′, 18 m. WNW of Termoli. Pop. 9,000. It is walled, and well-built. It was severely damaged by an earthquake in 1706; and in 1816, the ground giving way, many of the buildings sunk suddenly into the earth and nearly disappeared. Its pop. before this dreadful calamity was about 5,000. An active fishery is conducted from this place.

VASTO-GIRARDO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 15 m. NNE of Isernia.

VATAN, a town of France, dep. of the Indre, 14 m. NW of Issoudun. Pop. 2,000.

VATHI, a small port and the chief place of the island of Theaki or Ithaca, in the Ionian group. It is situated at the extremity of a spacious bay, and contains 1,800 inhabitants.—Also a port on the N coast of the Greek island of Samos, containing about 500 houses, the inhabitants of which support themselves by fishing, and by the export of a good wine produced in the neighbourhood.

VATICANO (CAPE), a cape on the W coast of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra 2da, in N lat. 38° 37′.

VATISA. See FATSA.

VATTETOT-SUR-MER, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 18 m. N of Havre. Pop. 800.

VATTEVILLE-LA-RUE, a village of France, in the dep. of Seine-Inferieure, 10 m. NE of Yvetot.

VATU-LELO, one of the Fiji islands, in S lat. 18° 30′.

VATU-MANDRE', a town on the E coast of Madagascar, in S lat. 19° 40′, at the mouth of a small river of the same name.

VAUBE'COURT, a town of France, dep. of Meuse, on the l. bank of the Aisne, 12 m. N of Bar. Pop. 1,270.

VAUCE', a village of France, in the dep and 12 m. NNE of Mayenne. Pop. 1,700.

VAUCHRETIEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. NE of Thouarce. Pop. 1,200.

VAUCLUSE, a department of France, between the parallels of 43° 35′ and 44° 25′ N; bounded on

the N by the dep. of Drome; on the E by that of Basses-Alpes; on the S by that of the Bouches-du-Rhone; and on the W by the dep. of Gard. Area 1,328 sq. m. Pop. in 1841, 251,080; in 1852, 264,618. Its surface in the NE is mountainous, being traversed by branches of the Alps, some of which, such as Monts Ventoux, Lure, and Lebéron, rise to a considerable elevation. The W section consists of a broad valley extending along the Rhone. The principal rivers are the Rhone and the Durance. The former receives the Aigues and the Sorgues; the latter, the Cavallon. The soil is rich in the low grounds; in the mountains it is stony and unproductive. About one-half of the surface is arable. The climate is warm and suitable to the culture of fruit, silk, olives, vines, maize, and wheat. To pasturage, from deficiency of moisture, it is less favourable, and the cattle are in general of a diminutive breed. The manufactures consist of silk-stuffs, velvet, woollen cloths, and, on a small scale, linen, leather, paper, and vegetable essences. The dep. belongs to the diocese of Avignon, and to the jurisdiction of the court of Nimes. It is divided into the 4 arrondissements of Avignon, the capital, Orange, Carpentras, and Apt, which are subdivided into 22 cantons, and 149 communes.

VAUCLUSE, a village and remarkable fountain in the SE of France, which gives name to the above dep. The village is romantically situated on the r. bank of the Sorgues, 15 m. E of Avignon, at an alt. of 107 metres = 351 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 455. The fountain, which issues from an immense cavern overhung and surrounded by huge rocks and mountains, 1 m. E of the village, is remarkable chiefly for the quantity of water discharged, which forms at once a river, the Sorgues, an affluent of the Nesque, capable of driving mills and bearing boats. In summer, and during dry seasons, its waters issue tranquilly from a vast basin of a semicircular form; but in spring, and after heavy falls of rain, they overflow the basin, and precipitate themselves over huge fragments of rock in a number of cascades. The valley of the V. is extremely narrow, bounded by high rocks of a brownish grey tint, relieved by a sprinkling of olive and fig trees. This fountain, the Valchiusa of the Italians, is celebrated for the ill-fated loves of Petrarch and Laura, whose residence was in the vicinity.

VAUCOULEURS, a town of France, dep. of the Meuse, situated on the declivity of a hill on the l. bank of the river Meuse, 14 m. SE of Commercy. Pop. 2,600. It has considerable cotton factories.

VAUD (Pays-de), Waadt, or Waadtland, a canton of Switzerland, bounded on the N by the cant. and lake of Neufchatel; on the E by the cant. of Friburg; on the S by the lake of Geneva; on the W by France. Its superficial extent is nearly 1,180 sq. m. It is in general less mountainous than most other parts of Switzerland, consisting of beautiful valleys and plains intersected by small cultivated hills. The ridge of the Jorat forms the dividing line in this cant. between the basin of the Rhine and that of the Rhone. The principal rivers are the Rhone, the Orbe, and the Broye. The tract bordering on the lake of Geneva, in particular, may be ranked among the most beautiful districts in Europe. The valleys and plains are appropriated to the culture of corn; the eminences and hills, to that of vines. The climate, comparatively mild in the W of the canton, becomes colder towards the E, from its vicinity to mountains. Part of the arable ground is applied to the culture of hemp and flax; other districts to pasturage, plantations, and orchard grounds. The mineral products are iron, salt, coal, lead, sulphur, and gypsum. The chief exports are wine, cattle, leather, filberts, walnuts, chestnuts, and cheese.—The pop. in 1852 was 199,585, being an increase of 15,968 since 1837. Of the pop. in 1852, 5,293 were returned as foreigners; 6,962 as Roman Catholics; and 388 as Jews. The inhabitants are mostly strict Calvinists, and remarkable for the careful education given to their youth. Geneva is in the vicinity; and the chief town of the cant. Lausanne has a seminary for theological study. At another of its towns, Yverdun, is the well-known institution founded by Pestalozzi. The current language is French, spoken with purity in the towns, but only as a dialect in the country. The chief towns are Lausanne, with a pop. of 14,500; Vevey, with 5,201; Yverdun, with 3,619; Morges, with 3,941.—After the decline of the Roman empire, the Pays-de-Vaud formed a part of the kingdom of Burgundy, and was afterwards annexed to Savoy. It was conquered by the Swiss, and was annexed to that country as a dependency of the canton of Berne; but was acknowledged as a separate canton in 1803 and 1814. Its government is less democratic than that of most of the other cantons.

VAUDEMONT, a town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe, situated in a fertile country, 22 m. SSW of Nancy. It was formerly the chief place of a county, from which a branch of the Lorraine family, now extinct, took the title of prince of Vaudemont.

VAUDOIS, an interesting race of people inhabiting the valleys which descend from the sides of the snowy Alps into the rich plains of Piedmont. The best known of these valleys is that of Susa, due W of Turin, through which passes the great route of the Mont Cenis, the principal highway between Italy and France, and down which flows the Dora to unite its waters with those of the Po at Turin. Just S of the valley of Susa, and betwixt the Mont Cenis and Monte-Viso, are the valleys of the Vaudois. The largest and most northerly of these valleys is that of Perouse, extending from the town of Pignerol to the town of Perouse, and there branching off in a NW direction into the valley of Pragelas, and W into the valley of St. Martin; which latter again divides into two, namely, that of the Balsille and that of Prali. More southerly is the valley of Luzern, or Lucerna, which runs W from the town of Luzern to the roots of the Col-de-la-Croix and Monte-Viso; and this valley is joined at its embouchure upon the plain by the smaller valley of Angrogna. The principal valleys occupied by the Vaudois are that of Perouse, watered by the Clusone; that of St. Martin, watered by the Germanasca; that of Angrogna, with a streamlet of the same name; and that of Luzern, watered by the Pelice. All these streams flow at no great distance into the Po, which, issuing from the foot of Monte-Viso, fertilizes the great plains of Piedmont and Lombardy, and at length pours its noble flood into the Adriatic. The Italian name of this remarkable community of Protestants is Valdesi, or Vallesi, that is, 'inhabitants of the valli or valleys;' their French name is Vaudois; and they are not unfrequently designated by English writers Waldenses, but they are not to be confounded with the Waldenses of the south of France, who occupy the valleys on the French side of the Alps near Briançon, from whom they are separated only by the breadth of the Alpine range: still less are they to be indentified with the Vaudois of Switzerland, so called from inhabiting the Pays-de-Vaud, on the N side of the lake of Geneva. "It is somewhat remarkable," says a recent most intelligent tourist, "however, that the V. of Piedmont, though historically distinct from the Waldenses of the S of France, should speak the French language, or a *patois* which is more French than Italian, whilst their ecclesiastical language is also French; but they are now teaching the Italian in all their schools; they consider themselves as belonging to Italy, not only geographically and politically, but by feeling; and they regard Italy as their future field of usefulness." The V. trace their history with good documentary evidence to the 11th cent.; but they confidently believe that their ancestors through every age from the Apostolic time to the present have been the depositaries of the simple faith of the Gospel, and protesters against the corruptions of the church of Rome. In 1476, their first persecution was commenced by Zolande, sister of Louis XI., and widow of a duke of Savoy. In 1486, Pope Innocent VIII. issued a bull of extermination against them. England repeatedly interfered to shelter them from persecution; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes they were nearly exterminated. On the 17th of February 1848, full civil and religious rights were awarded to the V. by a special edict of the Piedmontese government.

VAUDREVANGE, or Wallenfangen, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, and regency of Treves, circle and 2 m. NW of Sarrelouis, on the l. bank of the Sarre. Pop. 1,320. It has manufac

tories of china. Copper and azure stone are found in the vicinity.

VAUDREY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 4 m. S of Montbarey. Pop. 742.

VAUFFELIN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, and bail. of Courlelarn. Pop. 255.

VAUFREY, a village of France, in the cant. of the Doubs, cant. and 6 m. ENE of St. Hippolyte-sur-le-Doubs. Pop. 300.

VAUGHAN, a township of Upper Canada, in the Home District, watered by branches of the Humber. Pop. in 1842, 4,300.

VAUGIRARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. and 6 m. N of Sceaux, and contiguous to Paris on the SW. Pop. 13,817. It contains a large number of handsome dwellings, and possesses numerous manufactories of chemical substances, Prussian blue, chimney tiles, candles, glue, musical instrument strings, paper, card-board, pottery, pipes, Roman cement, bricks, articles in caoutchouc, sealing-wax, starch, hardware, machinery, and leather. Freestone is wrought in the environs, and large numbers of milk-cows are kept for the supply of the metropolis. Fire-wood and charcoal form also important objects of trade. V. was formerly a seignory belonging to the abbey of St. Germain-des-Pres at Paris.

VAUGNERAY, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhône, and arrond. of Lyon. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 13,949; in 1846, 16,609. The village is 9 m. W of Lyon. Pop. 1,970. Coal and lead are found in the environs.

VAUGUEUX (Le), a hamlet of France, dep. of Calvados, cant. and com. of Caen. Pop. 1,500.

VAUJANY-EN-OYSANS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 9 m. NNE of Bourg-d'Oysans. It has quarries of marble.

VAUJOURS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 7 m. SE of Gonesse. Pop. 600. It has a fine castle.

VAULH, a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 3 m. W of Avallon. On an adjacent hill are the ruins of a small temple of Mercury.

VAULION, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and circle of Orbe, at the foot of Dent-de-Vaulion. Pop. 1,000. The Dent-de-Vaulion is in the Jura chain, between the valleys of Romainmotiers and Joux, and at an alt. of 3,420 Parisian ft. above the level of the lake of Geneva. The Col-de-Vaulion, which is a carriage way, is 2,430 Parisian ft. above the level of the lake.

VAULRUZ, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Friburg, and bail. of Greierz. Pop. 496.

VAULVANEYS-LE-HAUT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and cant. of Vizille. Pop. 1,664.

VAULX, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Scheldt. Pop. 996.—Also a department and commune of the same prov., in the arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Blanche. Pop. 152. It has several marble-works.

VAULX-VRAUCOURT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, cant. and 5 m. SE of Croisille. Pop. 1,640.

VAUMARCUS, or Fameroz, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 11 m. SW of Neufchatel, and bail. of Boudry, on the lake of Neufchatel. Pop. 200. It has a castle and fine gardens.

VAUMAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 6 m. SW of Dompierre. Pop. 815. It has several iron-works.

VAUMEIL, a village of France, in the dep. of the Basses-Alps, cant. and 6 m. SW of La Motte-du-Caire. Pop. 600.

VAUNAVES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 3 m. N of Brest. Pop. 400.

VAUNAVEY-LE-HAUT, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. NNE of Vizille. Pop. 1,185.

VAUPE'. See Uaupes.

VAUQUELIN, or Wiles (Cape), a headland of South Australia, in Eyre Land, on the W side of Sleaford bay, in S lat. 36° 57′, and E long. 135° 38′.

VAUREAS. See Valreas.

VAUREILLES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 6 m. N. of Monbazens. Pop. 350.

VAURENARD, a town of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. from Beaujeu. Pop. 1,074. It is noted for its cheese.

VAUTEBIS, a market-town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 6 m. NW of Menigoutte, in a woody locality. Pop. 489.

VAUTORTES, a commune of France, in the dep. and 12 m. W of Mayenne. Pop. 1,632.

VAUVENARGUES, a town of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhone, and cant. of Trets, 8 m. ENE of Aix, on a plateau commanding a valley. Pop. 400. It has a castle, said to have been built in the 14th cent.

VAUVERT, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard, and arrond. of Nismes. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,710; and in 1846, 16,668. The town is 12 m. SW of Nismes. Pop. 4,175. It has a Calvinist consistorial church, manufactories of silk, hosiery, oil-mills, distilleries of brandy and liqueurs, and saltpetre works. Wine is cultivated in the locality.

VAUVILLE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Manche, on the N coast. Pop. 720.

VAUVILLERS, a canton, commune, and market-town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Saone, and arrond. of Lure. The cant. comprises 23 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,150; and in 1846, 11,666. The town is 28 m. NW of Lure. Pop. 1,246. It has manufactories of candles, tanneries, glass-works, lime and tile-kilns, &c.

VAUVRIER, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Valais, on the Rhine. Pop. 950.

VAUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 10 m. NW of Villefranche-sur-Saone. Pop. 1,934.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, cant. and 2 m. E of Meulan, at the foot of hills, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 1,025. It contains an ancient castle belonging to the Dukes de Praslin, and many other fine residences. Gypsum is wrought in the environs.—Also a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Vaux-et-Borset. Pop. 735.

VAUX (La), a district of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, to the E of Lausanne. It is noted for the excellence of its wine, and for the number of the terraces which here rise amphitheatrally from the banks of the Geneva. The district comprises the circles of Saint Saphorin, Cully, and Lutry, with a pop. of 6,810 souls.

VAUX (Saint-Laurent-de), a village of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, and cant. of Vangueray, 11 m. from Lyon. Pop. 1,130.

VAUXAINS, a village of France, dep. of the Dordogne, cant. and 4 m. SW of Riberac. Pop. 1,820.

VAUXCHAVANNE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxemburg, and arrond. of Marche. Pop. 385.

VAUX-CHIVREMONT, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege, watered by the Vesdre. Pop. 2,262.

VAUX-EN-ARROUAISE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, and cant. of Wassigny, 22

m. NW of Veronas. Pop. 1,621. It has manufactories of shawls.

VAUX-ET-BORSET, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 735.

VAUX-SUR-BLAISE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Marne, cant. and 3 m. SE of Vassy, near the Blaise. Pop. 350. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

VAUX-SUR-MER, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 3 m. NW of Royan. Pop. 400.

VAUX-DE-VIRE (Les), a valley of France, in the dep. of Calvados, near Vire. It has a large paper-mill, and a manufactory of Prussian-blue.

VAVAO, a small archipelago of the Pacific, in the group of the Friendly Islands, in S lat. 18° 30′ 2″, and W long. 173° 55′. The principal island of the group, which also bears the same name, is 12 m. in length and 6 m. in medium breadth. Pop. 6,000. The S coasts are deeply indented and form several narrow peninsulas. On the E side are port Valdes and the roadstead of Del Refugio.

VAVINCOURT, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Meuse, and arrond. of Bar-le-Duc. The cant. comprises 15 com. Pop. in 1831, 8,260; in 1846, 7,452. The village is 6 m. NE of Bar-le-Duc. Pop. 772.

VAVIORKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 15 m. SW of Lida.

VAVITAO, or Raivavae, an island of the South Pacific, in the group of the Austral islands, in S lat. 23° 42′, and W long. 147° 22′. It rises to a considerable height, but is generally fertile. Its inhabitants speak the dialect of Otaheite. It was discovered in 1791 by Broughton, and received from him the name of High island.

VAXHOLM, a town of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stockholm, haerad of Danderyd, and parish of Rid, in the island of Vaxoe. It has 4 ports opposite Vaxholm. On a rocky islet is a fort erected for the defence of the Stockholm canal.

VAXOE, an island of Sweden, in the prefecture of Stockholm, haerad of Danderyd, and parish of Rid. It contains the town of Vaxholm.

VAY, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, cant. and 5 m. W of Nozay. Pop. 2,000.

VAYA, an island of the Orinoco, one of those which, with the point of Galera, off the island of Trinidad, form the entrance of the bay of Charaguanas.

VAYGARU, a river of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, which rises on the E flank of the Western Ghauts; runs E and then SE, passing Madura, Patinur, and Peringary; and falls into the gulf of Manaar, after a course of 180 m.

VAYNOR, a parish of Breconshire, near Brecon. Pop. in 1841, 2,286.

VAYRES, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Gironde. Pop. 1,600.

VAZABARRIS, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe-del-Rey, which rises near the coast; runs SSE; and enters the bay of Sergipe, after a course of 120 m.

VAZIHABAD, a town of Hindostan, on the Punjab, 62 m. NW of Lahore, near the l. bank of the Chenab. It is a handsomely built place.

VEAGH, or Beagh, a glen and a lake in the p. of Gartan, 10 m. NW by W of Letterkenny, co. Donegal. The glen is usually called Glenveagh, and forms a continuation of Glendowan on the S, while itself is continued by the mountain-vale called emphatically the Glen on the north. The lake, the wildest and the most picturesque of the lakes of Donegal, extends 3 m. NE, with a mean width of between 2 and 3 fur.; it has a surface-elevation of 149 ft. above the level of the sea; and, notwithstanding its limited width, occupies the entire breadth of the lower part of the glen.

VEARN, a village of Herefordshire, 6 m. NNE of Hereford.

VEBRET, a village of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 2 m. ENE of Saignes. Pop. 1,200.

VECHEL, a large village of Holland, in the prov. of N. Brabant, 12 m. ESE of Bois-le-Duc. It is traversed by the Aa.

VECHELDE, a village of the duchy and 6 m. W of Brunswick, on the Aue. Pop. 300.

VECHENSKAIA, a town of Russia, in the Don Cossack territory, on the l. bank of the Don, 60 m. SE of Bogutshar.

VECHERA, a village of Turkey, on the l. bank of the Upper Kamchik, in N lat. 42° 50′, E long. 26° 30′, 9 m. NNE of Selimné. It consists of about 80 houses.

VECHINGEN, a parish and village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Berne, on the r. bank of the Worblen. Pop. 2,597.

VECHT, an arm of the Rhine, in the Netherlands, which separates from that river near Utrecht, flows northward, and falls into the Zuyder-Zee at Muiden, after a course of 18 m.

VECHTA, a town of Germany, in that part of the bishopric of Munster given to Oldenburg in 1802, on a river of the same name, 28 m. S of Oldenburg. Pop. 1,976. It gives name to a circle and bailiwic.

VECHTE, a river of the Netherlands, which rises in the Prussian gov. of Munster; runs NW and then SW through Hanover; enters Holland; and falls into the Zuyder-Zee above Swarte-Sluys, after a NW course of 90 m.

VECKERHAGEN, a village of Hesse-Cassel, on the Weser, 13 m. N by E of Cassel. Pop. 1,900. A saltpetre manufactory was established here in 1815.

VEDDAHS. See article Ceylon.

VEDANO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. N of Milan. Pop. 1,200.

VEDEM, a town of Prussian Westphalia, in the duchy and 9 m. SSE of Cleves.

VEDEN, a village of the Netherlands, in N. Brabant. Though at a distance from the sea, it has the benefit of water communication by its vicinity to a navigable river.

VEDRA (Cape), a cape in the NW of Spain, on the coast of Galicia, in N lat. 42° 19′.

VEDRENE, or Vedrin, a village of Belgium, in the prov. and 3 m. N of Namur. Pop. 1,400.

VEEN, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 10 m. NW of Hertogenbosch.

VEENDAM, a town of Holland, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Groningen. Pop. 5,200. It has sawmills, tanneries, rope-works, and boat-building yards.

VEENENDAAL, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Utrecht and cant. of Rheenen, 12 m. SE of Amersfoort. Pop. 2,960. It has a yarn-mill.

VEENHUFEN, a village of Hanover, in the bail. of Leer. Pop. 260.

VEENHUESEN, a parish of Holland, in the prov. of North Holland, to the NE of Hoorn. Pop. 300.—Also a parish in the prov. of Drontheim. Pop. 5,000.

VEERAWOW, a town of the Rajput territory of Parkur, on the NW frontier of India, situated on a lake about 3 m. in circumf., in N lat. 24° 31′ 6″, near the ruins of the ancient city of Pareenuggur.

VEERE. See Tee-Vere.

VEERLE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and 29 m. ESE of Antwerp, and arrond. of Turnhout. Pop. of dep. 1,395; of com. 790

VEERSSEN, a village of Hanover, in the prov. of Luneburg and bail. of Oldenstadt, near Uelzen. Pop. 385.

VEERST, a parish of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift of Ripen, to the W of Fredericia.

VEERT, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf and circle of Geldern. Pop. 684.

VEFSEN-ELV, a river which has its source in Sweden, in the prefecture of West Bothnia, in a lake in the midst of the Dofrines, flows thence into Norway, traverses the S part of the bail of Nordland, and after a course in a generally NW direction of about 90 m. throws itself into the Vefsen-fiord.

VEFSEN-FIORD, a parish of Norway, in the diocese and bail. of Nordland, on a bay of the Atlantic of the same name, and at the mouth of the Vefsen-elv, 195 m. NNE of Drontheim. Pop. 3,500.

VEGA, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 45 m. NW of Oviedo. Pop. 525.

VEGA (La), a village of the island of Porto-Rico, in the jurisdiction of San Juan, on a river of the same name, 6 m. S of Toa-Alta. Pop. 1,230.

VEGA (La), or La Concepcion-de-la-Vega, a town of the island of Hayti, in the dep. of the Cibao, on the Camus, in a fine plain 75 m. NNW of Sante Domingo. About 6 m. W are the ruins of a town of the same name, founded by order of Columbus, and destroyed by an earthquake in 1564.

VEGA-DE-ESPINAREDA, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon, and 9 m. from Pontferrada, in a locality watered by the Cua, and liable to extreme variations of temperature. Pop. 810. It has a Benedictine monastery. The manufacture of linen is its chief branch of industry.

VEGA (Nuestra-Senora-de-la), a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. SSE of Santander, in a cold mountainous locality. Pop. 4,055. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

VEGA DEL-RIO-TIRON. See Herramelluri.

VEGA-DE-RIO-PONCE, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. from Leon, near Valderaduey. Pop. 500. It has two parish churches.

VEGA-DE-VILLALOBOS, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 33 m. from Leon. Pop. 290.

VEGANZONES, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 18 m. NE of Segovia, in a fine plain, near the Cega. Pop. 615.

VEGAS-DEL-CONDADO, a village of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. from Leon. Pop. 217. It has a palace belonging to the dukes of Frias, and possesses manufactories of linen, a tile-foundry, and productive trout fisheries.

VEGAS-DE-MATUTE, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. from Segovia, in a level tract near the Sierra-de-Guadarrama. Pop. 635.

VEGAS-DE-MONTE, a village of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, in a level tract encircled by the Sierra-de-Guadarrama. Pop. 552. It is of modern foundation, and has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary. Lime burning and cattle-rearing form the chief objects of local industry.

VEGEN-OE, an island of Norway, near the coast of Nordland, with a small village on its NW side.

VEGESACK, a bailiwick and market-town of the territory of Bremen, on the Weser, 12 m. NW of Bremen, in N lat. 53° 10′ 31″. It has building docks, an iron foundry, and several breweries and brandy distilleries. Pop. 2,460.

VEGIA, or Beja, a town of Tunis, near the frontier of Algeria, on the Wady-Zain, in N lat. 36° 42′. It is noted for its horses, and carries on an active trade in corn.

VEGLIA, an island of Dalmatia, in the gulf of Quarnero, to the E of the island of Cherso, and separated from the continent on the E by the Morlacca channel. Its N point is in N lat. 45° 14′ 20″, and E long. 14° 31′ 30″. Pop. 17,000. It is about 24 m. in length from NW to SE, and 15 m. in extreme breadth. The surface is mountainous and rocky, sterile in the N and E, but in other parts fertile. It abounds in wood, pastures large numbers of horses, sheep, and goats, and yields considerable quantities of fruit, wine, silk, and salt. It has quarries of fine marble, and fish abound on its coasts. The inhabitants are chiefly of Morlachian descent, and are notorious for their superstition and credulity. There are on the coast several spacious harbours, but none sufficiently protected from the gales which prevail in the Adriatic.—The capital, which bears the same name, is 81 m. SE of Trieste, on the SW coast of the island. Pop. 3,500. It is built partly on a hill, and is commanded by two mountains. It is a bishop's see, and has a cathedral, and several monasteries. The harbour is capable of receiving vessels of medium size, and is defended by a castle.

VEGLIE, a market-town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra d'Otranto, district and 24 m. S of Brindisi, in a plain. Pop. 1,355. It has a church, a convent, and two charitable institutions.

VEGUILLAS, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 21 m. from Guadalaxara, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Zarzuela, in a low and bleak locality. Pop. 200.

VEHAM, an island of the S. Pacific, in the N part of the group of the Arru islands, to the SW of New Guinea. It has a village named Vorkey. Near it is a pearl bank.

VEHLAGE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Minden and circle of Lubbeke. Pop. 758.

VEHLEFANZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam and circle of Osthavelland, near Kremmen. Pop. 680.

VEHLEN, a village of the principality of Schauenburg-Lippe, in the co. of Schauenburg and bail. of Bückeburg, on the Aue. Pop. 410. It has a coal-mine.—Also a village in the regency of Magdeburg and circle of Jerichow. Pop. 200.

VEHLGAST, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam and circle of West Priegnitz. Pop. 260.

VEHLIN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam and circle of Ost-Priegnitz. Pop. 390.

VEHLINGEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Dusseldorf and circle of Rees. Pop. 540.

VEHLINGSDORF, a village of Prussia in the regency of Stettin and circle of Saatsig. Pop. 240.

VEHLITZ, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Magdeburg and circle of Jerichow, on the Elbe. Pop. 360. It has several mills.

VEHLOW, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Potsdam and circle of Ost-Priegnitz. Pop. 230.

VEHRA, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Erfurt and circle of Weissenser. Pop. 220.

VEHRAB-JAGOTE, a village of Beluchistan, in the district of Lus, on the mountains to the SE of Beila.

VEHRINGEN, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen. Pop. 880.

VEHRINGENDORF, a village of the principality of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, on the Lauchart. Pop. 440.

VEHRNIKA. See Laybach (Ober).

VEHRTE, a village of Hanover, in the prov. and to the N of Osnabruck. Pop. 650.

VEHS, a village of Hanover, in the prov. of Osnabruck, to the N of Bersenbruck. Pop. 550.

VEHY, a district of Hindostan, in the prov. of Cashmere, traversed by the Jelum. It is noted for its saffron. Pamper is its chief place.

VEI, or Vai, a nation, or collection of tribes inhabiting the country near Cape Mount on the W coast of Africa, and some distance into the interior, about 5 days' sail SE of Sierra Leone.

They are in possession of a written character of recent invention. The writing itself is syllabic. About 200 symbols—though about half of them appear superfluous, as they are never used—represent the sounds of all the syllables occurring in the language, which is of simple construction. The inventor, Doalu Bukara, a man of about 40 years of age, of great intelligence, and much religious feeling, lives about 20 m. in the interior. When a child he had for a few weeks learnt the ordinary phonetic alphabet from an American missionary. He states that after he was grown up, he received in a dream the first impulse to express his language by written syllabic symbols. He imparted the dream to a few companions, who assisted him to invent the characters, and procure through the favour of the king of the tribe the means of establishing schools and of teaching the people generally. War soon broke out, Jondu, the town of the Veis, was destroyed by fire, and the tribe depressed and dispersed. They have not had schools since; but it seems very probable that they may be re-established in the new town of Bandakoro—literally 'cotton-tree ground'—so named from the abundance of cotton trees growing near. There are as yet no *data* for stating with precision the geographical extension of the Vei language; but several closely allied to it—the Mandingo, Bambarra, Mendi, Susu, &c., are spoken over a very large area, stretching further than from the Gambia to the Gallinas rivers, over a seaboard of 650 m., and extending probably 500 m. into the interior. It has been generally asserted and believed that among the 150 supposed dialects of Africa, not one has till now been raised by the natives themselves to a written language

VEIGNE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre-et-Loire, 1½ m. E of Montazon. Pop. 890.

VEILE, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, in the stift and 45 m. NE of Ripen, on a river of the same name, which is here crossed by a substantial bridge, and near its confluence with the Veile-fiord. Pop. 1,600. It has three gates, a market-place, an hospital, a house of detention, and a small port admitting vessels drawing under 10 ft. water; and possesses manufactories of cloth, leather, soap, starch, hair-powder, and earthenware, and productive salmon fisheries in the Veile-fiord. The trade consists chiefly in wood, grain, and tallow.—The V.-fiord is formed by the Cattegat, and opens between Cape Biörus-knude on the NE, and the Trelde-naes on the SW. It is 9 m. wide at the entrance, and about 6 m. in length, with a depth of 8 fath., and gradually shoaling water. The town is situated at the head of the bay.

VEILLY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Bligny-sur-Ouche. It has a mineral spring.

VEILSDORF, a village of Saxe-Meiningen, near Hildburghausen. Pop. 840.

VEIROS, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo. It has a castle.—Also a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Xingu, about 60 m. above its confluence with the Amazon.

VEISCHEDE, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Arnsberg, and circle of Olpe. Pop. 200.

VEISENCHTEIN. See WISSENSTEIN.

VEISSEMBURG. See WISSEMBURG.

VEIT, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial of Neumarkt, on the Rott. Pop. 240.

VEIT, or VEIT-AN-DER-WEIN (SANKT), a village of Austria, in the circle of the Lower Weinerwald, 5 m. W of Vienna, on the Wein. Pop. 1,220. It consists of an upper and a lower town. In the former is a castle formerly belonging to the archbishop of Vienna. The latter contains manufactories of white lead and Prussian blue.

VEIT (SANCT), a town of Austria, in Illyria, in the circle and 15 m. N of Klagenfurt, on the Glan, in N lat. 46° 44′ 52″, and E long. 15° 37′ 30″. Pop. 1,525. It has manufactories of iron-ware and of paper. Until 1518 this town was the capital of Carinthia.—Also a market-town in the circle of the Upper Weinerwald, 12 m. S of St. Polten. Pop. 1,920. It has an iron-work, and carries on an active trade in wood. This town occupies the site of the ancient castle of Hohenstaufen destroyed in 1209.—Also a village in the circle of the Muhl, and bail. of Wachsenberg. Pop. 360.—Also a village near Salzburg. Pop. 310.—Also two villages of Styria, in the bail. of Rothenthurm and Buchenstein, containing respectively 250 and 380 inhabitants.—Also a village in the circle of Judenburg. Pop. 330.—Also a village of Tyrol, circle of Bruneck. Pop. 420.

VEIT (SANKT), or VEIT-AN-DER-TRIESTING, a village of Austria, in the circle of the Lower Weinerwald, 21 m. SSW of Vienna, on the Triesting. Pop. 918. It has copper-works, and extensive manufactories of machinery.

VEIT-AN-FLAUM (SANKT). See FIUME.

VEITLAHN, a village of Bavaria, circle of Upper Franconia, presidial of Culmbach. Pop. 180.

VEITSAURACH, a village of Bavaria, circle of Middle Franconia, presidial of Heilsbronn. Pop. 198.

VEITSBRONN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Middle Franconia, and presidial of Radolzburg, near Muhlen. Pop. 260.

VEITSCH (GROSS and KLEIN), two villages of Styria, in the circle of Bruck. Pop. 1,060. It has mines of iron and copper.

VEITSHOCHHEIM, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Lower Franconia, presidial and 5 m. NW of Wurzburg, on the r. bank of the Main. Pop. 1,355. It has a fine castle.

VEITSRODE, a village of Oldenburg, in the bail. of Birkenfeld, near Oberstein. Pop. 300.

VEIVODE. See VOÏAVAT.

VEJA, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the del. of Verona.

VEJENOE, an island of Norway, near the W coast, in the bail. of Nordland.

VEKCHNY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. NW of Chavli.

VELA (CAPE), a promontory on the coast of the prov. of Santa-Marta, New Granada, in N lat. 12° 13′, W long. 72° 12′. It is lofty, and was discovered by Alonso de Ojeda, who gave it this name, in 1499.

VELA (LA), a port of Venezuela, on the SE coast of the gulf of Coro, in N lat. 11° 25′, 1½ m. E of the mouth of the river Coro.

VELAAK, or VELAUR, a river of Hindostan, which rises in the district of Salem, and flows across the Carnatic into the gulf of Bengal, in N lat. 10° 6′, in an E course of 120 m.—There is another stream of the same name, which rises in the Eastern Ghauts, and flows into the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 11° 29′.

VELADA, a village of Spain, prov. and 6 m. N of Talavera. Pop. 800.

VELAINE, a village of Belgium, prov. and 1 m. S of Namur, on the r. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 1,500.

VELAINES, a commune and village of Belgium, prov. of Hainault, 6 m. NE of Tournay. Pop. 2,150.

VELAIS-SUR-OUCHE, a village of France, in the dep. of Cote-d'Or, cant. and 7 m. W of Dijon. Pop. 500.

VELAS, a port of Costa-Rica, between Cape Santa Catalina and the Morro-Hermoso, in N. lat. 10° 30′.

VELATE, a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 16 m. NE of Milan.

VELAUX, a town of France, dep. of Bouches-du-Rhone, 12 m. W of Aix, in the valley of the Arc. Pop. 1,180.

VELAY, a small and mountainous district of France, in the Cevennes, lying between the Vivarais on the E, Gevaudan on the S, Auvergne on the W, and Forez on the N, and now forming part of the department of Haute-Loire. Its cap. is Le Puy.

VELAZGHIRD, a town of Kerman, in Persia, on the river Karun, 54 m. NE of Gombrun.

VELBERT, a village of Prussia, in the duchy of Berg, 14 m. ENE of Dusseldorf, and 7 m. NW of Elberfeld. It is chiefly inhabited by artisans, who manufacture various articles of steel, iron, and brass.

VELBURG, or VILDBURG, a town of Bavarian Franconia, on the Laber-Noir, 24 m. NW of Ratisbon.

VELDEN, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the lake of Wordt, 13 m. W of Klagenfurt.—Also a village of Bavaria, in the presidial of Vilsbiburg, 10 m. SSE of Landshut.—Also a village of Bavaria, on the Regnitz, 21 m. NE of Nuremburg.

VELDENZ, or THAL-VELDENZ, a town of Prussia, prov. of the Rhine, 19 m. ENE of Treves.

VELDES, a village of Austrian Illyria, on the lake of Frauen, 20 m. S by W of Klagenfurt.

VELDHOVEN, a village of Holland, in N. Brabant, 4 m. W of Eindhoven.

VELDSCHTERIN. See USITERNA.

VELE, a river of France, which joins the Aisne on the l. bank, between Soissons and Vailly, after a NW course of 75 m.

VELEIA, a village of the duchy of Parma, 24 m. S of Piacenza, on the site of the ancient *Velleia*.

VELEN, a village of Prussia, in the regency of Muster, circle of Borken. Pop. 728.

VELENCZE, or VARAD-VELENCZE, a town of Hungary, 2 m. E of Varadein. Pop. 1,200.

VELÉ-RETE, a cluster of rocks in the Eastern seas, situated to the S of the island of Formosa, in N lat. 21° 55′, E long. 121° 30′. The largest of these rocks is about the height of a small ship's hull out of the water, and in clear weather may be discerned at the distance of 8 m. It is surrounded by several smaller ones.

VELESTINA, a town of Turkey, in the sanj. of Trikala, 24 m. SE of Larissa.

VELETCHICO, a mountain on the N frontier of Greece, under the parallel of 39° 13′, 9 m. N of Mount Chelona, and 12 m. NE of the town of Arta. It presents a bleak and barren surface.

VELEZ, a city of New Granada, in the prov. of Tunja, on the river Suarez, at the foot of a ridge of mountains, in N lat. 6° 10′. Pop. 2,500. It is built on swampy soil, and its streets are at times impassable in consequence. The temperature is moderated by the frequency of tempests in the surrounding regions. The city contains a very handsome church and two convents.

VELEZ-DE-BENAUDALLA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Granada. Pop. 3,000. Lead is wrought in the vicinity.

VELEZ-EL-BLANCO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 57 m. NE of Almeria, on the borders of Murcia, 4 m. NNE of Velez-el-Rubio. The pop. is considerable, but chiefly agricultural.

VELEZ-EL-RUBIO, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 53 m. NNE of Almeria, on the Guadalentin river. Its pop. amounts to 11,000; but notwithstanding this number, and its having been a place of strength under the Moors, it is neither remarkable for its buildings nor the industry of its inhabitants. Its manufactures consist chiefly of coarse woollen and hemp fabrics, oil, and flour.

VELEZ-MALAGA, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 14 m. NE of Malaga, in N lat. 36° 45′. Pop. 13,000. It stands on the slope of a hill, amidst vineyards and plantations, the produce of which, consisting of raisins, olive oil, lemons, oranges, citrons, and almonds, forms the chief articles of its trade. The town is 2 m. distant from the sea, and takes its name from the river Velez, which passes its walls, flowing S from the chain of mountains separating Granada from Andalusia. The pop. of the town amounted to 16,000 till 1804, when nearly half that number were carried off by a dreadful fever which ravaged Cadiz, Malaga, and other parts of the S of Spain. In the 15th cent. this district formed the last retreat of the Moors, who built small towns on the tops of the hills, and carried on from these fastnesses an inveterate warfare against their enemies.

VELHAS (RIO DAS), a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, which runs N and enters the Sao-Francisco, near Bana-das-Velhas.—There is another river of the same name, which runs WNW, and enters the Paranaiba, after a course of 240 m.

VELICA, a town of Austrian Slavonia, between Gradiska and Zagrab.

VELICALA, a town of the peninsula of California, near the coast, in N lat. 20° 35′.

VELICSNA, NAGY-FALU, or WELKA WES, a village of Hungary, on the Arva, 32 m. N of Neusohl.

VELIJ, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 52 m. NE of Vitebsk, on an affluent of the Southern Dwina.

VELIKAIA, a river of Russia, which rises in the gov. of Pskov, and flows into the SE extremity of Lake Pskov, after a course of 100 m.

VELIKA-GUBAVIZA, a village of Austrian Dalmatia, on the river Cettina, which forms here a cataract nearly 150 ft. in height.

VELIKI-USTJUG, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 249 m. NE of Vologda, on the Soukhona, a little above its confluence with the Jug. Pop. 10,000. It is nearly 5 m. in circumference, and although containing about 1,450 houses, not more than twenty are built of stone, and of the entire number not more than four-score are fit for habitation. It possesses a cathedral, 26 churches, 2 convents, a foundling hospital formerly a bank, a town-hospital, and a post-office, all built of stone. There are besides 3 salt-magazines, several establishments connected with the town-house, numerous taverns, several tanneries; manufactories of bricks, soap, tallow, and leaven. The era of the foundation of this town is unknown. It stood previous to 1212 on the r. bank of, and considerably lower down, the Sukhona, and nearly opposite the confluence of Jug, at a place now occupied by a convent and hermitage. In 1226, a Tartar chief, having embraced Christianity, founded a convent in the locality, and subsequently the existing cathedral, and to defend their new settlement, which they named Ustjug, surrounded it with an earthen rampart and ditch. From the advantages of its situation it rapidly rose in importance. In 1324 and again in 1398, it was taken and pillaged by the Novgorodians. In 1635 it was ravaged by pestilence, and again in 1761, by a disastrous inundation of the Soukhona.

VELIKIJA-LUKI, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Pskov, at the junction of the Kolomenka with the Lovat, 130 m. SE of Pskov. Pop. 4,000. It has a considerable trade in flax and hemp.

VELILLA-DE-EBRO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov. and 36 m. SE of Zaragoza, in a fertile locality, on the l. bank of the Ebro. Pop. 1,138.

VELILLA-DE-SAN-ANTONIO, a market-town of Spain, in the prov and 12 m. ESE of Madrid, on the l. bank of the Jarama. Pop. 228.

VELILLE, a town of Peru, in the dep. and 75 m. SSE of Cuzco, and prov. of Chumbivilcas.

VELINES, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Dordogne, and arrond. of Bergerac. The cant. comprises 16 com. Pop. in 1831, 9,548; and in 1846, 8,791. The village is 20 m. W of Bergerac, on an affluent of the Dordogne. Pop. 787.

VELINO, a mountain of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, and near the NW side of Lake Fucino. It has an alt. of 7,668 Parisian ft. above sea-level, and is one of the principal summits of the Apennines.—Also a river which has its source on the W side of the Apennines, in the NW part of the Neapolitan prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra; flows thence into the Papal States; traverses the N part of the

delegation of Rieti, and the S of that of Spoleto, and after a course first SW and afterwards NW of about 60 m., joins the Neva, on the l. bank, 6 m. above Terin. Its principal affluents are the Salto and the Turano, both of which it receives on the l. The V. forms fine cascades.

VELITZ-DAGH, a mountain of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, between the sanjaks of Ghiustendil and Salonica. It makes part of the chain separating the basins of the Vardar and Radovitz.

VELITZNA. See VELICSNA.

VELKOPOLYA. See HOCHWIESEN.

VELLACH, a town of Austrian Illyria, in Carinthia, on the river Moll, 11 m. NNW of Sachsenburg. It is divided into an upper and a lower town, and has in its vicinity mines and ironworks.

VELLAHN, a village of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, in the circle of Mecklenburg. Pop. 540.

VELLBERG, a village of Würtemberg, in the circle of Jaxt, on the Bühler. Pop. 596.

VELLETRI, a town of Italy, in the States of the Church, in the deleg. of Rome, on the declivity of Monte-Artimisio, 21 m. SE of Rome. Its pop. amounts to about 12,000. Though pleasantly situated, it is an ill-built and irregular town, the streets being narrow and dirty, while the houses bear in general the appearance of decay. It contains, however, several detached buildings of considerable beauty, such as the Palazzo-Ginetti, with its elegant front, and the Palazzo-Borgio, with its fine collection of paintings and antiques. The town-house, also, is a good building, and several of the fountains are handsome. The principal square contains a bronze statue of Pope Urban VIII. by Bernini. Velletri, originally a town of the Volsci, became at an early period a Roman colony, and being the seat of the Octavian family, had the honour of giving birth to Augustus.

VELLEXON, a village of France, dep. of Haute Saone, cant. and 4 m. NW of Frene-St.-Mametz.

VELLO, a town of Austrian Italy, in the gov. of Milan, deleg. of Sondrio, in the district of the Sette-Communi, 18 m. NW of Vicenza.

VELLON, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Madrid. Pop. 700.

VELMERSTOOT, a mountain of Lippe-Detmold, forming the highest summit in the Teutoburgerwald. Alt. 1,460 Parisian ft.

VELSEN, a town of Holland, in the prov. of N. Holland, 5 m. N of Haarlem.

VELSHIN, a village of Bulgaria, 24 m. ESE of Shumla, near the N bank of the Paravati, and 5 m. NNW of the town of that name.

VELLORE, a fort of Hindostan, in the Carnatic, on the r. bank of the Palaar, 15 m. NW of Ascot.

VELP, a village of Holland, in the prov. of Gelderland, 4 m. ENE of Arnheim.

VELPKE, a village of the duchy and 21 m. NE of Brunswick. Pop. 500.

VELSIGNE, a town of Belgium, in E. Flanders, 7 m. ENE of Audenarde.

VELTHERIA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Aargau, district of Brugg. Pop. 900.

VENADILLO, a settlement of New Granada, in the prov. of Mariquita, 14 leagues SW of Santa-Fe.

VENAFRO, a town of Naples, in the Terra-di-Lavoro, 30 m. NE of Gaeta. Pop. 2,800.

VENANGO, a county in the NW of Pennsylvania, U. S. Area 1,120 sq. m. It is watered by the Alleghany river, and various other smaller streams. Pop. in 1850, 17,900.—Also a township of Crawford co., Pennsylvania. Pop. 1,200.—Also a township of Butler co., in the same state. Pop. 822.

VENANT (SAINT), a town of France, dep. of Pas-de-Calais, situated in a marshy district on the Lys, 6 m. NE of Lillers. Pop. 1,000. It contains several oil-mills and breweries, rape-seed and barley being the products of the neighbourhood.

VENASCA, a town of Piedmont, situated on the river Vraita, 9 m. S of Saluzzo. Pop. 2,264.

VENASQUE, a town of France, dep. of the Vaucluse, near the river Nasque, 18 m. NE of Avignon. Pop. 1,100.

VENASQUE, or BENASCA, a small town and fortress of the NE of Spain, in Aragon, among the Pyrenees, near the source of the river Esuera, 50 m. N by E of Balbastro. In the neighbouring mountains are found silver, copper, and lead.

VENAUS, a village of the Sardinian states, in the div. of Turin, 2 m. WNW of Susa. Pop. 1,200.

VENCE, a town of France, dep. of Var, situated on the borders of Piedmont, 12 m. NE of Grasse.

VENDA (MONTE), the highest summit of the Euganean hills, in the Lombardian prov. of Padua, in N lat. 45° 18′, E long. 11° 41′. It has an alt. of 300 toises = 1,918 ft. above sea-level.

VENDAIS, a village of France, in the dep. of Gironde, cant. and 7 m. NW of Lesparre. Pop. 1,600.

VENDE'E (LA), a department of France, comprising a part of Poitou; and bounded on the N by the deps. of Loire-Inferieure and Maine-et-Loire; on the E by Deux-Sevres; on the S by Charente-Inferieure; and on the SW and W by the bay of Biscay. Its area, 2,600 sq. m., is equal to two of the largest counties in Britain; its pop., thinly scattered, was 376,184 in 1846; in 1852, 383,734. Its surface is almost entirely level, presenting no eminence whose elevation exceeds 450 ft. It is divided into three parts; the *bocage* or wood, the *marais* or marsh, and the plain. The first, taking its name from the tangled coppice-woods and woody thickets with which it is covered, is fertile in corn, wine, and pasture. The marsh, comprising the stripe contiguous to the coast on the S and W, is a succession of sand-hills, heaths, bogs, and salt-pools; but the pasturages are rich, and are covered with cattle and sheep of a larger size than is usual in France. The plain, formed of the tongue of land comprised between the woody part and the N limit of the department, is fertile, and fit for various kinds of culture: here hedges, timber-clumps, coppice, heath, and furze, alternate with rich corn fields, and smiling vineyards. About two-thirds of the surface is arable. The principal rivers are the two Sevres, the Vendée, the Lay, the Vie, and the Autise; but the general intersections of the dep. are by small canals and ditches. The exports consist of corn, cattle, bay salt, coal, flax, and, in a smaller degree, of iron, wool, and hides. The dep. is divided into the three arrondissements of Napoleon-Vendée, Sables-d'Olonne, and Fontenay: These are subdivided into 30 cantons, and 294 communes. It is memorable for the resistance here made to the republican army in 1793, 1794, and 1795, a resistance singularly favoured by the woods, thickets, and ditches of the country. It was attended for a time with great success, though commenced without any concert with the other royalists of France, and carried on for a season with very limited support from England. This region was also the scene of some sharp fighting in 1815. The inhabitants are a credulous and simple race, attached to old usages, and easily led by their clergy.

VENDE'E, a river of France, which rises in the dep. of Deux-Sevres; traverses the department of La-Vendee; and discharges itself into the Sevre-Niortaise, above Marans, after a SW course of 45 m.

VENDEN, a town of European Russia, in Livonia, near the Aa, 33 m. E by N of Riga. Pop. 1,300.

VENDENHEIM, a town of France, in Alsace, with 1,100 inhabitants.

VENDEUVRE, a commune and town of France, dep. of Aube, 13 m. W of Bar-sur-Aube. Pop. 1,880.

VENDHUILE, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Aisne, arrond. of St. Quentin. Pop. 1,262.

VENDOLA, one of the Admiralty islands, of which it is the most eastern, in S lat. 2° 14′, E long. 148° 9′. It is about 3 m. in circuit, is covered with cocoa trees, and populous. Being surrounded by a reef of rocks, it is inaccessible almost to boats.

VENDOME, a town of France, the capital of the dep. of Loir-et-Cher, situated on the r. bank of the Loir, 30 m. NE of Tours. For an old town it is tolerably well-built, containing several churches, an hospital, and the remains of a once magnificent castle. It has also pleasant walks, but is chiefly remarked for its public school or college, an establishment with considerable endowments, and good buildings. V. has a population of 8,000, and manufactures of coarse cottons, paper, leather, and gloves. Its environs are fertile, and picturesque.

VENDOTENA. See Pantelaria.

VENDRANGE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Symphorien-de-Lay. Pop. 500.

VENDRELL, a judicial partido and market-town of Spain, in the prov. of Tarragona. The partido comprises 48 pueblos. The town is 42 m. W of Barcelona, on a height, 1½ m. from the shore of the Mediterranean, on which it has a small port, which is defended by two towers. Pop. 3,700. It has a parish-church and an hospital. Of its walls only portions now exist. The trade consists chiefly in wine and brandy.

VENDRES, a village of France, in the dep. of the Herault, cant. and 5 m. S of Beziers, on the bank of a lagune of the same name. Pop. 750. It has mineral baths.—The etang or lagune is 5 m. in length from N to S, 3 m. in breadth, and communicates on the SSE with the Mediterranean. It was formerly traversed by the Aude.

VENDRESSE, a village of France, in the dep. of Ardennes, 12 m. SSE of Mezières. Pop. 745. It has iron-forges.

VENEO, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 36 m. ENE of Toula, on the Venevka. Pop. 3,400.

VENER. See Wener.

VENERATA (Monte), a mountain of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, near Taormina, which rises to the height of 2,900 Parisian ft. above sea-level.

VENERIA-REALE, a market-town of Sardinia, in the div. and prov. and 6 m. NW of Turin, near the Stura. Pop. 2,780. It has a castle, with fine gardens, and a superb orangery. The culture of silk-worms forms the chief object of local industry.

VENERQUE, a town of France, in the dep. of the Haute-Garonne, cant. and 8 m. N of Auterive, on the r. bank of the Ariege, at the confluence of the Hesse. Pop. 1,100.

VENERSBORG. See Elfsborg.

VENES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and cant. of Lautrec, 10 m. NNW of Castres. Pop. 1,210.

VENESME, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cher, and cant. of Chateau-Neuf, near the Cher, 15 m. NW of Saint-Amand-Mont-Rond. Pop. 1,013.

VENETICO, a small island of the Ionian sea, Cape Gallo, near the SW extremity of the Morea, in N lat. 36° 41′ 40″, and E long. 21° 55′ 20″.

VENEUCO, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and district and 14 m. W of Messina.

VENEV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 33 m. ENE of Tula, on the Venevka, an affluent of the Osetr. It contains, besides the cathedral, seven parish churches, and about 600 houses, and has manufactories of silk fabrics and sail-cloth.

VENEZIA. See Venice.

VENEZUELA, a republic of South America, comprising the territories of the old Spanish captain-generalship of Venezuela or Caracas; and extending between the parallels of 2° and 12° S, from New Grenada on the W, and Brazil on the S, to the Caribbean sea on the N, and the Atlantic on the W. The boundaries with the coterminous states are somewhat undetermined. Its area has been estimated at 410,000 sq. m.

Physical features.] The great eastern chain of the Andes enters this republic from New Grenada, and runs in a direction nearly parallel with the coast, across the N part to the gulf of Paria. It is sometimes known under the name of 'the Maritime cordilleras of Caracas.' The most remarkable feature of the country is the vast plain which, extending from the Caqueta in New Grenada to the mouths of the Orinoco, constitutes the greater part of the surface. It chiefly consists of *llanos* or open plains, intersected by numerous rivers. The *mesas* or elevated table-lands, also constitute a peculiar feature of this country. The Orinoco is the great river of the country, and has its whole course within the frontiers of V. See article Orinoco. The rivers are numerous: those belonging to the basin of the Orinoco alone exceed 400. Every valley has its stream: and though many of them are not of sufficient size to be navigable, yet all afford ample supplies of water to irrigate the plantations on their banks. The principal of these, which run from the mountains of Caracas and Coro into the Caribbean sea, are the Zulia, the Metatan, the Guiges, the Tocuyo, Aroa, Yaracuy, and the Tuy. The rivers which rise on the S side of the chain, and flow to the Orinoco, are the Guarico, which receives some of the branches of the Apure, and then following a course parallel to that river, enters the Orinoco a short distance E of it. The Guarico, a very fine river, is joined, near its confluence with the Orinoco, by the Rio-Maneapra which flows through the plains of Calabozo. The Iguane, the Cachivano, and several others, which fertilise the vast uninhabited plains of the Orinoco, flow into that river to the W of the junction of the Apure. Most of these rivers swell in the month of April, and continue to overflow their banks during three or four months. They abound in alligators and fish. The Portaguesa, formed by the union of the Pao and the Barquisimeto, flows through the greater part of V., and joins the Apure, 40 m. NW of its mouth. The lakes are not numerous, for we can hardly give that appellation to the sheets of water produced by the periodical swell of the Orinoco, or the rains, and which are generally without any depth. The lake of Valencia or Tacarigua is, however, a beautiful sheet of water, and of great extent. The lake of Maracaybo is rather a gulf of the Caribbean sea.

Climate and soil.] The climate of V. is modified according to the situation. On the coast, and in the plains, a scorching heat prevails, accompanied in the latter with deluges of rain. In the mountain-valleys the air is in general pure and mild, and in some elevated parts even cold. On these mountains, which form a part of the great branch extending from the W to the gulf of Paria, divide the lands of the coast from the plains of the valley of the Orinoco, the climate is so singularly altered, that a traveller may observe the fruits of the tropics luxuriating at a short distance from those of Europe. To the S of this chain, lie the llanos or plains, which